THE ROMAN FORT NEAR BRECON

BY R. E. MORTIMER WHEELER

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Cymmrodorion Society's Publications.

THE ROMAN FORT NEAR BRECON

BY

R. E. MORTIMER WHEELER, M.C., D.Lit., F.S.A.

WITH A SECTION ON THE

TERRA SIGILLATA OR SAMIAN WARE

BY

T. DAVIES PRYCE, F.S.A.,

IN COLLABORATION WITH

FELIX OSWALD, D.Sc., F.S.A.

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"The Roman Fort near Brecon."

Frontispiece

Millefiori glass from the Brecon Gaer

(See p. 249)

The Roman Fort near Brecon.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

In the year 1924 the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion had the privilege of publishing as the thirty-third volume of *Y Cymmrodor*, and in a separate form, an important work entitled "Segontium and the Roman Occupation of Wales", by Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, containing a full record of excavations and discoveries, on the practically unexplored Roman Site at Carnarvon. Having completed his examination of the northern fort, Dr. Wheeler, under the circumstances and with the support mentioned in his Prefatory Note, turned his attention to the still less known Roman Fort, commonly called *Y Gaer*, near Brecon. The Council of the Cymmrodorion Society have again gladly placed at his disposal their resources for immediate publication, and afforded facilities for providing a complete illustrated record of the investigations carried out under his supervision. They desire to acknowledge in the warmest possible manner the generosity of Dr. Wheeler not only in providing the material for this volume, but in preparing and editing it for the press. For the benefit of Welsh Archæology, the Council cheerfully undertook the necessary heavy expense of producing the work, an expense reduced they are pleased to add, by the sum of fifty pounds voluntarily contributed by the Gaer Excavation Committee, for which they wish to express their grateful thanks.

On behalf of the Council, E. Vincent Evans,
Hon. Secretary and Editor.

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The Roman Fort near Brecon

By R. E. MORTIMER WHEELER, M.C., D.Lit., F.S.A.

Late Director of the National Museum of Wales.

I.—PREFATORY NOTE

Y Gaer, three miles west of Brecon, has been described as "probably the most famous of all the Roman forts in Wales". Fame such as was implied by Professor Haverfield in this sentence might easily be fortuitous; but the excavations carried out by the writer in 1924 and 1925 on behalf of a large committee, formed for the purpose under the presidency of Lord Kenyon, were undertaken because the site seemed pre-eminently likely to supply further evidence relating to important episodes in the early history of Wales. As a natural frontier-land Wales has at many periods played something of a double role. Towards the east her mountains mark the first formidable limit not merely to the English midland plain but to the whole wide tract of gently undulating country which is shared alike by southern Britain and northern France. Towards the west her cliffs thrust into the almost equally traversable expanse of the Irish sea. Throughout the later prehistoric periods Wales is thus of more than local interest as the meeting-place or battlefield of east and west; and in long perspective the Roman conquest was essentially an acute phase of this ancient rivalry. The momentary monopoly of the imperial system in Wales

during the first and second centuries was followed during the third and fourth by a sturdy (if again transient) resurgence of antagonistic forces from the western sea. For the reflection of these we must search amongst the ruins of the westerly coast-forts, such as Segontium on the hill above Carnarvon; but if we would envisage clearly the details of the earlier phase—the offensive from the east—it is necessary to look for a military site in the interior of the Principality, remote from the immediate reach of the later sea-borne invaders, and therefore unencumbered by intensive occupation in the third and fourth centuries. If the site possessing these qualifications has the additional advantage of being a natural focus of roads on or near the eastern borderlands, the possibility of obtaining from it substantial evidence relating to the earlier phase approaches certainty. All these conditions are fulfilled with a notable completeness by the Brecon Gaer.

Historically, therefore, the exploration of the Gaer is the counterpart of the recent exploration of Segontium.[1] Other factors assisted the choice. The owner of the land, Captain J. D. D. Evans, J.P., of Ffrwdgrech, who, like his predecessors, had carefully preserved the site from spoliation, facilitated in every way the work of the Excavation Committee, of which he was chairman. His tenant, Mr. Thomas Jones, has long been known to visitors for his enthusiastic interest in the remains of the fort, and his help throughout was of the utmost value. The efforts of the Treasurer of the Committee, Major F. Treharne James, who was a prime mover in the project, and the Secretary, Captain A. H. Lee, M.C., met with a generous response from various societies, institutions, and private subscribers, whose names include notably those of the National Museum of Wales, the Welsh University

[1] *Y Cymmrodor*, xxxiii (1924), cited hereafter as *Segontium*.

Board of Celtic Studies, and Major-General Lord Treowen.

Helpers in the excavation and in the preparation of this report have been many. Mr. T. Davies Pryce, F.S.A., Dr. Felix Oswald, F.S.A., Mr. V. E. Nash-Williams, Mr. P. K. Baillie Reynolds, Professor R. C. Bosanquet, F.S.A., Mr. R. G. Collingwood, F.S.A., Mr. H. Mattingly, Mr. J. V. Bowen, Mr. E. R. Dudlyke, Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes, Mr. J. N. L. Myres, Dr. F. J. North, F.G.S., Mr. John Petrie, and the members of the students' Archæological Society at University College, Cardiff, all in various ways (some of which will be particularized in later pages) contributed actively to the work, and Mr. F. Gay carried out the exacting duties of photographer with exemplary patience and efficiency. To my wife I am indebted for continuous co-operation both during the digging and in the classification and reparation of the "finds". As on previous occasions, Sir Vincent Evans has thrown open the pages of the *Transactions of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion* to Welsh archæology with the utmost readiness and liberality.

The following report falls into six main sections, dealing successively with the bibliography of the site, the structural remains of the fort itself, the roads and other structural remains outside the defences, a historical summary, and detailed accounts of the materials and of the principal "finds". Finally, a note is appended on outstanding problems of the site.

II.—THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE SITE[1]

The earliest written record of the Gaer occurs in a charter dated *c.* 1100, wherein Bernard of Newmarch, the

[1] I am indebted to Mr. V. E. Nash-Williams for writing this section and for compiling the following bibliography, arranged in chronological order:—*c.* 1100-1150—Charters of Bernard of Newmarch and

Norman conqueror of Brycheiniog, grants to the Benedictine Monastery of St. Martin of Battle certain lands in England and Wales, including "quandam vastam civitatem que vocatur Carnois". This description of the Gaer as a "vasta civitas", repeated in two subsequent charters of Roger, Earl of Hereford, shows that at the time of the Norman conquest of South Wales the deserted fort still bore obvious traces of previous occupation; and it has been guessed that *Carnois* is a corruption of *carnau*, "heaps of stones", with reference to the ruined Roman buildings. With the last of these charters, dated *c.* 1150, the Gaer disappears from history, to re-appear five centuries later in the pages of the antiquary.

In 1684, Thomas Dineley[1] records the finding there of stamped legionary tiles and an inscribed stone. The latter Dineley characterised as an "altar", but it was a tomb-

Roger, Earl of Hereford (= *Arch. Camb.*, 1883, p. 141. Cf. Dugdale, *Monasticon*, s.v. Battle Abbey); 1684—Dineley, etc., *Beaufort's Progress through South Wales and Notitia Cambro-Britannica*, p. 102, ed. Charles Baker, 1864 (= Brit. Mus. MS. Lansdowne, 855, fo. 84); *ante* 1714—Brit. Mus. MSS. Harleian, 3538, fo. 88, and 6381, fo. 9; 1722—Gibson's Camden, ii, 705-6 (Lhuyd); 1763—*Archæologia*, ii, p. 21 (Harris); 1787—*Gent. Mag.*, 1787, p. 1045; 1796—*Archæologia*, i, p. 293 (Strange); 1805—Jones, *Hist. of Breckn.* (1805), i, p. 27, and ii, p. 99; 1806—Gough's Camden, iii, p. 101; 1806—Colt Hoare, *Giraldus Cambrensis*, p. cxlix; 1815—Brayley and Britton, *Beauties of England and Wales, Breckn.*, p. 3; 1833—Lewis, *Topographical Dictionary*, s.v. Brecknock, Brecknockshire, Venni-Vach; 1845—*Journal Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, i, p. 254; 1851—*Arch. Camb.*, 1851, pp. 167, 247, 338; 1854-5—*Journ. B.A.A.*, x, p. 385; 1872—*Arch. Camb.*, 1872, p. 385; 1877—Westwood, *Lapid. Wall.*, p. 57 and pl. 33 (= *C.I.L.*, vii, 152), p. 75 and pl. 42 (= *Ephem*, Epigr., iv, 670), p. 238 (= *C.I.L.*, vii, 153); 1878—*Arch. Camb.*, 1878, p. 235; 1878-9—*Arch. Journ.*, xxxv, p. 190 (= xxxvi, p. 160); 1880—*Cardiff Nat. Soc. Trans.*, 1880, p. 59; 1880-2—Poole, *Hist. of Breckn.*, p. 121; 1908—*Hon. Soc. Cym. Trans.*; 1908-9, p. 63 (Haverfield).

[1] Possibly Leland's note (1536-9) of the occurrence "about the town in the feeldes" of "Romaine quenes" (coins) should be taken

stone, and it is clear that the first line of its inscription read "DIS MANIBUS" (see below, p. 105). It was transferred to the Priory at Brecon and later lost.

The next reference to the Gaer is that of Lhuyd in Gibson's edition (1722) of Camden. Here for the first time the so-called Maen y Morwynion (below, p. 103) is described, though very imperfectly and with no mention of an inscription.

In 1763, the Rev. William Harris, Prebendary of Llandaff, in a paper read before the Society of Antiquaries on the Roman occupation of South Wales, referred to the finding of "some brass coins" at the Gaer and to the existence of inscribed letters (which, however, he could not decipher) on the Maen y Morwynion.

In a paper read before the same Society in 1796, the antiquary John Strange was able to give a reading of part of the Maen y Morwynion inscription and, further, to record the finding within the Gaer of the "base of a small pedestal, many fragments of figured stones, urns with ashes in them, brass and silver coins . . . and . . . a kind of brick drain . . . made of semicircular tiles about an inch thick".

Subsequent notices become more definite. In 1805 two aurei of Nero and a denarius of Trajan were found on the site; these are figured by Theophilus Jones. In 1845 there is reference to the finding of "a gold coin . . . with a

as referring specifically to the Gaer (Leland, *Itinerary in Wales*, p. 106, ed. Toulmin Smith). As the early writers are not careful to discriminate between the Gaer and the town of Brecon itself, it is not always easy to decide which of the two is in question. Thus, Camden, speaking of "Brecknock, the chief town of the county" says, "From the Roman coins dug up there it appears to have been inhabited in the Roman times". Gibson, on the other hand, ascribes "several coins" and a stamped legionary tile definitely to the town itself.

winged figure of Victory '',[1] and in 1854 a note of the occurrence '' near Brecon '' of a coin each of the emperors Augustus, Vespasian, and Valerian. Later records speak of '' an ornamented Roman mill '' found before 1872, the '' CANDIDVS '' inscription found at Battle in 1877 (below, p. 104), and fragments of decorated Samian, some bronze nails and '' a small piece of bronze plate broken, probably part of the scale armour of a centurion '', all found in 1878.

Finally, in 1908, the whole of the evidence relating to the fort was reviewed by Haverfield, who was able to add an account of fragments of Samian (Drag. 18, 29, 30, and perhaps Déch. 72), stamps of the potters Meddillus, Vitalis and Severus, early grey ware, an amphora-handle stamped L.S.L.P., bottle-glass, two melon beads, a denarius of Caracalla, and four worn '' second brass '', apparently of the first century.

III.—DESCRIPTION OF THE FORT[2]

1. The Defences

The defences of the fort show work of four main periods.

PERIOD I.—The original (first-century) defences consisted of a bank 5 feet high and about 18 feet wide,[3] with two V-shaped ditches which have been identified on the east, south and west sides of the fort. At the west gateway and on the north and east sides, cuttings showed that

[1] This may, however, be one of the aurei of Nero already noted. See *Journ. B.A.A.*, i, p. 254, and cf. Theophilus Jones, *Hist. of Brecknock.*, ii, 102.

[2] The general character of the site is noted in the Summary (below, p. 69, and cf. Figs. 1 and 2).

[3] The first-century bank of Segontium (Carnarvon) was of similar dimensions. At the Brecon Gaer the full central height was preserved in three cuttings, in all cases exactly five feet.

Fig. 2. The site, from the south-west. *To face p. 6.*

In the middle distance is the River Usk; immediately beyond it is Aberyscir Court, behind the stables of which the edge of the plantation marks the course of the Roman road as it winds up the hill from the ford across the Yscir to the crest of the ridge, leaving Building "B" on the left.

To face p. 7.

Fig. 3. The fort-ditches. The foundations of the west wall of the fort can be seen in the background.

the rampart was partly based upon cobble footings. Its outer half was of iron-hard yellow clay ; its inner half was of rammed earth with a crust of clay one foot in thickness. At the south gateway the rampart was covered with a thick burnt layer.

The ditches were trenched at the south gateway, at several points south of the east gateway, and immediately north of the west gateway (Fig. 3). The berm was 5 feet wide, the inner ditch 15-16 feet wide and 6 feet deep, and the outer ditch 13 feet wide and 5 feet deep. One cutting on the east side showed traces of a rough stone curbing on the inner lip of the inner ditch. Both ditches are of this early period ; the pottery contained by them at the lowest level was consistently of first-century date (Samian forms 18 and 29), and the lie of the land outside the fort on the east and south sides demands two widely-spread ditches such as these. It may be assumed that both ditches were continued along the north side, but excavation here is almost impossible. On the east side the outer ditch seems to have been filled up with clay in Roman times—apparently at an early period, for the pottery contained by this filling was all of late first or early second-century date (notably, several sherds of Samian form 18/31).

PERIOD II.—In the second period the bank was raised and at the same time faced with a stone wall, which still stands (on the north side, Fig. 6) to a maximum height of over 11 feet. Large chamfered stones found amongst the debris at the foot of the wall both on the north and on the south sides of the fort had probably capped the merlons or embrasures of the former battlements. The wall has an average thickness of 3 feet 5 inches, and is built of roughly-coursed rubble with thick white mortar (no powdered brick), faced externally with squared sandstone blocks 4 to 6 inches in depth. Internally (Fig. 5),

the wall, being concealed, was left in the rough, with large projecting blocks of stone toothed into the clay bank, which was partly cut away to receive it. At the foot of the wall are two external offsets, each 4 inches wide, and beneath them are light footings only a few inches below the natural surface of the ground.

When the wall was built, the new defences were completed by an earthen backing which covered the clay bank and masked the inner face of the wall to a height of more than 10 feet. Thus was formed a composite defence of

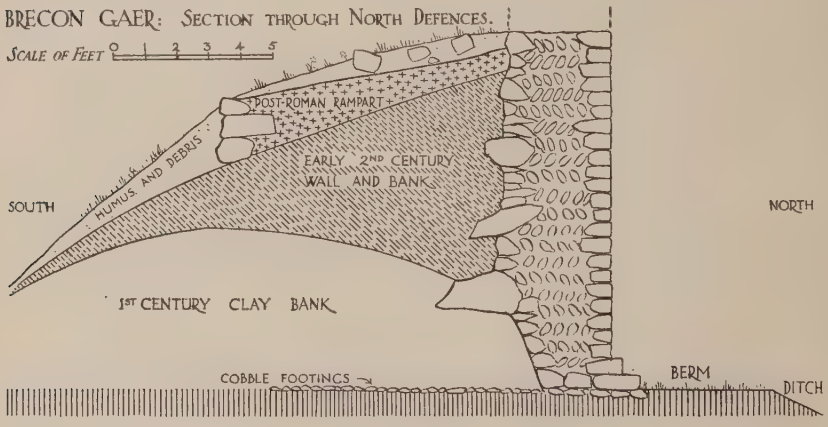
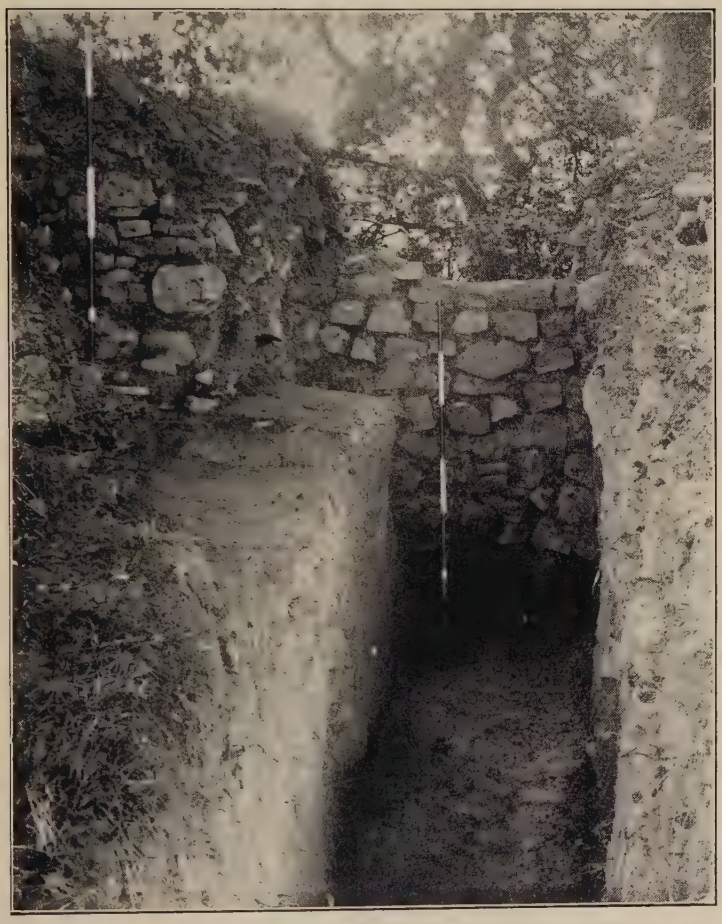


Fig. 4.

normal Middle-Empire type—a defence which was essentially an enlarged bank revetted by a stone wall in order to minimize the inconveniently wide basal spread which would otherwise have been necessary. It is not always realized that the significant innovation in regard to these composite works is not so much the addition of the comparatively slight masonry revetment, as the obvious anxiety to secure height and command. This new desire marks an important step-forward from the first-century camp towards the fourth-century castle. The small clay rampart of the original defence had been adequate for



To face p. 8.

Fig. 5. Cutting south of east gateway, showing original clay bank (left of lower pole), the added Roman wall (behind lower pole), and the revetment of the post-Roman rampart (behind upper pole).

Fig. 6. The fort-wall, north side ; here about 11 ft. high.

Fig. 7. The fort-wall : south-east corner.

To face p. 9.

a camp which was primarily a working base for a centralized field-force; but the gradual stabilization of the frontier armies in the second century tended to turn the base-camp into a permanent stronghold with developed defences and an enhanced regard for local command. The logical outcome may be found in the great ten-foot curtain-walls of the fourth-century fortresses, and the sixteen-foot walls of some of our medieval castles. The military architect of the second century, however, still thought in terms of earth and timber rather than of stone and mortar, and too often employed his masons to patch up an outworn tradition rather than to fashion a new one more appropriate to the changing needs of the time. He might, as we shall see in the next section (p. 20), have learnt much from existing civil architecture but for the innate conservatism of the craftsman and the soldier.

The period of these new works at the Gaer was ascertained with some precision. The wall is of one build with the western, southern and eastern stone-gateways, which were set up not later than the first quarter of the second century (see below). The pottery contained by the earthen backing was not abundant; on the north side of the fort, it yielded at considerable depth fragments of amphorae and a small, well-made rim of late first or early second-century type, whilst on the east side, deep down between the foot of the clay bank and the stone wall, were found fragments of good Samian form 27, a well-made roughcast olla, a micaceous bowl of uncertain form, a carinated black bowl, and a grey cooking-pot with shoulder of considerably wider girth than the rim—all probably of late first and early second century date. On general grounds, moreover, a well-built wall of this type can only have been raised at a time when the fort was in full and active occupation, and the "finds" from the fort

as a whole show abundantly that this condition cannot have been fulfilled later than the first quarter of the second century (see below, under Historical Summary).

PERIOD III.—For evidence as to this period we are indebted to a chapter of accidents immediately east of the south gateway. Here some fault in the boulder clay upon which the fort is built led to a succession of subsidences and collapses which have resulted in a complicated and interesting series of reconstructions (Figs. 8-10).

At a point 25 feet east of the gateway the outer half of the original stone wall, probably soon after its construction, sank both downwards and outwards to a distance of four feet from its proper level and line. Most of the wall hereabouts must have fallen but the base remained, forming the salient angle shown in the illustrations.

The wall was at once re-built across the gap and approximately straightened by the laying out of a new base-line behind the angle of the dislocated footings. The original stones were of course re-used, but they are somewhat less carefully laid in the new work.[1] When the patch was completed the sinking was levelled up by an earth-filling which covered and preserved the projecting remnants of the original wall (see sections, Fig. 8).

Subsequently this stretch of wall again collapsed, dragging with it the front of the adjacent guardroom. It was then allowed to lie in ruins for a considerable time. When excavated, the fallen wall-stones were found still lying in front of the wall in rows as they had subsided ; above them and the stump of the wall itself had accumulated a layer of vegetable-mould and debris to a depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$—3 feet. This debris clearly represents a lengthy period during

[1] It is not unlikely that the original wall was built by legionary craftsmen, and that the repair was carried out by the auxiliary troops who formed the garrison.

To face p. 10.

Fig. 9. South wall of fort adjoining south gateway, showing rebuildings necessitated by subsidence.

AA = base of early second-century wall; BBB = first rebuild; CCCC = second rebuild above accumulated debris; D = post-Roman rampart. (XX = earth buttresses left during excavation to support leaning wall.)

To face p. 11.

Fig. 10. The fort-wall adjoining the east guardroom of the south gateway, showing the two re-buildings necessitated by subsidence.

which the fort was either deserted or was at least not maintained as an effective military work.

Eventually, however, upon this debris was raised a new patchwork, built haphazardly of old and often damaged building-stones and boulders, held together by a poor sandy mortar with an inadequate admixture of lime. The core of this second re-build, unlike the coursed, pitched rubble of the original wall, was built of irregular blocks and fragments of stone laid flat with very insecure and insufficient grouting. The new wall was upwards of five feet thick, and, though entirely barbarous in appearance externally, shows at the back three rough offsets which are definite relics of the Roman masons' tradition. The work is such as might have been built by semi-barbarous troops, or even by semi-Romanized Britons, towards the end of the Roman occupation. No other work or occupation-level in or near the fort, however, can be equated with it, and though it is likely enough that the few late third and fourth century coins found here and there on the site are relevant to the problem, its certain solution is still to seek.

Above these two successive re-builds are relics of a third, to which yet another "period" in the history of the defences must be assigned.

PERIOD IV.—At some unknown period the fortifications on the three weaker sides of the fort—the north, east and south—were re-inforced in a remarkable manner. Upon the embankment of Period II, and at a distance of from 9½ feet to 14 feet within the Roman wall, was built up a massive revetment, largely of re-used building stones; and the space between this revetment and the inner face of the Roman wall was packed with earth, rubble and building material (Figs. 4, 5). No mortar was used, but rough and hasty though the work was, it formed

in conjunction with the Roman wall a substantial mass of masonry from 12 feet to 17½ feet in thickness—the latter at the north-east corner, where it almost completely covered the ruins of the turret (Fig. 28). It also covered part of the turret at the south-east corner (Fig. 29).

This dry-built re-inforcement was traced along the east side of the fort, along the north side east of the north gateway, and on the south side as far as a few feet west of the south gateway. It was not observed at the north-west or south-west corners, nor at the west gateway, nor at two intermediate cuttings on this side; and it may be supposed that the natural defensibility of the site towards the west was deemed adequate.

The south gateway was completely blocked at this period. The upper of the two Roman road-surfaces was littered with a layer of building-debris which had evidently found its way there as the deserted fort fell gradually into decay. Above the layer of debris, to a height of more than four feet, was a tightly packed filling of reddish marl containing small and scattered fragments of Roman pottery which, so far as they were significant, were of late first and second century types. In the top of and surmounting this bank was the dry-built wall, which had been carried across the ruined gateway apparently as a parapet on the bank. Externally the filling had been much disturbed in comparatively modern times, but enough remained to show that the parapet-wall had been upwards of five feet thick (see Figs. 16 and 18). In height it was nowhere preserved above three courses of the built facings.

Similarly, the east gateway (Figs. 22, 23, 24) was sealed by a great wall of loose rubble, about 10 feet wide, revetted by large dry-built blocks of masonry and boulders.

In the present absence of direct evidence the date of this curiously rough though substantial re-fortification must

remain conjectural. Two points of importance, however, emerge : (1) the defences (gateways, corner-turrets) of the fort were already in a completely ruined condition when the new work was undertaken ; and (2) the character of the work is entirely un-Roman ; it is too untutored even to be the work of the semi-barbarian regiments of the latest Roman period—indeed, it supplants or re-inforces the semi-barbarian work described above under "Period III." It is the handiwork either of Romano-Britons at some considerable period after the official abandonment of the fort, or of some post-Roman epoch. The extremely ruined state of the turrets and the gateways which underlay the work are in favour of the latter alternative, and I am indebted to Dr. William Rees, of the Department of History at University College, Cardiff, for the following discussion of the possibilities.

"During a visit to the excavations at the Gaer, Dr. Wheeler drew my attention to the extensive remains of a dry wall surmounting the bank on the inner side of the Roman wall and clearly intended to re-inforce the existing fortifications upon the more vulnerable north, east and south sides of the fort. The probable date of this later stonework is difficult to determine, in view of the lack of evidence relating to the Gaer during the centuries following the withdrawal of the Roman garrison, but a brief review of the known facts connected with the early Norman conquest of Brycheiniog may provide the clue to the problem.

"It is, of course, conceivable that the old station continued the tradition of the Roman administrative system in the area during the interval between the Roman and the Norman period, or at least served as a temporary defence for the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. But of this there is no evidence, and there are extensive remains

of hill entrenchments in the vicinity which could have been more easily defended. It is certain, however, that at the time of the Norman invasion the former Roman station was still an important landmark on the countryside, described as *vetus villa* (old villa) or *vasta civitas* (waste city) and variously termed Carnoys (or possibly Caruoys) and the Chaer. Other traditional names have come down to us, but the form and the origin of these names do not concern us here. More significant is the fact that within a few years after the conquest we find here, at this westerly point, arable land, the nucleus of a manor.

"For the main details relating to the Norman invasion of Brycheiniog and the overthrow of the local chieftain, assisted by Rhys ap Tewdwr of Deheubarth, the reader may consult Professor J. E. Lloyd's *History of Wales*, also a paper on the *Mediæval Lordship of Brecon* (*Trans. Hon. Soc. Cymmrodorion*, 1915-16, pp. 165 et sqq.). A close examination of the evidence suggests that the route followed by the invaders was directed towards the Gaer rather than towards Brecon, and it is possible that the dry wall was then thrown up by the Welsh to meet the attack. The Normans under Bernard de Newmarch were in control in East Brycheiniog as early as 1088, but only after a stiff struggle did they reach Aberhonddu (Brecon) probably about 1091. There at the junction of the Honddu and the Usk they threw up fortifications, some three miles lower down than the Gaer, which occupied a corresponding but less advantageous position at the junction of the Yscir and the Usk. A considerable struggle must have ensued between the opposing forces, for it was not until April 1093 that Rhys ap Tewdwr was killed 'by the Normans of Brycheiniog' (also described 'who were living in Brycheiniog'). Tradition has it that Rhys met his death

at Battle, a small village on the hillside overlooking the Gaer, and situated near the road leading to the fort, a tradition which, though found in written form only at a much later date, fits in well with the known facts. In view of the existence of new fortifications at Brecon, it is intelligible that the Roman centre, when captured, would be abandoned. Henceforth, the Gaer ceased to fit into the Norman scheme based upon the superior geographical site at the junction of the Honddu and the Usk.

"Certain objections, however, may be made to the above view that the Gaer played a part in the Welsh scheme of defence, and, on the whole, I am inclined to favour an alternative reading of the evidence. It does not seem to have been the method of the Welsh at this period to defend themselves behind stone walls, though the use of stone was of course familiar to the Normans. As stated above, the route of the invaders led direct to the Gaer, and it is not improbable that the Normans early reached and obtained possession of the ruins of the fort.[1] Here they could defend themselves temporarily pending the construction of a more permanent castle. This would explain the hastily-constructed stonework, the stones being partly drawn from the ruined interior buildings to strengthen the outer wall. It is possible that the main struggle between Norman and

[1] There is a Norman castle-mound at Aberyscir, just across the river Yscir, opposite the Gaer (see Fig. 1), and it might be suggested that Aberyscir was the Norman equivalent of the Roman Gaer. That I hardly think was the case, in spite of the proximity of the two positions. The river Yscir was an important boundary within the lordship, and Aberyscir was apparently in the sub-lordship of Cantref Selyf and was never more that a sub-lordship at any time. The Gaer, however, was retained within the Brecon district, so that its Norman counterpart is Brecon. Note that the Gaer and Aberyscir are still situated in separate parishes. This would be exceedingly unlikely if they stood for the same historical unit.—*W.R.*

Welsh took place in the immediate neighbourhood. Certainly the Gaer with its surrounding property was granted a few years later to the new Priory of Brecon, a cell of the famous Battle Abbey, and the parish of St. John, which was given to the Priory at the same time, came to include the chapel of Battle built on the supposed site of the death of Rhys. It is not unreasonable to assume that, as in the case of Battle Abbey, these dedications to the Church were associated with the Norman victory ".

These possibilities are avowedly no more than guesses. Two comments may be added. First, it may be suspected that the village of Battle owes its name to the association of the district with Battle Abbey rather than to the local battle of 1093; although this battle may in fact, as Dr. Rees points out, have been fought near by.[1] Secondly, if the rough re-inforcement of the defences is obviously post-Roman it is with equal certainty non-medieval in character. Its construction may be assigned to the dark period of the fourth-twelfth centuries. As a parting hazard, I may refer to the commentary of Baring Gould and Fisher on the Life of St. Cadoc (*Lives of the British Saints* II, 35), where it is suggested that the Gaer was the site of the sixth-century town of Beneventum.

2. The Gateways

(a) *The West Gateway.* (Figs. 11-14)

The west gateway revealed two structural periods.

PERIOD I.—The original first-century gateway is now

[1] The two derivations of the place-name may be reconciled on the supposition that the important local victory of the Normans of Brycheiniog over the Welsh, combined subsequently with the territorial association of the district with the abbey founded after the more famous victory in Sussex, suggested the adoption of the Sussex place-name here as appropriate to the church and village founded on the site of this Welsh "Battle of Hastings".

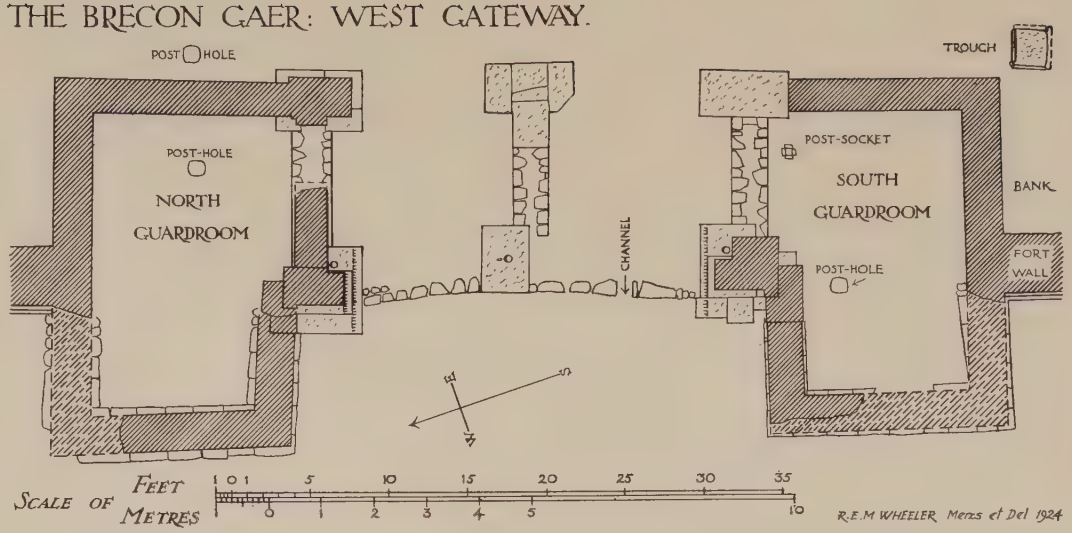

THE BRECON GAER: WEST GATEWAY.
POST HOLE
POST-HOLE
NORTH
GUARDROOM
CHANNEL
TROUGH
POST-SOCKET
SOUTH
GUARDROOM
BANK
FORT
WALL
POST-HOLE
SCALE OF FEET
METRES
R.E.M WHEELER Mezzs et Del 1924

Fig. 11.

represented by four post-holes. It was considerably narrower than its stone successor, for the cobble footings and some of the clay of the original rampart were found beneath the northern half of the later northern guardroom and beneath the southern half of its fellow.

PERIOD II.—The stone gateway which replaced the timber structure is entirely of one period. It is contemporary with the fort-walls and, as will be seen, of early second-century date. In theory this gateway, fronting the headquarters building, was the principal gateway of the fort. In practice, it opened externally upon the brow of a steep slope and was probably less used than the undistinguished gateway in the more approachable north side. Nevertheless it was designed on monumental lines, with its two roadways divided and flanked by piers of remarkably massive masonry (Figs. 13, 14), and with guardrooms or towers which projected for nearly half their depth beyond the external face of the fort-wall (see below, p. 20).

The south guardroom of this period had been floored with hard rammed earth at two different dates, and each floor was capped by an uneven burnt layer containing charcoal, bones, and a few broken shells of hazel-nut. The pottery yielded by these floors was small in quantity and largely indeterminate. The upper floor contained a piece of good Samian form 37 with zonal decoration (Fig. 75, s114) and form 18/31, both of early second century date, together with a piece of burnt Samian form 31 of good type but of almost any date within the second century.

The north guardroom had been floored on at least three different occasions, each floor being capped by a burnt occupation-layer. The lowest floor, of rammed earth, contained fragments of Samian form 18 and of a black bowl with broadly chamfered base—both late first or early

To face p. 18.

Fig. 12. West gateway: interior, from the south, showing post-hole and post socket in the nearer guardroom.

To face p. 19.

Fig. 13. West gateway, showing projecting front of north guardroom. The fort-wall is seen immediately behind the surveying pole.

second century types. The superimposed (second) floor contained only small fragments of indeterminate black ware with trellis pattern—no rims—together with a sherd of Samian 18/31 ; the floor was capped with an exceptionally thick burnt layer containing much iron slag. Above this the third floor—which may itself have been of two closely successive periods—included throughout considerable quantities of wall-plaster panelled and striped with red, yellow and blue paint. The potsherds from this layer were again indefinite, but their quality tends to suggest a date not later than the first half of the second century. They include a rather coarse Samian form 27, and a rim of a type which is found in deposits dating from the first half and middle of the second century (similar to Fig. 95, c8). The occupation-layer on this floor contained a similar rim and a few fragments of coarse coal.

In both guardrooms the evidence suggests that the renewals and occupations all date between the end of the first century and the beginning or middle of the Antonine period. Other evidence points in the same direction. Over the projecting edge of one of the large sandstone foundation-slabs with which the roadways are flanked had accumulated a well-defined burnt layer containing fragments of Samian 27, 31 and 35, together with a " second brass " of Marcus Aurelius as Cæsar (dated A.D. 145-6), dropped when in very good condition and thus providing a useful *terminus ante quem* for the underlying stonework. Again, it has been noted above that the ends of the first-century clay ramparts were cut back to admit the wide stone gateway ; upon the completion of which the cut ends of the ramparts were filled up to the adjacent walls of the new guardrooms with earth including, at a low level, two well-defined groups of pottery (see below, Fig. 99). This pottery was clearly the contemporary rubbish, and as it is

of late first or early second century date it provides a useful additional indication of the period of the re-building.

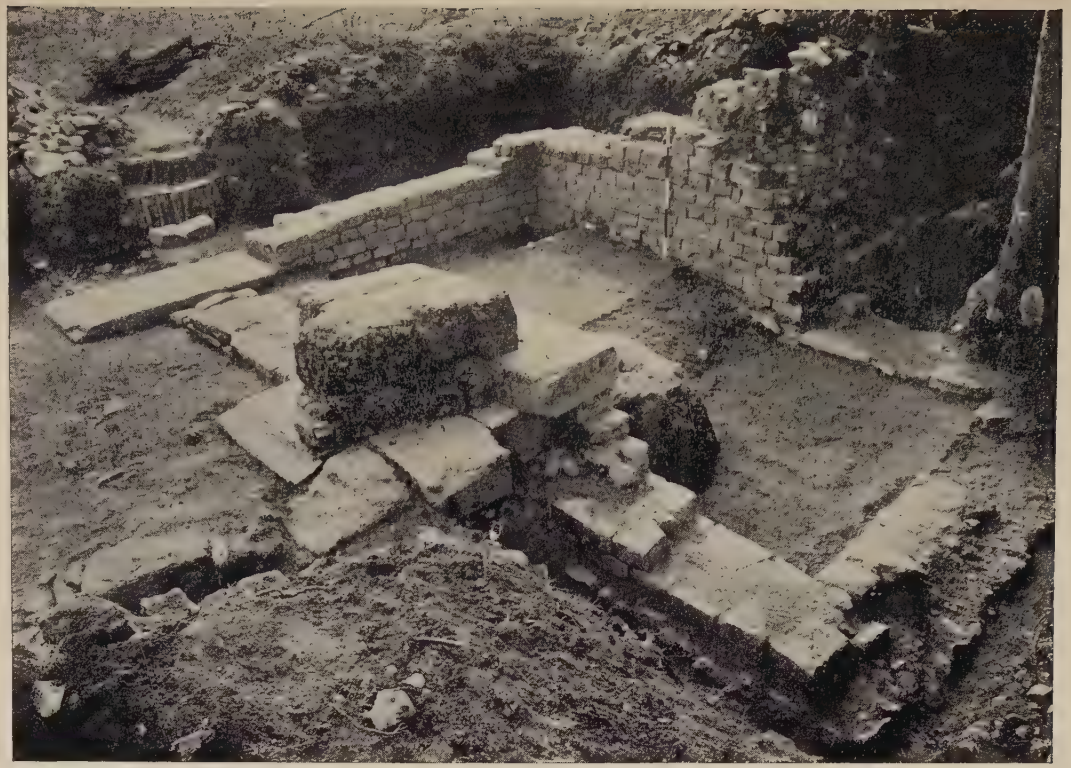
The evidence from all parts of the gateway is thus consistent with a building-date early in the second century. Other evidence to the same effect will be noted from the east and south gateways which are likewise of one build with the fort-wall, and from stone buildings within the fort. The stone fort is substantially of the period of Trajan.

Note on the evolution of fort-gateways.

Attention has been drawn to the bold external projection of this gateway. The feature is unusual in auxiliary forts at so early a period. Guardrooms are not infrequently marked by a slight thickening of or offset from the fort-wall—for example, at Balmuildy on the Antonine Vallum ; but a projection, as in the present instance, of 10 feet is a different matter, and calls for comment. No analogy is forthcoming from Britain unless, as appeared to Mr. R. G. Collingwood and myself during a recent visit, the corresponding gate partially excavated at Castell Collen, Radnorshire, in 1913 is really of this type.[1] On the German Limes, at least three of the gateways of Mainhardt (undated) had guardrooms which projected about five feet. At Niederbieber, built under Commodus, the projection of the guardrooms at all four gateways was about 10 feet ; and again at Faimingen, the four gateways in the stone wall of the *vicus*, built after 210 and probably in 213, have a maximum projection of as much as 15 feet.[2] The

[1] The report of this work (*Arch Camb.*, 1914, pp. 1 ff.) is full of confusion and uncertainty, and the published sketch-plan of the gateway does not adequately represent the remains.

[2] For Mainhardt and Faimingen see *Der Obergermanisch-Raetische Limes*, Lieferungen 32 and 35. For Niederbieber, see *Bonner Jahrbücher*, 120, pp. 259 ff.



To face p. 20.

Fig. 14. West gateway, showing projecting south guardroom. The fort-wall is seen to the right of the surveying pole.

Trajanic fort at Odruh, in the Roman province of Arabia, had protruding, round-fronted towers which may perhaps be included in the present series.[1]

For projecting guardrooms more nearly contemporary with the Gaer, we have to turn to legionary fortresses or to works associated with them. The surviving gateway of the fragmentary fortress at Kesselstadt, built probably by Domitian,[2] is more than half external to the fort-wall. At Xanten a gateway of the Trajanic colony in the vicinity of the legionary fortress projected about nine feet,[3] and a similar projection occurs in gateways of the legionary fortresses of Carnuntum and Albing on the Austrian frontier.[4] At Lambaesis, in Africa, two of the gateways of the second-century fortress, though of different design, likewise have this characteristic. In view of the extreme rarity of the type in Britain it is a fair conjecture that the immediate prototype of the Gaer gate awaits discovery in the legionary fortress at Caerleon.

In citing these partial analogies I have for the moment ignored the projecting guardrooms (commonly with apsidal or polygonal fronts) well-known in forts of the late third and fourth centuries. The relationship of this later group, however, to the earlier series is of sufficient interest to justify a short commentary in the present context.

Briefly, the development of the Roman gateway seems to have been as follows. Under the Early Empire two separate architectural traditions were in force side by side. On the one hand was the tradition of the stone-builders who constructed the great walls and towers and gateways of the Augustan-Tiberian towns—Aosta, Nîmes, Autun and the rest. In these the gateway was a monumental

[1] *Bonner Jahrb.*, 118, Pl. xvii; *Korrespondenzblatt der Westdeutschen Zeitschrift*, xxiii, No. 7.

[2] *O.R.L.*, Lieferung 10.

[3] *Bonner Jahrb.*, 110, p. 182; 118, p. 313.

[4] *Der römische Limes in Österreich*, ii, 53; v, 35; viii, 162.

feature, often with a strongly-projecting front and a rear-court which added both to its military effectiveness and to its architectural dignity. In this country a late (Flavian) example of this type may still be seen at Colchester. On the other hand there was the tradition of the camp-builders, dominated by the exigencies of the materials—earth and timber—appropriate to a period of moving warfare. The timber towers of the earthen camp or temporary fort could only be placed upon the levelled summit of the rampart, and the gateways were merely barricaded interruptions of it, the ends of the earthen banks being revetted by simple palisading or by wooden guardrooms of similar depth. Projecting works of timber would obviously have been a source of weakness rather than of strength. Moreover, the first-century camp, unlike the stone-built town, was rather the lightly defended base for sortie (for patrols, punitive expeditions and the like) than a citadel of defence, and the projecting tower is essentially an implement of *defensive* strategy. As such it was appropriate to a town or to the garrison-fortress of the later Empire, but was not a prime necessity of the early camp.

These two traditions—the stone-tradition and the earth-tradition—remained independent until the Flavian period, when the increasing stabilization of the frontier armies encouraged the building of more permanent camps with structures of masonry. The full implication of this change was not at first manifest. In essence it was the change from the more or less temporary camp to the fixed strong-point or castle—a change reflecting little less than a revolution in the tactical situation of the frontier armies. Only in one respect, however, did the military builders immediately respond to this change. They saw the tactical necessity of giving enhanced local command to the defences of the forts, and proceeded to heighten the ram-

parts. This, as we have seen (above, p. 8), they accomplished with the help of a comparatively slight revetting wall which enabled them to raise the rampart without inconveniently increasing the spread of its base. In this innovation the essential feature was less the stone revetment than the *heightening of the bank*. The architect was still thinking in terms of earth rather than of masonry.

In other respects also the old earth-and-timber traditions remained dominant long after the general adoption of masonry by the fort-builders. Rounded corners, and towers and gates within the line of the ramparts, continued to be normal throughout the second century, in spite of their inferiority for defensive purposes. Only on rare occasions were certain elements from urban (defensive) masonry architecture transferred to, or grafted upon, the simple military tradition ; notably, the projecting gateway, natural to defensive stone-building, began to find its way occasionally into the most advanced military architecture, namely, the work of the legionary troops. From the legionary fortresses this feature was occasionally passed on to the auxiliary forts, which were (we may suppose) often laid out, and were sometimes actually built, by legionary craftsmen. The earliest definite example of the feature in an auxiliary fort of the northern provinces is now provided by the Brecon Gaer, which was probably the handiwork of the Second Legion from Caerleon (see below, p. 71).

It may be doubted, however, whether these early examples of the projecting fort-gateway represent in the mind of the military architect any real appreciation of their superior defensive quality. From the fact that they are confined largely to the great base-fortresses which were expected to bear little of the brunt of frontier warfare, the suspicion arises that in the first instance their

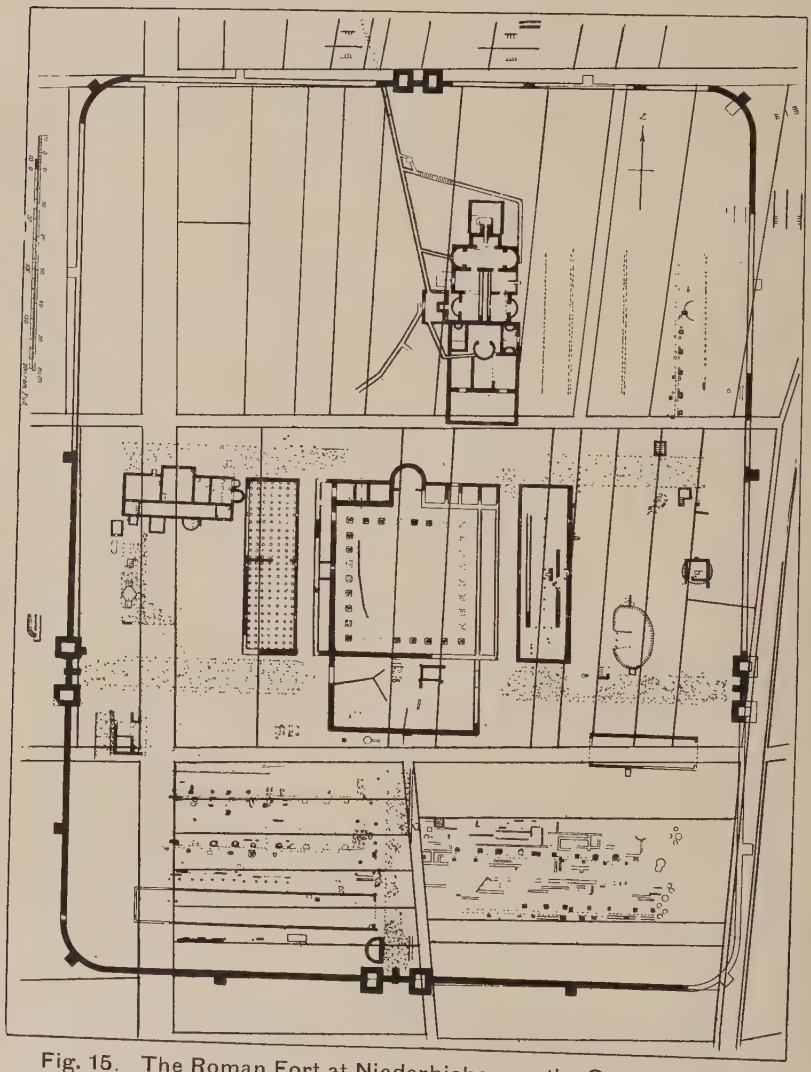


Fig. 15. The Roman Fort at Niederbieber, on the German Limes.

distinctive feature was borrowed from urban architecture rather for its monumental possibilities than for its tactical value. This suspicion is not diminished by the fact that at the Gaer the one projecting gateway opens on to a steep slope and is by nature the most readily defensible of the four. It was clearly chosen for distinctive treatment for the sole reason that it was nominally the principal entry into the fort and the builders desired to proclaim the fact by an architectural "flourish".

Nevertheless, if the principle of the projecting gateway or tower first found its way from urban into military architecture for other than purely military reasons, its tactical utility in defence was gradually realized by the military builders as they became inured to the use of masonry and began to appreciate the appropriateness of the old (urban) masonry traditions to the changing military situation. At Niederbieber, built within the last two decades of the second century, the principle of projection was definitely accepted, no longer as a mere architectural luxury but with an obvious insistence upon its military value (Fig. 15). The old earth-tradition, however, died hard, and even at Niederbieber the effectiveness of the projecting turrets at the corners is almost neutralized by the conventional retention of the rounded corner. A similar mingling of the stone- and the earth-traditions is found in the association of rounded corners with projecting gateways in the work of Caracalla at Faimingen, and it was not until the building of the defensive fortresses of the Diocletian era that the out-worn earth-tradition was finally displaced in all military works of any magnitude.

Co-incident with these changes, the broad double fort-gateways, built under the Early and Middle Empire to facilitate the egress of large bodies of troops for movement in the open, were gradually reduced in width or were sup-

planted by narrow, single gateways which were more in accordance with the needs of a defensive garrison.[1] The strategic initiative had in some sense passed to the enemy, and armour was now more important than the sword.

Such in bare outline is the evolution of Roman military architecture. To recapitulate, we may note again that this evolution was long hampered by the conservative adherence of the Roman military mind to obsolete traditions, and that, paradoxical though it may seem, Roman military architecture for some time found its most logical and complete expression, not in the military zone along the frontiers, but in the civil areas behind them. By force of circumstance, town fortifications had from the beginning been defensive and permanent, not (like the camps) offensive and temporary, in purpose; and when under the Middle Empire changing conditions turned the military frontier-posts also into instruments of defence rather than offence, appropriate models lay already within reach of the military architect, had he possessed the vision to profit by them. Instead, while towns such as Cologne and (perhaps) Trier[2] were still producing appropriate defensive gateways along the lines of the old urban tradition, the frontier-garrisons as a whole remained for nearly two centuries content to translate timber and earth with unintelligent literalness into stone, and to reproduce petrified camps

[1] On this point see R. G. Collingwood, *Journal of Roman Studies*, xiii, 72. The large town gateways of the Early Empire owed their size primarily to the traffic which they were expected to accommodate, and secondarily to the "expansiveness" and comparative security of the age in which they were built. Hence the paradox of large gateways which were nevertheless, from a military point of view, intended for defence. These special conditions did not of course apply to the defensive forts of the Later Empire.

[2] The "Porta Paphia" at Cologne had square flanking towers which projected for half their depth beyond the face of the town-wall. One of the arches is apparently dated by an inscription of Gallienus, but

rather than to create effectively defensible castles. Only rarely, as in the few legionary fortresses mentioned above, or in exceptional auxiliary forts such as Odruh in Arabia or the Brecon Gaer, do we find spasmodic attempts on the part of military architects as early as the period of Trajan to think in terms of their new material; and it was not perhaps until the period of the Niederbieber fort (*c.* A.D. 190) that the possibilities of masonry began to receive adequate appreciation in relation to the tactical problems of the time. Not indeed until the end of the third century did military architecture fully absorb and consistently express those principles of defensive architecture which had already been the commonplace of the town-builders for several centuries.

(b) *The South Gateway.* (Figs. 16-19)

Four main periods are represented structurally at the south gateway.

PERIOD I.—The original first-century gateway was, as usual, of timber but is now represented only by one large post-hole beneath the existing west guardroom.

PERIOD II.—Contemporaneously with the reconstruction of the west gateway and the building of the fort-wall, the south gateway was rebuilt in stone. This new gateway is less ambitious in design than that on the west front;

there is reason to suppose that the inscription is an addition and that the gate may be as early as the Flavian epoch.—See R. Schultze, *Bonner Jahrb.*, 118, pp. 312 ff.; Clemen and Klinkenberg, *Die Kunstdenkmäler der Stadt Köln*, I, 1906, pp. 192 ff. The "Porta Nigra" at Trier is of uncertain date but was built over part of a cemetery which was in use until the end of the second century.—See Schultze, *loc. cit.*, p. 337; Krüger, *Trierer Jahresberichte*, iv, 1911, p. 5; and an interesting discussion by Von Domaszewski and H. Lehner in *Korrespondenzblatt der Westdeutschen Zeitschrift*, xxiii, 1904, Nos. 7 and 23.

but the construction of the piers is equally massive, and its better preservation (to a maximum height of over eight

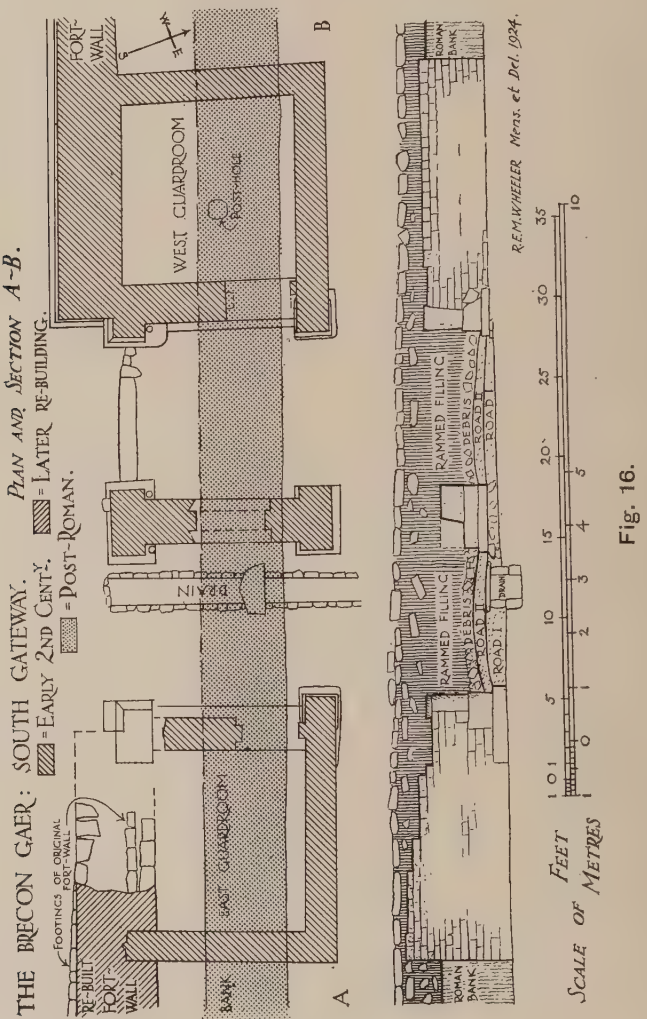


Fig. 16.

feet) makes it now more imposing.

The guardrooms showed little sign of occupation. The

To face p. 28.

Fig. 17. South gateway from the west.
The guardroom-wall in the foreground was built against the vertical end of the original clay rampart.

Fig. 18. South gateway from the north-west during excavation, showing remains of post-Roman rampart and wall overlying Roman guard-room and central pier.

To face p. 29.

Fig. 19. South gateway from the north-west after excavation. In right foreground can be seen the sill added when the road-level was raised.

floor of the eastern was of rammed earth with some lime, and contained only a few fragments of Samian, mostly forms 18/31 and 27. The eastern roadway was of gravel and contained a deep, well-built drain from the annexe of the commandant's house. The drain ended flush with the outer front of the central pier, and from this point the contents presumably found their way into the inner ditch of the fort. Later, the road-surface was renewed and the drain completely blocked with road-metal, all the original cover-stones save one being removed. In the drain beneath the filling was found a sherd of Samian 18/31.

The central pier, as was commonly the case, was interrupted by an opening or doorway. One of the pivot-holes at the outer end of this pier retained the iron shoe of the vanished door-post. It had been preserved by the addition of a high stone sill which had been built across the outer end of the western roadway during a reparation otherwise similar to that of the eastern passage. As in both roadways at the east gateway (see below, p. 30), the reparation involved the disuse of the original door-pivots, but what was substituted for them is not apparent.

The floor of the south guardroom contained two worn coins of Vespasian—a denarius and a sestertius—together with fragments of Samian 18/31 and a copy of this type in buff ware.

The builders of this gateway, instead of removing completely a length of the original clay bank on each side as they had done at the west gateway, merely cut the ends of the bank to a vertical face and built the outer walls of the guardroom against the clay. The useful wedge of earth-filling which has been noted at the west gateway between the stonework and the clay is therefore lacking here.

PERIOD III.—At some period the front of the eastern

guardroom was involved in the collapse of the adjacent stretch of the fort-wall. After a considerable lapse of time, it was roughly rebuilt with re-used building-stones and inferior sandy mortar. The new wall was upwards of five feet thick—more than a foot thicker than the original wall —and encompassed the end of the broken east wall of the guardroom. This reparation has already been discussed in another context (above, p. 10 and Fig. 10).

PERIOD IV.—In this uncertain but doubtless post-Roman period the gateway was blocked with a rampart of earth and stone as described above (p. 12).

(c) *The East Gateway.*

The east gateway (Figs. 20-24) is of normal plan and, like the others, is contemporary with the fort-wall. Of the original timber structure no remains have been revealed, but the northern stone guardroom, with its door-sill and rebated door-jambs, is still in remarkable preservation and stands to a maximum height of seven feet. It showed little evidence of occupation; the marshy land outside the fort here probably discouraged the use of this gateway. The southern guardroom had been largely destroyed in ancient times, and was not completely cleared during the excavations.

The roadways contemporary with the stone structure were renewed in Roman times by the addition of nearly eighteen inches of pebble road-metal, which was retained at the outer ends of the roadways by massive stone thresholds supplemented by slab paving. A curious feature of this renovation is that the new thresholds covered the pivot stones of the gates, thus indicating either that no gates were used at this later period or that some system of timber framing now supplanted the original simple stone-socket mechanism. The former possibility seems struc-

To face p. 30.

Fig. 20. East gateway: north guardroom, showing pivot-stone (on right) and entrance with sill and rebated jambs.

To face p. 31.

Fig. 21. East gateway: exterior of north guardroom, and, in left foreground, sill added subsequently when the road-level was raised

turally the more likely, although a gateway without gates is a paradox about which it would scarcely be profitable

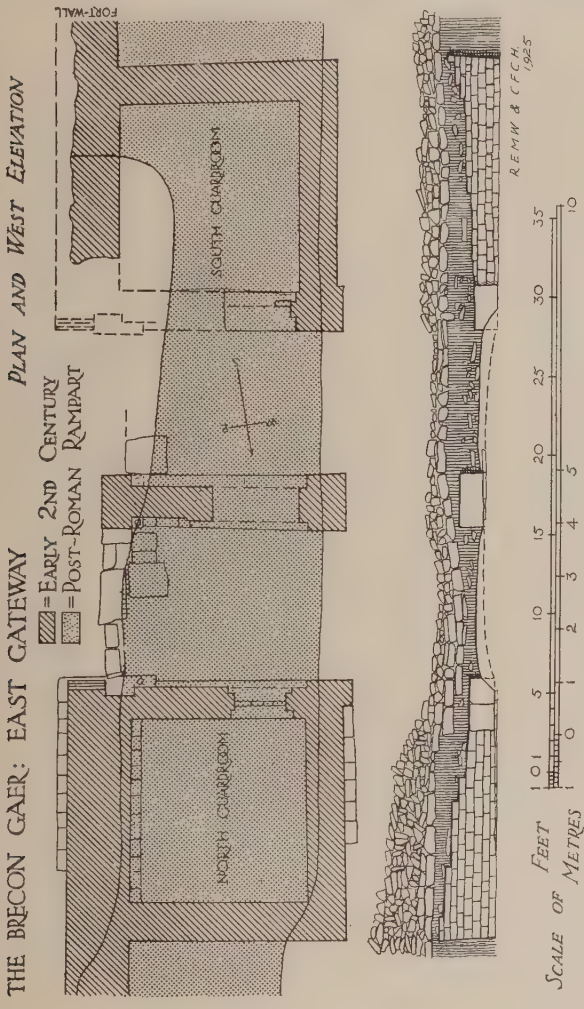

THE BRECON GAER: EAST GATEWAY
PLAN AND WEST ELEVATION
= EARLY 2ND CENTURY
= POST-ROMAN RAMPART
FORT-WALL
SOUTH GUARDROOM
NORTH GUARDROOM
REMW & CFCH 1925
SCALE OF FEET 1 0 1 5 10 15 20 25 30 35
SCALE OF METRES 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 10

Fig. 22.

to conjecture. It may be recalled that the south gateway of the fort also showed two road-levels of the stone-gateway period, and that one of these later roadways was

similarly supported by a deep stone threshold, which obstructed the original pivot-stones (above, p. 29). At the east gateway, if not at the south, the deep external thresholds would serve to keep out drainage from the adjacent marshy land, and may owe their existence to this cause.

Two "finds" of chronological value were made in the east gateway. Under one of the paving-slabs of the secondary road-metal and lying actually on the surface of the original "stone-period" road beside the pivot-stone of the central pier was found a second-brass of Vespasian, dated 77-78 A.D. and dropped when in fair condition. In a corresponding position on the south side of the pier was found a piece of Samian 37 (Fig. 77, s124) of which Mr. Davies Pryce writes as follows: "Both Dr. Oswald and myself think the piece is to be dated to Trajan's reign. Oswald says definitely Trajanic. Personally, I should like a little more elbow-room and would express myself thus: Trajan—? early Hadrian". Both coin and sherd were under large stones of the added thresholds and were thus dropped definitely after the building of the stone gateway and before the subsequent renovation of the road. Their stratigraphic position could not have been more satisfactory, and their combined evidence is entirely consistent with the construction of the stone gateway *c.* 100-125 A.D. Incidentally, their presence on the *surface* of the earlier road suggests that the renovation of the road-surface may have taken place comparatively soon after they were dropped.

An iron spearhead (Fig. 60, 18) was found in the loam flooring of the north guardroom.

When first uncovered the east gateway, like the south, was completely traversed by the post-Roman fortification (Figs. 23-4), which here consisted of a rough bank of rubble from 7 feet to 10 feet wide, retained on both sides by a rough revetment of large stones, dry-built to a maximum

To face p. 32.

Fig. 23. Post-Roman rampart covering remains of east gateway.

Fig. 24. Back of east gateway underlying post-Roman rampart.

To face p. 33.

Fig. 25. The north gateway: west guardroom in barn-yard.

height here of three courses. The external revetment begins on each side of the gateway at the point where the fort-wall had been reduced (by accident or design) to ineffective height at some period prior to the construction of this mysterious late defence. The inward curve on the eastern side of the post-Roman wall above the south guardroom is due to the deliberate accommodation of the late work to the irregular height of the ruins which underlie it.

(d) *The North Gateway.* (Fig. 25)

The only accessible part of the north gateway was a fragment of its west guardroom, which was excavated in the barn-yard. The guardroom was preserved to a maximum height of four courses but was very incomplete on plan. Enough remained, however, to show that it was of normal design, without external projection beyond the fort-wall.

3. The Corner-turrets. (Figs. 26-29)

In each corner were found the remains of the usual internal turret, but an incomplete search has failed to reveal any trace of intermediate turrets along the sides of the fort. The corner-turrets were not bonded into the fort-wall, but this fact is probably of structural rather than of chronological signficance. Consistent floor-levels were not preserved within them, but all the pottery associated with them—black bowls with chamfer above the base, and mortaria of the Trajan-Hadrian types found in the drain of the commandant's house (Fig. 100, c59-61), together with Samian forms 18/31, 27, and early 31—combines to indicate that they are substantially contemporary with the fort-wall.

The south-west turret occupied a commanding position

on the brow of the steep slope above the junction of the rivers Usk and Yscir. The sharpness with which the ground here falls away induced the builders of the turret to take special precautions to prevent the structure from slipping down-hill; and indeed the outward inclination of

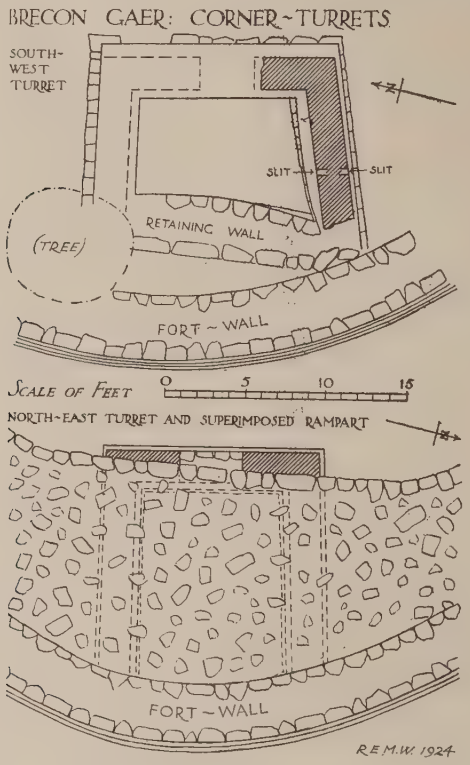


Fig. 26.

the surviving four courses of the fort-wall at this corner (Fig. 27) shows that the precaution was not unwarranted. To mitigate this downward and outward thrust, the outer half of the "make-up" of the turret-floor was carried on a rough sleeper-wall slightly arched on its inner side to resist lateral pressure. But more interesting—if rightly

To face p. 34.

Fig. 27. South-west corner and turret, showing open straight-joint in turret wall.

To face p. 35.

Fig. 28. Back of north-east corner-turret beneath post-Roman rampart.

interpreted—is an unusual feature of the masonry of the turret at the only point where it is tolerably well preserved. Here, in the middle of the south side, although the core is continuous a gap about four inches wide is left in the facing-stones to a height of four courses internally (Fig. 27) and five courses externally. The explanation of this feature is probably to be found in the fact that the rear half of the turret was built on the hard clay bank of the original fort, whereas the outer half was founded merely upon the earth-filling then recently inserted between the clay bank and the new fort-wall. The gaps in the facing occur just at the point where the hard clay and the comparatively soft earth-filling meet, and may well have been intended as a hinge to minimize the risk of damage to the tower in the event of a slight settlement of the outer foundations. If so, the joint is merely a variation of a feature well-known in connection with the building-construction of Roman bastions (e.g. at Burgh Castle and Lympne)—the apparent utilization of a straight-joint as a precaution against the unequal settling of two adjacent masses of unequal weight upon uncertain ground.

The north-west turret is slightly smaller. It is built on comparatively level ground, and the structural difficulties which were exaggerated by the slope at the south-west corner have here left no trace upon the surviving walls.

The north-east turret is preserved to a maximum height of seven courses above its upper internal offset. Its preservation is due to its incorporation, when in a ruined condition, in the post-Roman rubble rampart already described. Beyond the fort-ditches here the general tendency of the ground is upward, so that on the north the field of view is comparatively limited; but the

actual corner of the fort is slightly though definitely raised, giving the turret a fairly effective local command. The risk of unequal settlement is here less marked than at the south-west corner, but dangers arising from the unequal material—partly clay bank and partly recent filling—upon which the turret was built were provided for here also by a series of obviously deliberate local straight-joints, each of them two courses in height. The effect of these joints would be to reduce the longitudinal rigidity of the wall and to localise the effect of any settlement which might take place.

Of the rough wall or rampart which covers the ruined turret enough has been said (p. 11). The accumulation of earth between the two works (Fig. 28) shows that the tower had fallen to its present level at some considerable time prior to the building of this rampart over it.

The south-east turret.—The south-east corner of the fort is well-preserved externally (Fig. 7), and is indeed one of the finest surviving stretches of the fort-wall. Behind it the foundations of the tower are partially overlaid by the inner revetment of the post-Roman wall (Fig. 29). The revetment had been built characteristically over the accumulation of earth which had already filled the ruined turret before this late and uncertain period. There was some evidence that at this point the fort-wall had also fallen nearly to its present level and had been roughly made up with large un-mortared stones to form an external revetment to the post-Roman rampart.

4. The Principal Buildings

The principal buildings of the fort lie along the east side of the *via principalis*, and consist of a granary, the headquarters-building or praetorium, the commandant's house or "officers' mess", and an unusual annexe to the

To face p. 36.

Fig. 29. South-east corner turret, showing: A, back of Roman fort-wall; B, post-Roman thickening overlying part of the ruined turret.

commandant's house. Between the granary and the praetorium is a space intended obviously for a second granary, which, for reasons that will be discussed later (p. 72), was never built in stone. Similarly at Castell Collen in Radnorshire the second granary seems to have been omitted from its allotted position in the plan.[1] At the Gaer a well was inserted into the vacant site, probably during the second quarter of the second century.

The praetorium presents unusual features which will be considered in detail below. Here it may be noted that whilst the fore-hall, built across the *via principalis*, is sited centrally along that street, the main body of the building is set some feet towards the north, clearly in order to admit the long commandant's house to the south. The position of the commandant's house, with its longer axis parallel instead of at right-angles to the *via principalis*, seems to be without analogy; the reason for this position is difficult to see, but should probably be sought in the presence of the adjacent fore-hall of the praetorium and in the desire for seclusion from this centre of assembly. The annexe to the commandant's house partially fills the interval between it and the main street. This annexe may have served as a cook-house, but beyond the fact that it was provided with a well-built drain which was, on the north side, filled with broken pottery, no direct evidence as to its use was forthcoming. It was built very slightly later than the house itself, but it may have been destroyed deliberately in comparatively early Roman times (see below).

It remains to consider these buildings in detail.

[1] *Arch. Camb.* 1914, p. 2. The site appropriate to the second granary was trenched without result.

(a) *The Granary*, buttressed on the north and south, was roofed in two spans, meeting upon a strong central partition. The floor was originally paved with rough slabs, but these had largely been removed. There were no indications of the raised floor frequently found in these structures.

(b) *The Headquarters-building or Praetorium* (Figs. 30-33) crowned the slight slope on which the western part of the fort is situated. Its relatively high position has led to an almost complete denudation of its walls, and even the footings have in many places been removed. The evidence recovered from the site is therefore meagre, and this is the more regrettable since the remaining fragments of walling show that the plan was of a type unusual in Britain.

Of the original (first-century) timber structure some fourteen post-holes were identified, principally within the courtyard of the later building. Though insufficient to enable us to reconstruct the original plan, they seem to show that its main east-west axis lay some twenty feet further south than that of its successor, which was clearly moved northwards to admit the curiously misplaced commandant's house.

When rebuilt in stone the plan consisted of an open courtyard flanked on three sides by long compartments which would normally be verandahs but here, from the solidity of the foundations, may rather have been enclosed as halls. That on the eastern side occupies the place of the so-called "cross-hall" which usually, in this country, divides the verandahs from the rearmost range of rooms. This range, in an auxiliary fort, commonly consists of five rooms, and the occurrence of only three in the present

instance is exceptional in a praetorium of this magnitude. It is possible that the northernmost and southernmost rooms were subdivided by timber screens.

The central room of this range in a Roman military headquarters was the regimental shrine and treasury. It is not surprising therefore to find that the room is sometimes built with special care and elaboration. In several forts on the Continent it ends in an apse (Fig. 15); this feature is not known in British examples, but at Balmuildy and Gellygaer (again, as in some of the German forts, e.g. Urspring) the room projects emphatically beyond the main outline of the building, and at the Brecon Gaer it is distinguished by its strikingly superior workmanship and by its structural independence of the adjacent footings. The straight joints which thus separate it do not necessarily indicate that the room, as preserved, is a later rebuilding; it was abundantly evident that only two buildings had stood upon the site—one presumably of timber, and the present one of stone. The Roman builders were inclined in some cases to be casual in regard to the use of straight-joints. Their buildings stood by weight rather than by the inter-relationship of stresses and strains; and this very fact sometimes led to the deliberate use of straight-joints to minimize the ill-effects of unequal settlement (see above, p. 35). In the present case, the notably careful alignment of the footings and their unusual solidity —the back wall is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad—combine to suggest that the room was not less than two storeys in height. It was in any case an edifice of some special distinction.

A roof-tile from this room bears an ansate stamp of the Second Legion (Fig. 52, 3).

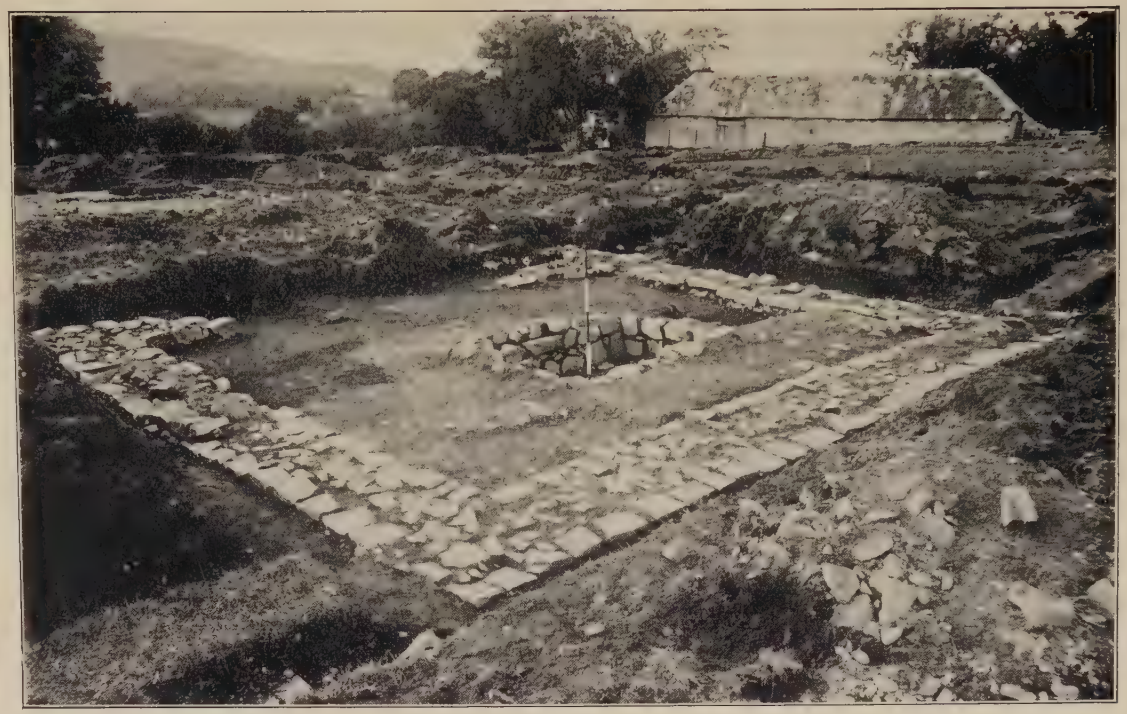
In the centre of the room was a small cellar or, rather, recess in the floor, 7 feet long, 5 feet wide and 2 feet deep (Figs. 31-2). The depth below the former floor-level must

have been nearer 3 feet. Access was presumably obtained through a trap-door in the floor, but no details survive to show this. The existing flooring of the cellar itself was of the roughest description—broken stones laid haphazardly —but may have been covered formerly by planks.

No evidence as to the date of this cellar was forthcoming. There was no indication that it was an insertion into the plan, and, although in such a case negative evidence is not of great value, we must assume provisionally that the cellar was contemporary with the main structure. The date of the structure itself rests in the main on indirect evidence, since the Roman floors had been almost entirely removed; but the adjacent commandant's house was built about the beginning of the second century (below, p. 46), and it is exceedingly improbable that the re-building of so important a structure as the headquarters was of appreciably later date. Consistently with this supposition, in the sacellum the remains of the broken-stone flooring contemporary with the stone building covered a second brass of Trajan and a denarius of Vitellius.

The presence of even so small a cellar or "safe" within the sacellum at this early period is difficult to parallel. Such structures did not become a normal feature of headquarters-buildings until the second half of the second century or the first half of the third, and the best example in Wales—that at Carnarvon—belongs to the period of the Severi. At Ambleside, however, the cellar may be as early as Hadrian, and another found recently at Old Kilpatrick, the western terminal station of the Antonine Vallum, is even thought to be of Flavian date.[1] We may, however, recognise in the rough stone cist at the Gaer an interesting

[1] The principal references to the subject as a whole may be found in my *Segontium and the Roman Occupation of Wales*, p. 56. For information regarding Old Kilpatrick I am indebted to Mr. S. N. Miller.



To face p. 40.

Fig. 31. Headquarters building: the sacellum and cellar from the south-east.

Fig. 32. The cellar in the headquarters-building.
(7 ft. long, 5 ft. broad, and now 2 ft. deep.)

To face p. 41.

Fig. 33. Wall of the Annexe to the Commandant's House, showing subsidence into rubbish pit of *c.* 100-125 A.D.

example of the military "strong-room" still in the initial stages of its development.

At the southern end of the "cross-hall" were the footings of a small room such as is found in a similar position in several other headquarters-buildings (e.g. Housesteads, Ribchester, Butzbach). Less usual are two small rooms inserted into the eastern corners of the courtyard. Their footings, although not bonded into those of the adjacent walls, are on exactly the same level and are probably not of very different date. West of these rooms, and within the courtyard, were the remains of a hearth of common type, partially paved with broken flue-tiles. Near the south-west corner was a pit upwards of 13½ feet deep and now, to that depth, unlined. The sodden condition of the ground and the continuous rain prevented deeper excavation. Indeterminate fragments of black pottery were found in the upper part of the filling, and at a depth of from 10 to 13 feet pieces of window-glass and a Republican denarius (M. Cipius, *c.* 94 B.C.). There can be little doubt that the pit represents a well dating from the first occupation of the fort and possibly disused in later Roman times. It may be recalled that at Newstead a similar unlined pit in the headquarters represented a former well. From the systematic way in which the top of the Gaer well, at the level of the courtyard, had been covered with stones, it may be conjectured that the filling was deliberately inserted during the occupation—very possibly when, in the second century, a new well was built between the headquarters-building and the granary (below, p. 47).

On the north side of the main building were the fragmentary foundations of a long room or verandah—whether a later addition or no was not apparent. A similar structure added to the headquarters in the Limes-fort at

Weissenburg was thought by its excavators to have been a stable.

Adjoining the main building on the west, the *via principalis* was straddled by a great fore-hall or enclosure, 147 feet long and 40 feet broad. This structure was reduced for the most part to its bare footings (Fig. 34), but its general extent was certain. The breadth of the span suggests that, as in some of the Continental examples, the roofing of this hall may have been facilitated by two rows of posts, dividing the space into nave and aisles; but a search has failed to reveal traces of this arrangement. It is possible that the central "nave" may have been open and have been flanked on both sides by verandahs—an alternative which is perhaps supported by the position of the gutter which falls towards the northern entrance. The remains are too fragmentary to support conjecture.

This great hall or enclosure has only one certain analogy in Britain—at Newstead in Scotland, where slight remains of a hall 160 feet long and 50 feet broad were found in a corresponding position.[1] On the German Limes, however, some twenty examples have been recognised, ranging from 65 by 25 feet to 190 by 53 feet in size, the average dimensions approaching those of the hall at the Brecon Gaer. German writers know these structures as *Exercier-Halle* or drill-halls, though no emphasis is now laid upon the aptness of the name. The term originated in their identification with the *basilica* or *basilica equestris exercitatoria* which is mentioned in three or four inscriptions in connection with mounted troops. One of these inscriptions, from Netherby in Cumberland, records the building of a *basilica equestris exercitatoria* or riding-school by a

[1] Curle, *Newstead*, p. 43. It was thought that a similar fore-hall had existed at Ribchester in Lancashire, but Mr. Donald Atkinson tells me that subsequent excavation has failed to confirm this supposition.

To face p. 42.

Fig. 34. Headquarters building: footings of south end of forehall, showing central entrance and roadway.

cohors equitata in the time of Severus Alexander (*Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum* vii, 965). Another, a fragment from Lancaster, commemorates the re-building of a *basilica* (without qualification) by a cavalry regiment (*C.I.L.* vii, 287), and at Assouan on the Nile another *cohors equitata* built a *basilica* in the time of Hadrian (*C.I.L.* iii, 6025). It is a suggestive coincidence that in each of these cases mounted troops are involved, but it is by no means certain that the term *basilica* should be referred specifically in each case to a military building of constant type and purpose. Thus outside the fort at Lanchester in County Durham was found a record of a *balneum cum basilica* (*C.I.L.* vii, 445), where the *basilica* was evidently an adjunct of the bath-building and had nothing to do with equestrian exercise.

If we assume provisionally, however, that the *basilica* referred to in the Netherby, Lancaster and Assouan inscriptions was a special building designed exclusively for the use of mounted troops, we may reasonably expect to find in forts known to have been garrisoned by cavalry regiments traces of a distinctive building which may have served this purpose. The so-called "exercise-hall" or fore-hall, however, does not fulfil the required conditions. Of eighteen forts with fore-halls and named garrisons in Germany only ten or eleven are known to have contained mounted men at some period of their history. True, our evidence as to the successive garrisons of the Limes forts is in most cases very incomplete, and the proportion may therefore well have been higher; the occurrence of the fore-hall at the Brecon Gaer, where a cavalry regiment is known to have been stationed, strengthens this supposition. In several cases, on the other hand, such as the Saalburg, the evidence for a mounted garrison is notably absent or slight, whereas that for infantry garrisons is

extensive. In the present state of knowledge, we can only say that the fore-hall does not seem to have been associated exclusively with mounted troops and cannot therefore with any certainty be equated with the *basilica* (*equestris exercitatoria*) of the inscriptions.

Mr. James Curle, in discussing the fore-hall at Newstead, cites the great arched structure which bestrides the roadway in front of the headquarters-building at Lambaesis in Africa, and suggests that the fore-hall of the auxiliary forts may have been a similar monumental approach. But it is admitted that the Lambaesis structure differs materially from the fore-halls now in question, and I doubt whether the analogy can be maintained. The problem of the use of the fore-hall is at present unsolved, though it may be repeated that the occurrence of this structure at the Brecon Gaer is a slight further link between the fore-hall and the mounted branch of the service.

The date of the stone fore-hall at the Gaer is the date of the main headquarters-building—early second century. But its eccentric position in relation to the plan of this building suggests that it represents an earlier hall of timber on the same site. It has already been remarked that the main block of the praetorium was moved northwards after the "timber" period to admit the new transverse building (the commandant's house) between it and the southern defences. The fore-hall, on the other hand, was still able to retain its central position across the *via principalis*—a position also, be it noted, nearly central with the apparent site of the original praetorium-courtyard (see above, p. 38).

In view of the rarity of wall-plaster in auxiliary forts, it may be recorded that a piece of plaster, painted yellow, was found on the site of the headquarters-building. Con-

siderable quantities of painted plaster were found in the west gateway (above, p. 19).

(c) *The Commandant's House*, like the other buildings, was originally of timber. Fourteen post-holes and two "pre-stone" floor-levels represent the first-century structure or structures, but, beyond suggesting that the earlier plan extended further towards the west than the later, do not indicate its shape or size. Both the floors—the earlier of rammed pink earth, the later of a distinctive mixed orange clay—were capped intermittently with thick layers of burnt wood, and at one point a burnt post suggested that the final destruction of the timber building was by fire. The pottery contained by these early floors was exclusively of late first-century date.

When rebuilt in stone, the house was of normal plan but of exceptional size and, as indicated above (p. 37), in an unusual position. It consisted of four ranges of rooms grouped round a courtyard into which they probably opened through a verandah, although of this customary feature no structural evidence was forthcoming. Towards the south a drain carried off the rain-water from the courtyard in the direction of the rampart.

The flooring contemporary with the stone structure was little below the present surface and had been much disturbed. Nevertheless, enough of its "make-up" remained both to seal the earlier strata and to produce direct evidence of chronological value. A 2nd brass of Domitian, dated 86 A.D. and dropped when still in good condition, was found near the bottom of the foundation-trench which had been cut through the two earlier strata for the outer west wall of the building. The position of this coin was decisive in so far as that of a single coin can claim to be decisive; it can scarcely have

reached its position save during the actual cutting of the foundation-trench. Further, in the external filling immediately adjoining the footings of the same wall were found two dupondii of Trajan (dated 104-110 and in mint condition when lost) in association with late first-century pottery which included two Samian cups, early examples of form 33, bearing the stamp of the Flavian potter MOMMO. Indeed, the whole of the distinctive pottery thrown in with the packing of the foundation-trenches of this building could be assigned to the last quarter of the first century, and combined to suggest that the stonework dates from soon after 100 A.D. Typical examples of the pottery from the stratified layers associated with the building are illustrated below (Figs. 88, 89, 96 and 97).

(d) The chronological data recovered from the building itself are supported by the evidence of the *Annexe* or *Extension* which adjoins it on the west. The remains of this extension are fragmentary and its purpose (? cook-house or store-house) is obscure. A large, well-built drain bounds it on the north and west and discharges at the south gateway, but its beginning was completely destroyed and its exact function is therefore undetermined. Structurally, the annexe is later than the commandant's house itself, since its footings at the points of abutment overlapped those of the main building. Its construction may, however, have been almost contemporary since one of its walls sank deeply into a pit (Fig. 33) which had then but lately been filled with rubbish, including pottery of early second-century date (Fig. 87, s185-7, and Fig. 95) associated with a 2nd brass of Domitian, dated 86 A.D. and dropped when still in good condition. The drain contained a Republican denarius, a 2nd brass of Trajan, and much pottery mostly

of about the time of Trajan but extending into the reign of Hadrian or Pius. Two complete Samian bowls (form 37) of the period Trajan-Hadrian come from this drain (Figs. 90-92). Almost all the debris from the drain was found on the north side of the annexe; on the west side, where the drain flanked the *via principalis*, it had been kept free of rubbish, probably by the cover-slabs of which several remained at this point.

The state of the foundations conveyed the impression that the annexe was deliberately destroyed in Roman times. Its footings, where they adjoined those of the commandant's house, had been stripped bare, in contrast to the course or two which still remained on those of the latter building. Moreover, the drain, where it passed through the south gate, was blocked with road-metal when the roadway here was repaired (see above, p. 29); and the great mass of pottery in the more easterly part of this drain suggested that it was used as a tip at some period of active clearance in or about the time of Hadrian. If so, the demolition of the building should perhaps be assigned to *c.* 140, when troops were drawn from Wales for the Antonine campaigns in Scotland.[1] On the other hand the evidence is not inconsistent with a date nearly twenty years earlier and may indicate a partial dismantling of the fort at the time of the northerly movement under Hadrian.[2]

(e) The range of "principal buildings" is completed by a *well* (Fig. 35), which was inserted in the wide space

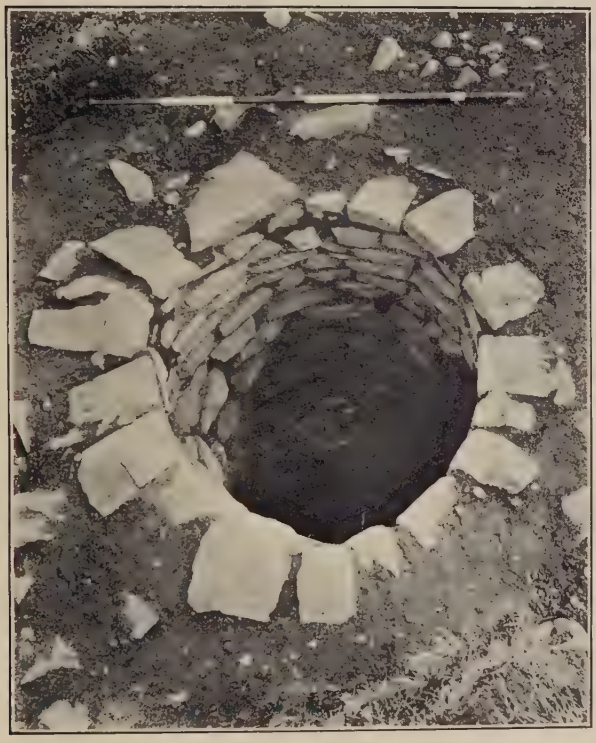
[1] See my *Segontium*, p. 44.

[2] The disuse of the building may be assumed to have been contemporary with the complete blocking of its drain by the construction of the new road at the south gateway. The date of this new road-making is not certain here, but the exactly similar work at the east gateway covered a coin of Vespasian and a piece of Trajanic Samian (see above, p. 32) and is more likely to date from *c.* 120 than *c.* 140.

between the headquarters-building and the granary. It has already been remarked that this space must have been left for the construction of the usual second granary which, for reasons discussed below (p. 72), was here never built. The well was stone-lined, 3 feet 11 inches in diameter at the top and 17 feet deep, the lowest 2 feet or more taking the form of a rough inverted cone. The present water-level was found at a depth of 9½ feet.

Down to this level the well was choked with occupation-soil, carbonised material, clay and stones, many of which had been used for building purposes. Within 4ft. of the top were found two fourth-century coins; but the pottery throughout this filling was early in character—perhaps 90-130 A.D.—and included fragments of Samian forms 18, 18/31, 27, early 33, early 37 with festoon-pattern, and one possibly of form 31. With it was a fragment of a stamped legionary brick similar to those from the bath-building (Cf. Fig. 52, 2). Below 9½ feet the filling changed; it now consisted largely of building-stones, with some clay, bones of ox which had been used for food, and, at a depth of 15½ feet, several hazel-nuts. The pottery in the lower deposits included sherds of a period definitely later than those in the upper filling; notably, pieces of a thick Samian dish of form 31, and, at a depth of 14-15 feet, a screw-necked jug with the wide lip and poor modeling which bespeaks a Hadrian-Antonine date (see Fig. 100, c72). These sherds must have reached the bottom of the well comparatively early in its history.

The contents of the well suggest that it was made not earlier than the time of Hadrian, and that it was subsequently filled with debris from an adjacent occupation-floor which dated largely from the intensive late first—early second-century occupation of the site. It may perhaps further be inferred that this well replaced the former



To face p. 48.

Fig 35. Well south of the granary.

well in the courtyard of the headquarters-building; and that it was built on this unused site when the intended construction of the second granary was finally abandoned.

5. The Baths within the Fort. (Figs. 36-7)

In the north-western quarter of the fort are the remains of a bath-building, with a furnace-room at the north end, four adjacent hot or warm rooms, a series of cold rooms, and a semi-circular plunge-bath. None of the original floors and none even of the pilae remained; they had been removed apparently in ancient times and re-

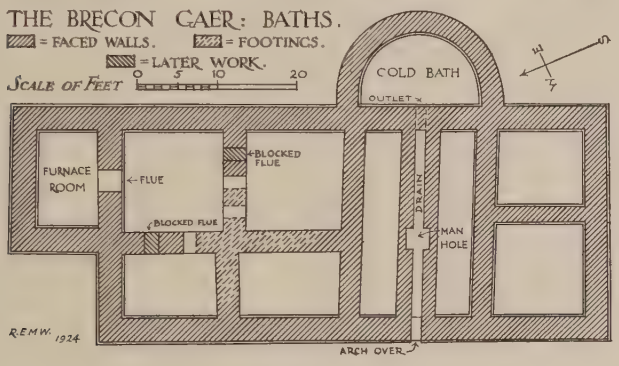


Fig. 36.

placed by a roughly levelled filling of broken building materials. The flues between the furnace and the adjoining rooms were lined with bricks, all bearing a plain oblong stamp of the second Legion (LEG II AVG—Fig. 52, 1 and 2). The bricks were mostly 8ins. or 11½ins. square (rarely larger), of the types commonly used for pilae. Some—perhaps all—of the flues were roughly blocked with stones when the hypocausts were removed.

The semi-circular bath was emptied through a square outlet into a drain which traversed the whole width of the building; the main west wall was carried over it by means

of a small arch. Midway along the drain was a manhole whereby the channel could be cleaned. In the actual opening under the west wall of the apsidal bath lay an olla possibly of third-century date (Fig. 100, c73), and in the filling of the bath was found a 3rd brass of about 280 A.D. The evidence of the latter is indeterminate, but the former at least provides a *terminus ante quem* for the building.

It will be observed that the lay-out of the building is askew from the axial lines of the fort, whereas the other stone buildings roughly conform with them. The baths were presumably therefore not an original feature of the re-built fort.[1] On the other hand, although the direct evidence of date is almost insignificant, the use of legionary tiles and the excellence of the masonry suggest a period before the evacuation of the garrison in the Antonine period. The slight subsequent occupations of the site, represented by a few third and fourth century coins and by the incredibly rough re-building of a short length of the fort-wall (above, p. 10), can scarcely be brought into relationship with the present structure. The one slight piece of direct evidence—the third-century olla in the outlet from the semi-circular plunge-bath—shows that the outlet was no longer flushed by water at that period, and that the bath was already then disused as such.

One further piece of evidence may be brought to bear upon the problem. The bath-building is set across the middle of this quarter of the fort in such a way as to preclude the co-existence of the normal barrack-blocks here. It was therefore inserted at a time when the capacity of

[1] It is probably of significance in this connection that the bricks from the bath-building all bear *oblong* stamps, whereas those from the headquarters-building and Building "B" all have *ansate* stamps. This difference in itself suggests that the bath-building may not have been exactly contemporary with the others.

To face p. 50.

Fig. 37. The baths within the fort, from the north-east.

the fort exceeded the needs of the garrison and considerable space within it lay spare. The significance of this inference will be considered shortly; but first we may glance at other instances of the occurrence of baths within the defences of a Roman fort. Such instances, though at variance with the normal custom of placing the baths outside the fort, are fairly numerous and are probably due to more than one cause.

At Balmuildy, on the Antonine Vallum in Scotland, a small bath-building was placed close within one of the ramparts at the time of the founding of the fort. Subsequently, a larger bath-building was set up outside the walls, across the fort-ditches. The earlier building may owe its position to some special sense of insecurity at the time when the frontier was established, and Mr. S. N. Miller cites other instances to which this explanation seems appropriate; notably at the east fort of Welzheim, on the German Limes, where the inclusion of a bath-house within the enceinte may have been due to the position of the fort outside the frontier-fence.[1]

In other cases, as at the Gaer, a bath-building is not an original feature but is an insertion into the plan of a fort. These intrusive bath-buildings are sometimes (probably with indifferent accuracy) known as "officers' baths", as distinct from the "soldiers' baths" outside the fort. They may in some sense be regarded as an index of the growth of comfort and luxury in the military life of the Middle Empire—of the development of an urban atmosphere amongst the frontier garrisons, coincident with the tendency of some of the military offices to assume something of a civil status. The soldiery were, to an increasing extent, allowed

[1] S. N. Miller, *The Roman Fort at Balmuildy*, p. 41; and *O.R.L., Köngen*, p. 18.

to live with their families in the *canabae* outside the defences—a situation regularised rather than created by the enactment of the year 197 (Herodian); and the consequent liberation of space within the fort itself may have been a contributory factor in the introduction of heated buildings and baths into the official precinct. At Niederbieber under Commodus it was found possible to include within the plan of the fort a large bath-building such as would scarcely have found a place amongst the crowded barrack-blocks, stables and workshops of an earlier fort (Fig. 15).[1] At Carnarvon, two or three bath-buildings excavated long ago within the fort are apparently intrusions into the plan and are probably therefore not earlier than the period of the Severi.[2]

To these alternative explanations—necessity and luxury—for the introduction of buildings with hypocausts into some of the auxiliary forts may perhaps be added a third. In the fort at Caersws in Montgomeryshire Professor R. C. Bosanquet found a small hypocaust-building in the *retentura*, close behind the granary. The building was set at an angle with the main lines of the fort and was clearly an insertion. In or near it were found two or three coins of the second half of the third century; and Professor Bosanquet has offered the suggestion that it may have been built for an official caretaker left in charge of the fort as "War-office property" after its final evacuation by the troops. A partial modern analogy will be cited later (p. 83).

If we now return to the Gaer, we may find that none of these three explanations wholly fits the case. Instead, the following conjecture may be offered very tentatively. The Samian and other pottery suggests that intensive occupation of the fort ceased about A.D. 120. The omission

[1] *Bonner Jahb.* 120, p. 273. [2] My *Segontium*, pp. 65, 88.

of the second granary and of the stone barrack-buildings usual in second-century forts in Britain supports the inference that the garrison was materially reduced at this time. In the large, now half-desolate fort, the small bath-building may well have been set up shortly afterwards as adequate for, and more convenient to, the cadre garrison left in occupation. This cadre garrison was itself probably withdrawn during the Antonine period, but at some subsequent date, either by natives or by patrols or perhaps by an official caretaker, the hypocausts of the baths were roughly replaced by stone-floors, and the building devolved into a mere barn or cottage. This devolution may perhaps have been the work of the semi-barbarian hands which patched the fallen fort-wall by the south gateway after a period of desolation (above, p. 10).

6. Streets and Barracks

In very dry weather the greater part of the street-plan of the fort can be traced in the sun-burnt grass, and some of the streets are shown as "foundations" on the ordnance map. Their lines have now been verified and extended by cuttings, which are indicated on the plan.

Most of the subsidiary streets were approximately 20 feet broad, and it is likely enough that, if considerable stretches were uncovered, the average breadth would be more constant than is apparent from the comparatively few trenches upon which the present plan is based. The metalling is of pebbles and broken stone, and is upwards of one foot thick at the centre of the road. The cambering is slight, and the curbing of rough stones found in certain of the cuttings is absent in others.

At a distance of about 30 feet within the fort-wall ran

the usual intra-vallum street, which served the double purpose of providing ready access to the ramparts and of placing the barrack-buildings out of range of fire-brands thrown from beyond the defences. Beside this, north of the west gateway, was found a small oblong hearth of clay and stones, and it is likely enough that further search would reveal the ovens which were not infrequently built into the rampart along the line of this street.

The *praetentura*, the space lying between the range of principal buildings and the western defences, was divided by the usual main street, here nearly 30 feet in breadth. Extensive search was made both north and south of this street for the subsidiary ways which must have crossed the two westerly quarters of the fort, but, save for quite indeterminate patches of paving which may have been remains either of hut-floors or of poorly-metalled paths, nothing was found. The Roman surface in this region of the fort has in part been removed, and it is doubtful whether further excavation here would yield result. The bath-building owes its partial preservation only to the fact that its foundations were built some three feet below the natural surface of the ground in order conveniently to accommodate the hypocaust-system and the plunge-bath.

In the *retentura* the street plan is complete. Two transverse streets divide each quarter into three unequal parts, the central part or *insula* being rather more than twice the size of those which flank it. The reason for this is clear. The barrack-blocks were as usual placed in pairs (*strigae*), the units (*hemistrigia*) of each pair looking inwards on to a common street. At the Gaer there were evidently two strigae in each of the easterly quarters of the fort—eight buildings in all, each about 180 feet long and 30 feet broad.

Of the details of these buildings, little information is at present forthcoming. A broad trench along the longer axis of the central northern insula produced great quantities of pottery of early second-century date, but nothing apparently later than *c.* 125 A.D. (Figs. 79 and 80). No structural remains were found, but the impression conveyed by the cutting was that the potsherds represent a clearance largely of one period, and may well have been the rubbish shot between the backs of two adjacent barrack-blocks at the time of the departure of (the whole or part of) the garrison. This possibility is not of very great consequence in itself but is consistent with other evidence which will be discussed in a later section (pp. 72-3).

Other trenches cut across the retentura show conclusively that none of the barrack-blocks was ever constructed in stone. At one point, however, in the southern quarter, as shown on the plan, a considerable length of a burnt sleeper-plank, three to four inches thick and one foot five inches wide, indicated something of the nature of these buildings. Wet weather prevented the further excavation of this elusive and perishable structure, but the complete uncovering of the block is very desirable in view of the inadequacy of our knowledge of such buildings in this country.

Stratification throughout the retentura was bad. At the most two, more often only one, layer of occupation could be distinguished, and it must suffice to say that the occupation of the area seems to have been continuous from about 75 to 120 or 130, and thereafter to have diminished with some suddenness to vanishing-point early in the Antonine period. Of the few third or fourth century sherds noted below (p. 80) only one, a fragment of a hammer-head mortarium, comes from the retentura.

IV.—ROADS AND BUILDINGS OUTSIDE THE DEFENCES

1. Roads

The broad grass-grown lane which approaches the Gaer from the east and, passing at a distance of fifty to a hundred yards to the north of the defences, winds down the hillside as a deeply-scored hollow way to a ford across the Yscir (Fig. 1), has long been regarded as Roman, and no one who has walked along it can doubt the justness of the attribution. In particular, the straight stretch, nearly a mile in length, in the immediate vicinity of the fort can scarcely be other than Roman in origin, and, when it be remembered that in any case a main road must have extended eastwards from the Gaer along the flank of the Usk valley to Abergavenny (Gobannium), the absence of further proof may not be regarded as a serious difficulty. West of the ford over the Yscir, the road can be traced along the north side of Aberyscir churchyard, but for some miles up the valley from this point its exact course is uncertain. It comes to light again definitely on the eastern flank of Trecastle Mountain, passes the two Roman temporary camps on the summit, and thence descends to the fort at Llanfair-ar-y-bryn on the northern outskirts of Llandovery. Somewhere between the Gaer and Penpont, this road threw out a branch southwards across the mountains to Coelbren and Neath. Much of the branch road, which shares with other Roman roads in Wales the name "Sarn Helen," is certain (see the ordnance maps), but both at the Gaer and the Neath ends of it the last two or three miles are in doubt.

During the summer of 1925 the grass dried sufficiently to show the course of another Roman road for nearly a mile from the northern gate of the fort, through fields

To face p. 56.

Fig. 38. Cutting across Roman road, grooved by traffic, at a distance of 300 yards north of the fort.

where its presence would not otherwise have been suspected (Fig. 1). The road appeared as a brown ribbon amongst the greener grass, and the presence of the road-metal at depths of about a foot below the sun-dried surface was verified by excavation at five points. It is now seen that the road, instead of proceeding abruptly and unintelligently over the hill-top north-east of the fort, was carefully graded round a lower contour, in part upon a natural ledge which was doubtless improved by the builders. At a short distance east of the Pwll farm, nearly a mile from the Gaer, the Roman road joins and there doubtless coincides with the older course of the present road (now slightly diverted at this point by the railway) which rises to the hamlet of Cradoc. Thence it may be supposed to follow the present road to the north of the Crûg and finally to have turned sharply northwards up the Honddu valley towards the fort at Castell Collen near Llandrindod Wells. At a distance of 950 yards from the fort the road was just over 20 feet wide, and was built of pebbles and broken stone to a thickness of about a foot between roughly defined curbs of larger stones. The central camber rose to a height of four inches above the curbs. Three cuttings at a distance of 200-300 yards from the fort showed that the road was there wider (about 30 feet), was more thickly metalled (about two feet at the centre) and was in places heavily grooved by traffic (Fig. 38).

Before discussing the chronology of these roads (p. 68), it will be well to turn to the buildings which flanked them.

2. Buildings

The road which emerged from the north gate was flanked on both sides by an almost continuous series of buildings for a distance of at least 300 yards from the fort.

These buildings are for the most part represented by occasional post-holes, by clay or cobble floors (sometimes renewed more than once during the occupation), and by abundant pottery of late first and early second century date. The evidence was obtained in the first instance from workmen employed about 25 years ago upon the building of the new Gaer farmhouse (see plan, Fig. 1). During this work much Roman pottery, an early second-century fibula, and coins of Nerva, Trajan and Hadrian were discovered, together, it is said, with a well, which is alleged to exist under the middle of the new house. This information was supplemented during the recent excavations by the cutting of trenches in the fields on both sides of the Roman road between the new house and the fort, and by five long trenches in the field north of the house. The latter series revealed three post-holes (see plan), one with the charred stump of the post still in position; and all revealed floors, generally of burnt yellow clay, associated with first and early second century pottery. At one point, about 60 yards north-east of the north gateway, as many as four clay or loam floors, each with a considerable occupation-layer, succeeded each other, all apparently within half a century from the foundation of the fort. The penultimate of these occupation-layers, which produced a large proportion of the abundant pottery from this site, contained a sestertius of Trajan dated 104-110 A.D. and lost when almost in mint condition. Unfortunately, limitations of time and money prevented the long and costly work of uncovering completely any of the timber buildings represented by these remains.

Immediately south of the productive area last mentioned lay "Building A", one of the three stone buildings which have now been located in the environs of the fort. These buildings may be described in turn.

(a) Building "A". (Fig. 39)

At a distance of forty yards outside the north gate, on the eastern side of the Roman road, were discovered the roughly-built stone foundations of an oblong Roman building with partitions near its eastern and western ends and a short entrance-passage at the former. The building is of the type commonly identified as a "shop" or "workshop" when it occurs on town-sites such as Caerwent or Silchester.[1] At Caerwent, for example, a series

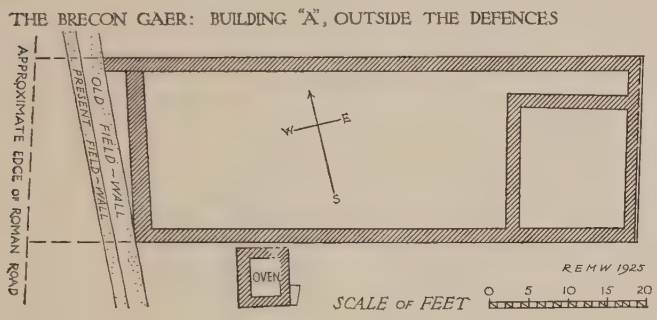


Fig. 39.

of these buildings flanked the main street near the centre of the town and probably served as shops, whilst another, almost identical with that at the Gaer, lay outside the eastern town-wall.

Immediately south of this building lay the foundation-courses of a square, clay-floored structure which had evidently been a hearth or an oven or a kiln. The clay had been burnt, and alongside the structure were fragments of iron-slag, but scarcely enough to prove the function of the hearth. It would be tempting to identify the building and hearth as the blacksmith's shop and furnace, but the evidence is insufficient.

[1] *Archæologia*, liv, Pl. xlvi; lviii, Pl. viii, House viii; lxii, Pl. i, House xix, and pp. 428, 429, and Pl. lxiii.

The date of the building was not closely determined, but the occupation-layer which immediately preceded it was shown by abundant pottery (including Samian 15/17, early 27 and 37, and 18/31) to be of late first-century date, and coins of Domitian, Nerva and Trajan were found within the building on a level with the footings. It seems likely that here, as elsewhere, the stone structure succeeded predecessors of timber about the beginning of the second century.

It may be noted that fragments of two bricks bearing the oblong stamp of the Second Legion were found lying loose within the building.

(b) Building "B". (Figs. 40-48)

This building lies 100 yards north of the north-west corner of the fort on the brow of the hill which here slopes precipitously westwards to the banks of the Yscir. No building was known to have existed on this site, and the discovery of the foundations there during the recent excavations was fortuitous. The site is largely covered by a closely timbered larch plantation and by a thick field-hedge, but under these difficult conditions the forbearance of Captain Evans and Mr. Thomas Jones made excavation as easy as was possible without wholesale devastation. At one point the actual work was not facilitated by the buried remains of a cottage probably of sixteenth-century date built in part upon the Roman foundations, which had served also as a quarry for the builders. The best preserved fragment of the cottage is the base of an open fireplace (Fig. 43) beside which, in the soil, was found an Elizabethan sixpence dated 1584. The association of the coin with the structure is probably not altogether accidental since builders were active at the Gaer and neigh-

Fig. 41. Building "B": furnace from the east.

To face p. 61.

Fig. 42. Building "B": furnace and hypocaust from the north.

bouring farms in the Tudor period.[1] The former existence of the cottage, however, had been as completely forgotten as had that of the Roman building beneath it.

Structurally, the Roman building is a concretion of three periods. The original work was so fragmentary that under the restrictions imposed by the larch plantation it was possible to recover only the outline of a large room or court (1) with the broken footings of a wall running southwards from it. The north-east corner of the large room, however, was tolerably well preserved and was clearly built prior to the two walls of the corridor (9) which abut upon it. This corridor was an integral part of the main eastern block (rooms 2 to 15), the whole of which is therefore a secondary work. Amongst these rooms Nos. 3 to 5 may have formed a miniature bath-set (cold, warm, and hot rooms respectively); rooms 4 and 5 had hypocausts heated by a furnace in the adjacent re-entrant angle of the building (Figs. 41-2). The jambs of the furnace and of the adjacent opening into room 4 were built partly of bricks which, together with those of the very fragmentary pilae, in many cases bear the stamp of the Second Legion (Fig. 52, 4 and 5). It may be noted that the stamps in this building are without exception ansate, and so differ from the plain oblong stamps on the bricks from Building "A" and on those of the bath-building within the fort.

The floors of rooms 7 and 15 (porch?) were of coarse

[1] The old Gaer farmhouse, some eighty yards away, has a north wing of late fifteenth or early sixteenth century date. The original king-post roof of this wing is still preserved beneath subsequent additions and alterations, partly of Tudor and partly of early nineteenth-century date. The great barns which straddle the site of the Roman north gate are of late Tudor origin, though the roofs were renewed in the eighteenth century and later. The Pwll farmhouse, three-quarters of a mile north-east of the Gaer, is also of Tudor date.

white cement about six inches thick. Room 11 (Fig. 44) had apparently been a latrine ; it retained part of a stone-slab floor, and included across its southern end a deeply walled slit, one foot broad and extending the full width of the room. This slit opened vertically into and was contemporary with a well-built drain or conduit which approached the building from the south, outlined the greater part of its eastern side, passed at an oblique angle beneath rooms 11, 9, 13 and 15, and finally debouched upon the hillside some 60 feet beyond the building, at the point where the declivity becomes sufficiently steep to ensure swift drainage (see Figs. 45-7). In room 11 the bottom of the conduit was 8 feet below the Roman floor level, and the sides were carried up to form in one case the southern partition of the room and in the other a revetment up to the level of the former flooring. Save under room 11, the conduit was carefully roofed with large flat slabs of shaly sandstone fitted closely together and mortared beneath to heavy corbel-stones. When near or under the building the floor of the conduit was paved with equal care, but, on leaving the building the hard natural loam served without re-inforcement. The height of the conduit from floor to cover was as much as $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet beneath the building, but outside it dropped to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet and at the outlet dwindled to one foot. The fall was well graded from east to west, and the whole construction of the conduit was strikingly good.

The initial purpose of this conduit was clearly to carry off a considerable volume of water from some building which has not yet been uncovered. This building can hardly be other than that which is known to underlie and adjoin the old farmhouse, just outside the north-west corner of the fort (see Building " C ", p. 68). The conduit approaches Building " B " from this direction ; it

Fig. 43. Fireplace of sixteenth-century cottage built over Building "B".

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Fig. 44. Building "B": latrine from the east, showing opening into conduit on left.

To face p. 63.

Fig. 45. Building "B": conduit with cover-slabs removed, immediately west of latrine (seen in background).

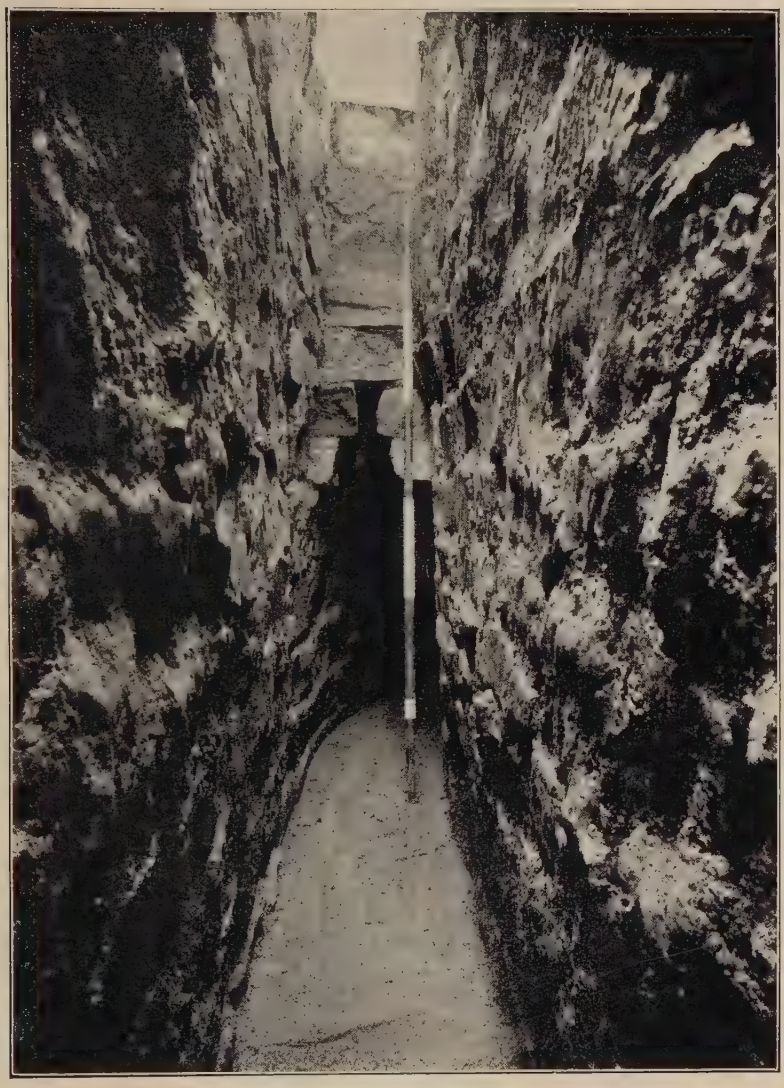
first appears in a broken condition where the traffic has worn it away beneath the old (Roman and medieval) road immediately south-east of the building. To the south of the road the ground has been much disturbed in the "farmhouse period", and more extended search than has yet been possible is necessary to pick up its course again here. But it is a fair inference that the unexcavated Building "C" is the missing external bath-building of the fort and that the primary purpose of the conduit was to carry off the water from these baths, with the several advantages that (i) the water was thus prevented from draining directly down the hillside on to the road which cuts diagonally across the slopes below Building "C"; (ii) it was carried to the steepest escarpment of the valley, where drainage would be readiest and most cleanly; and (iii) it was utilized en route to flush the latrine of Building "B".

Whatever the source of the conduit, it is important to note that in construction it is contemporary with that block of Building "B" beside and beneath which it runs. Not merely is its masonry carried up in one build with the south wall of room 11, but the lay-out of this room and of room 15 (probably an entrance-porch) is determined by its oblique transit across the site. The chronological evidence of pottery and coins found in a stratified layer above the conduit east of room 7 and west of room 15 is therefore of equal value in relation both to the conduit and to the building. Outside the building the conduit had been constructed in the bottom of a deep trench and, after being roofed with stone slabs (between two of which was wedged a fragment of early Samian 27), had been further covered by the replacement of rather less than a foot of the excavated red loam. In the loam were sherds of Samian forms 18, 18/31, and 30, none of which is likely

to have been made after A.D. 100; and fragments of two finely-made roughcast pots, two flat-rimmed mortaria, and a well-made carinated bowl with trellis pattern—all of late first or early second century date. Above this layer there accumulated a thick stratum of burnt matter which was in turn thoroughly sealed by three feet of soil and debris. The burnt layer was found in the same position above the conduit both before it entered the building and after it emerged from it; clearly the half-filled trench had been deliberately used as the dumping ground for wood-ash and rubbish from the furnace at room 5 and elsewhere. West of room 15 the ash was mixed with animal bones and innumerable oyster-shells, as from a neighbouring kitchen.

This well-marked burnt layer contained a small hoard of denarii, consisting of three of Vespasian, one of Nerva, three of Trajan and two of Hadrian, the last two not later than 121 A.D. and lost when practically in mint condition; the Trajans were almost equally good. The hoard evidently represents a purse dropped between, say, 120 and 140 A.D. —probably nearer the earlier date. Close by was found a dupondius of Nerva. The pottery from the same layer includes a Samian bowl of type 37 found actually in contact with the hoard and assigned by Mr. Davies Pryce to the period Domitian-Trajan (Fig. 93), together with Samian form 18/31 and 46 of the period Flavian-Trajan, a roughcast pot of late first or early second century date, and fragments of a hand-made "flower-pot" (similar to Fig. 95, c17) of a type found at the Gaer consistently in late first-century groups.

The inference from this evidence is that the conduit and the contemporary building-block were certainly in use by 100-140 A.D., and probably soon after the earlier date. This inference was fortified by the discovery of



To face p. 64.

Fig. 46. The conduit under Building "B".

Behind the pole is the easternmost wall of the building, carried across the channel on a small corbelled arch, beyond which the conduit turns southwards. The channel is floored with stone slabs so closely fitted as to show no joint in the photograph.

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Fig. 47. Building "B": outlet of conduit on hillside north-west of the building.

part of a Samian 18/31 (early second century) amongst the pilae on the basement-floor of the hypocaust in room 5, and, on the floor of the furnace, of a fragment of a green-glazed bowl of a type found elsewhere in late first and early second century deposits (Fig. 100, c66).

Underneath rooms 9, 13 and 15 the conduit was found to have remained as clear as when originally in use, and on crawling along it the workman found an almost complete second-century olla which had been washed into it. At the bottom of the debris which had naturally filled the deep opening in room 11 lay eight bone draughtsmen (Fig. 62), whilst east of room 7, where the channel had become choked by earth and silt, the filling contained a 3rd brass of Gallienus. It should be noted that this filling had washed in through the channel itself and had not permeated through the roof, which was found intact and sealed as described above.

Other evidence from the building is less determinate. A 2nd brass of Trajan was found above the floor of room 11, and a barbaric imitation of a third-century "radiate" coin lay in the soil near by. The latter, with the Gallienus recorded above, will be discussed later (below, p. 81).

The western block of Building "B" (rooms 16 to 22) is, like the eastern block, an addition to the nebulous central structure, but no evidence as to its actual date was forthcoming. It consists of two short ranges of rooms opening on to a central corridor which, owing to the slope, seems to have been stepped downwards from east to west. The curiously rounded corner of room 23 was presumably intended to facilitate entrance at this point. Room 17 appears originally to have had an open front towards the south, but the opening was later walled up, with a doorway at the western end of the filling. Rooms 16 and 19 and the central corridor had all been paved with a six-inch

flooring of coarse white cement, and the walls of rooms 16 and 17 had been rendered in similar material. The western wall of the building was carried to the extreme brow of the hill, where the slope suddenly becomes precipitous. It was there secured by a rough podium, four feet deep, built of undressed stones lavishly grouted with white mortar and set on a ledge cut into the brow (see section, Fig. 40, and Fig. 48). Both the appearance of and the prospect from the building thus raised upon the escarpment above the rivulet must have been impressive in the extreme. The presence of a gutter along the northern side of the block may be assumed to indicate that the western end was gabled; and, in reconstructing the scene from the valley below, the eye must add to this jutting gabled wing a diversified background of ridges and gables formed by the irregular central and eastern blocks on the higher ground beyond.

What was the purpose of this complex building? The evidence does not carry us far but, such as it is, may be tabulated thus :—

(1) The building was not primarily a bath-building. The only rooms provided with hypocausts were 4 and 5, which may have formed part of a bath-set in miniature or may merely have been used as comfortable living-rooms in cold weather.

(2) The use of legionary bricks in the hypocausts, and of the large conduit in the latrine, both bespeak official work. Whatever its purpose, the building owes its origin to military stores and military labour.

(3) The added eastern block was in use in the first quarter of the second century, i.e., when the fort was still under intensive military occupation. Such later Roman

To face p. 66.

Fig. 48. Building "B", outside the fort: the deep footings built to carry the westernmost wall on the brow of the steep hillside.

Part of the wall itself can be seen by the right-hand measuring pole, and the stump of the northern wall appears behind the top of the left-hand pole.

occupation as left two third or fourth-century coins on the site is comparable to the brief or intermittent occupation of the fort itself in those centuries. Not a potsherd from Building "B" is necessarily later than *c.* 140, and most of the pottery is certainly earlier than 120. The significant occupation of the building terminated with that of the fort, within the first thirty or forty years of the second century.

Apart from these three facts, all is guesswork. The building is of residential type, and may have formed the extra-mural residence of the commanding officer or his family. It may on the other hand have formed an official hostel or *mansio* at this important road-junction, which must often have been traversed by officials and others on their way from Caerleon or Caerwent to the gold-mines in northern Carmarthenshire or to the forts of central and western Wales.

Similar doubts arise elsewhere in connection with such buildings. Thus at the Saalburg a small courtyard-house adjoining the bath-building—a position, be it noted, almost identical with that of the Gaer building if the fragments of Building "C" are correctly recognised as the baths—has been described alternatively as a *mansio* and as a dwelling-house for the commandant.[1] Moreover, at the same fort, some 80 yards from one of the lateral gateways lies a large corridor-house (called by Jacobi the "Kaufhaus") which resembles our Building "B" not merely in relative position but also in the presence of legionary bricks in its hypocaust.[2] Neither the residential nor the official character of this Saalburg building can

[1] K. Schumacher, *Siedelungs- und Kulturgeschichte der Rheinlande, ii Bande: Die römische periode* (1923), p. 71. Jacobi, it is only fair to add, suggests that the building may also have served as a slaughter-house!—*Das Römerkastell Saalburg*, p. 126.

[2] Jacobi, *op. cit.*, p. 125.

reasonably be doubted, and in its certainties no less than its uncertainties it is therefore closely comparable to the building at the Gaer. In Britain, the courtyard-building adjoining the baths outside the fort at Newstead may possibly be another analogy, but, in its fragmentary condition, it throws no light upon the problem.[1]

One further point is suggested by the lay-out of Building "B". It is planned approximately at right-angles to the road which proceeds northwards from the north gate of the fort. On the other hand it lies at an oblique angle to the closely adjacent hollow-lane which here winds down the hillside to the ford over the Yscir. This angle is determined partly by the lie of the ground—by the desirability of planning the building as nearly as possible at right-angles to the sharp brow of the hill on which it stands. Nevertheless, it is tempting to infer that at the time of the construction of Building "B" the north road dominated the planning of the "civil settlement", and that the present course of the east-west road at this point is a subsequent development.

(c) Building "C".

Beneath the north side of the old farmhouse (see Fig. 1), at a point 30 feet from the north-east corner of the building, casual digging revealed remains of a few feet of Roman foundation projecting northwards, with traces of a branch wall extending eastwards. The masonry was very fragmentary, but was well grouted with mortar containing brick-dust. So far as could be observed, the walls aligned with the axial lines of the fort. The ground all round the farmhouse has been much disturbed by medieval and later builders and by farming operations, but further search here is very desirable. Reason has been given in

[1] Curle, *Newstead*, p. 93.

the preceding section for supposing that these foundations represent the principal bath-building of the fort.

V.—HISTORICAL SUMMARY

1. *Foundation of the fort.*—It was only after thirty years of intermittent warfare that, during the governorship of Julius Frontinus (approximately 74 to 78 A.D.), South Wales was effectively subjugated by the Romans. At almost any moment during this long-drawn-out campaign, Roman troops may have found their way up the arterial valley of the Usk to the point where the remains of the Brecon fort now stand; and the two large temporary camps on the summit of Trecastle Mountain, some eight miles further west, support the possibility of early movement along this course. But any considerable permanent garrison at Y Gaer implies a pacified district, and this condition we know was not fulfilled before the final conquest of the Silures by Frontinus. The historical evidence, such as it is, does not demand an earlier date than *circa* 75 A.D. for the foundation of the fort.

The nature of the site is in harmony with this inference. The spot, though at a convenient junction of rivers and defensible by nature upon two sides, is scarcely such as would be chosen as a point of vantage during a campaign. Towards the north and east the outlook is narrowly restricted by rising ground, and towards the south an obstructing hillside rises almost sheer from the opposite bank of the Usk. In every respect the site is in contrast to those (for example) on the wind-swept top of Trecastle Mountain. Y Gaer is notably a pleasant, sheltered place where a permanent garrison might live with tolerable safety and in ample comfort. As Haverfield remarked, "it is indeed better protected from wind and storm than

most of the Roman forts in Wales, and we might almost fancy that its choice was guided by somewhat different principles from those which we can trace elsewhere ''. It proclaims itself rather as the new work of an army of occupation on a secured frontier than as an inheritance from some uncompleted campaign.

In problems such as this, involving only a decade or two of time and the possible movements of field-armies or unsettled garrisons, archæological evidence is liable to be inconclusive. A disciplined field-army of considerable size may encamp for several weeks upon a site and may leave little permanent evidence of its presence. So far as it goes, however, the archæological evidence at Y Gaer tends to converge upon the same conclusions as those deduced from history and topography. The earliest Samian pottery (especially form 29) is moderate in quantity and is all appropriate to the years 70-85.[1] Apart from seven Republican denarii, such as remained in use to the beginning of the second century, only two pre-Flavian coins were found during the excavations, whereas thirty or more date from the last thirty years of the century. True, two distinct strata in the Commandant's House area antedate the stone building of *c.* 100-120 A.D. ; but the pottery from the earlier of these strata, though small in quantity, is significantly similar to that which occurs abundantly in the later stratum, and seems all to belong to the last quarter of the first century. No appreciable interval of time appears to have elapsed between the formation of these two occupation-layers, and whether they represent something of that ''liveliness'' which Dr. Macdonald has recognized in the Flavian-Trajan phases of some of the Scottish forts[2]

[1] Mr. T. Davies Pryce writes in regard to the Samian pottery: "Neither amongst the decorated nor amongst the plain ware do we find ornament or form which is specifically pre-Flavian".

[2] *Journ. of Roman Studies*, IX, 111 ff. See also my *Segontium*, p. 35.

is not yet apparent. The defences, examined at four points, show only one pre-stone period of work.

2. *The re-building in stone.*—In the early years of the second century, the original rampart was raised in height and faced with a stone wall, the west and south gateways and the principal buildings were re-built in stone, and corner-turrets of stone were soon afterwards added to the defences.

To students of Roman military architecture the large fore-hall of the headquarters-building is of interest as an unusual feature in this country, and the plan of the main (west) gateway raises points of considerable importance which have been discussed in their context (above, p. 20). The strongly projecting guardrooms of this gateway are without certain analogy in this country and are, at this early period, most readily comparable on the Continent with those either of legionary fortresses or of works closely associated with them. The scale and excellence of the masonry at the gates, moreover, are more likely, perhaps, to represent the work of a legion than of an unaided auxiliary regiment. It is not unlikely, therefore, that the numerous tiles bearing the stamp of the Legio II Augusta, found in the small bath-building west of the granary, in the headquarters-building, in the commandant's house, and in buildings "A" and "B" outside the fort, indicate not merely that materials were drawn from the workshops of the legion at Caerleon but that legionary troops were actually employed here, as elsewhere, in the building of an auxiliary fort. If so, the Gaer acquires a special interest as representing the work of one of the legions immediately prior to their undertaking their great work in the north—the building of the forts and lines of Hadrian's Wall.

The work of the builders, however, was never finished. The space left in the plan between the solitary granary and the headquarters-building for the usual second granary remained unoccupied until the trivial addition of a well in the time of Hadrian or Pius. Again, neither in the praetentura nor in the retentura were the barrack-blocks ever re-built in stone. In view of the occurrence of timber barracks in some of the Antonine forts in Scotland and in many second-century forts in Germany, this omission may not at first sight seem to possess special significance.[1] But at the Gaer other factors lend significance to the absence of stone barracks. First, it may be recalled that the Trajanic fort at Gelligaer, a few miles south of the Gaer, though of small size was built throughout of stone; and it is scarcely likely that its larger neighbour, placed at a far more important centre—strategically one of the most important in Roman Wales—was, without some special reason, left with inferior accommodation for its garrison. Secondly, numerous trenches cut across the barrack-areas yielded very little pottery which can be assigned to a period later than Trajan, but much pottery of the period Vespasian-Trajan.[2] There was clearly a marked diminution in the intensiveness of the occupation of these areas in or before the second quarter of the second century—an inference consistent with the apparent non-completion of the stone fort. Thirdly, it has been noted that the small stone bath-building was inserted extrava-

[1] Reference may once more be made to the exceptionally interesting fort of late second-century date at Niederbieber, where stone defences and other buildings of advanced and elaborate type are associated with simple barracks or hutments of timber (Fig. 15).

[2] Working independently, Mr. Davies Pryce writes of this pottery: "Taking the sigillata as the chronological index, the evidence for an occupation subsequent to the reign of Trajan is very scanty and meagre".

gantly into the middle of the north-west quarter of the fort in such a way as to imply the absence, at the time, of the normal barrack-blocks in this region. The date of the intruding building is not shown by direct evidence, but it was apparently in existence by the Middle Empire —which, at the Gaer, may be regarded as equivalent to saying that it is pre-Antonine or, at the latest, early Antonine (above, p. 50).

These three indications point to an intermission in the re-building of the fort by reason of a material reduction of the garrison at some date not likely to be later than the third or fourth decade of the second century. If we regard the evidence from the fort and its environs as a whole, it may be possible to delimit the date with more assurance. Mr. Davies Pryce, who, with Dr. Felix Oswald, has seen every sherd of the abundant Samian pottery from the site, writes that "The evidence indicates an occupation of the fort, of an intensive character, *during the last quarter of the first century and the first two decades of the second century.* Subsequently there is a gradually diminishing importation of this ware, and the relatively scanty representation of definitely Antonine sigillata, especially of the decorated type, as compared with its abundance on such sites as Newstead II and Balmuildy on the Antonine Wall, appears to indicate that during this period the fort was held by a skeleton garrison or simply continued to be occupied as a civil settlement." He adds the significant statement that "out of twenty-eight decipherable potters only four can be said to have worked exclusively in the second century."

The general evidence of the coins tallies closely with that of the Samian pottery. Of fifty-nine coins dating from the first and second centuries at the Gaer, upwards of thirty were minted during the period Domitian-Trajan,

whereas only five and a small hoard are of Hadrian and three (see below) of the time of Pius. The life of a coin is difficult to compute ; but if (as we must) we carry some of the Domitian-Trajan coins into the period of Hadrian, it must be remembered that many of the twenty-one coins of pre-Domitian date must with equal certainty have reached the Gaer after Domitian's accession. On the balance, with all due allowance for "coin-drift" and survival, we may recognize a significant diminution in the coin-evidence after the first quarter of the second century, and a striking absence of evidence in the second half of the century.

The evidence as a whole in regard to the occupation of the fort during the second century may now be tabulated :—

(i) The coins diminish to vanishing point by about the middle of the century, and the pottery is markedly less in quantity after *c.* 120 A.D.

(ii) The rebuilding of the range of principal buildings in stone, begun in the first quarter of the second century, was never completed.

(iii) The stone barrack-blocks which we might legitimately expect to find in a first-class auxiliary fort such as the Gaer by the second quarter of the second century are absent.

(iv) The position of the bath-building suggests that even the timber buildings in one half of the praetentura were demolished before its insertion.

The accumulative evidence points to a diminution of the occupation towards the end of the first quarter of the second century, and an almost complete evacuation of the site in the earlier part of the Antonine period.

Two further conjectures are easy. In or about the year

122, when Hadrian came to Britain, the greater part of the garrison of the province was concentrated upon the construction of the great northern Wall which bears his name. This new movement must have entailed a sudden economy of military work elsewhere, and the rebuilding of the Gaer, especially if dependent partly upon legionary labour, is likely enough to have been intermitted at this moment. The coincidence in time between the building of Hadrian's Wall and the evident depletion of the garrison at the Gaer is at least suggestive. A further coincidence may be claimed between the relative rarity of Samian pottery and coins in the Antonine period and the renewed concentration of troops in the north for the conquest of Scotland soon after 140. At this time all the Welsh auxiliary forts (so far as excavated) seem to have been evacuated; and then, if not in 122, we may suppose that the *ala Hispanorum Vettonum*—at one time in garrison at the Gaer (see p. 104)—was transferred to Binchester (*Vinovia*) in the county of Durham, where it is known to have been stationed at the end of the second century. Then also, or more probably at the earlier date, the small bath-building may have been inserted as sufficient for the use either of a very small cadre garrison or merely of a guard in charge of the official precincts (see above, p. 52, and below, p. 83).

During the sixty years or more in which the fort had been under intensive occupation, a village of considerable size had grown up outside the northern defences. Both east and west of the road which issued from the north gate have been found the clay floors of timber hutments associated with Samian form 29 and other Flavian pottery. Above these early floors had accumulated others—in one case as many as three, but generally one or two—

of clay, rammed earth or broken stone, from which have been recovered pottery (Samian 18, 18/31, early 27, 35 and early 37) and coins extending to the beginning of Hadrian's reign but hardly in any case later than *c.* 120 A.D. The huts were traced to a distance of more than 300 yards northwards along the line of the Roman road, but their full extent either in this direction or laterally has not been ascertained. Amongst them were at least three buildings of stone—a small shop or workshop, a building which may, on further examination, be recognized as the principal baths of the fort, and a large residence or hostel of complex plan and of official or semi-official status. Both the first and the last of these stone buildings were standing in the early years of the second century, the first at least on the site of earlier structures, presumably of timber.

Other areas to the east and south of the fort may have been similarly occupied but they are liable to hold water and are therefore less suitable. They have not yet been explored. To the west, at the foot of the steep declivity outside the praetorian gate, a stretch of level ground which flanks the old trackway on the eastern bank of the Yscir seemed likely to have been chosen for habitation. Extensive trenching of this strip, however, revealed only a few patches of rough cobbling, several lumps of iron-slag, and a handful of indeterminate potsherds, and it is certain that any occupation there was exceedingly slight.

Our knowledge of the character and extent of the "civil settlements" which tended to grow up outside the more permanent Roman forts is, in this country, pitifully meagre. These settlements, inhabited by the families of the garrison, by retired soldiers, by native tradesmen and others, must in many ways have been an important feature of the social life of the Roman frontier. They

were a direct link between the official military régime and the semi-barbarian society with which it had to deal. The garrisons were regarded in normal times as permanently attached to their stations, and many of the soldiers must have married native women and have quartered them in hutments outside the defences. These marriages were officially recognized on the discharge of the soldier, and, combined with the obvious convenience of the Roman forts as markets for native goods, may be supposed to have done much to reconcile the two elements in the frontier population.

As these settlements grew in size they were organized into *vici* or parishes with some sort of self-administrative authority, the inhabitants being known collectively as *vicenses* or *vicani*. In some cases, as at Kastel near Mainz, the size of the settlements seems to have necessitated the formation of more than one vicus in the vicinity of a single fort, each with its distinctive name and perhaps with something of the status of a ward in a modern town. Rarely, the vicus aspired to real civic dignity—at York, for example, it achieved "colonial" rank. A settlement such as that at the Brecon Gaer, however, cannot have struggled far into the hierarchy of civil administration. On the analogy of the better-known settlements outside some of the Roman forts in Germany—the Saalburg, Köngen, Pfünz, Arnsburg, to name a few of the more notable examples—it included a very small nucleus of stone buildings (baths and perhaps residences), a temple or two (at Pfünz there were probably four), long and somewhat straggling rows of timber cottages, and, beyond them, a few monumental tombs in proximity to the main roads. The preliminary excavations, therefore, have outlined but have not completed our picture of the vicus at the Gaer; the temples, perhaps other stone buildings, the general

limits of the hutment-area, the tomb-chambers and the simple graves, still await discovery.[1] Nevertheless we can at least say that at the Gaer the exploration of the vicus has, on the whole, been carried further than on any similar site in Britain. It is a reproach to British archæology that so little work of the kind has hitherto been attempted.

3. *After c.* A.D. 140, it is abundantly clear that the fort was never again occupied intensively by Roman troops. Only three coins from the site (one of Pius dated 140-143, another of Pius now undatable, and one of Marcus Aurelius as Cæsar, dated 145-146) were struck between the time of Hadrian and that of the Severi. Of these coins two were in the top soil, but that of Marcus Aurelius (Cæsar), dropped when almost in mint condition, was found in a burnt layer which overlapped one of the large projecting stones at the base of the west gateway. There was some slight occupation of this gateway, therefore, towards or about the middle of the second century. The burnt layer, however, was of small extent and seemed merely to represent a fire or succession of fires lit for warmth or for cooking-purposes close outside the entrance to the north guardroom. It may be recalled that the occupation-layers in this guardroom were unusually numerous, and the absence of any commensurate succession of floors in any other part of the fort suggests that the occupation at the gateway may have been purely local and that the room may have been used as a habitation by a small picket for some years after the main garrison had been withdrawn. It should be noted that the hearth containing the early coin of Marcus Aurelius (145-146) is the latest

[1] Not a single burial has yet been discovered at the Gaer. None of the three recorded tombstones is known to have been found *in situ*, but two at least of them were found to the north of the fort.

stratum containing a datable object in the whole fort or its environs.

Of the scanty Samian pottery which may be of Antonine date, there is none from the whole site which cannot also be ascribed to the period 130-140; and it is indeed necessary to assume that some at least of these later pieces are the immediate (pre-Antonine) successors of the abundant Trajanic series. By about the middle of the century our positive evidence at the Gaer entirely ceases for half a century or more. It is not until the beginning of the third century, in the time of Caracalla, that a new and tenuous thread of evidence begins to lead us uncertainly through the subsequent history of the fort.

This later evidence may profitably be tabulated :—

(i) *Structurally*, it is of the slightest. It will be recalled that, adjoining the south gate, the fort-wall twice collapsed through subsidence; that the first re-building was clearly immediate and closely resembled the original work; that on the second occasion no attempt was made to re-build the fallen wall until a considerable thickness of earth had been able to accumulate over the ruin; and that this second reconstruction, when attempted, was rough and poor to the extent of incompetence—an obvious instance of the Roman building-tradition utterly degraded by barbarian hands. Whether the work be of third or fourth century date, or even later, can only be guessed. Nor can we say whether it represents the needs of the semi-barbarian soldiery of some late Roman frontier-patrol, or those of the ill-Romanized natives of the neighbourhood, who may, in time of need, have found shelter within the deserted and neglected fortifications.

It is possible that with this patchwork we should equate the devolution of the bath-building of the praetentura into a dwelling-house or barn. It has been noted above that

the hypocausts of this building were removed apparently in ancient times and that the basements were roughly floored with broken stones. The drastic and at the same time summary nature of these alterations suggests that the building may have been already in a state of decay when the work was undertaken; certainly it is not the sort of work which is likely to have been carried out when the craftsmanship of the original builders was still a living memory. A late third-century coin found in the unstratified filling of the apse and an olla perhaps of Middle-Empire type found in the drain are poor evidence of date. We can only say that the rough adaptation of the decayed building is such as might be expected from the semi-barbarian restorers of the fort wall.

Apart from these two instances there is no trace either within the fort or in its suburbs (so far as explored) of any Roman structure or occupation-floor to which there is the smallest reason for ascribing a date later than Hadrian-Pius.

(ii) The *pottery* from the whole site was so consistently of late first or early second-century date that a special watch was kept for any sherd which might possibly be of later period. The search was meagrely rewarded, and the following list is complete :—(a) Fragments of two grit-decked Samian mortaria, presumably of late second or early third-century date; (b) fragments of three hammer-head mortaria of white ware—a characteristic third-fourth century type (see Fig. 100, c74-76); (c) fragment of the cylindrical foot-stand of a vase with black glaze, probably Rhenish; (d) an olla or cooking-pot of black ware (Fig. 100, c73) of Antonine or later type. The olla was found in the covered end of the drain in the bath-building, but the other fragments all occurred in the superficial soil and cannot be associated with any structure or distinctive

occupation-level. To them may perhaps be added a Samian globular jar ascribed tentatively by Haverfield (who had not seen it) to *c.* 200 A.D.[1] As Mr. Davies Pryce points out to me, however, this jar may well have been of a type (form 67) which occurs in the period Domitian-Trajan.

It should be emphasised that these late fragments are notable by reason of their isolation amongst the thousands of earlier potsherds from the Gaer. In commenting upon the extreme poverty of ceramic evidence for any occupation after the second century, Mr. Davies Pryce writes: "No examples of the late decorated types of East Gaulish (German) sigillata or of the typically third-century plain form, Dragendorff 32, have been found". In regard to coarse ware, it may be added that the characteristic fourth-century type of cooking-pot, with widely overhanging rim and relatively narrow girth, was sought in vain.

(iii) The third and fourth-century *coins*, though more numerous, are equally indeterminate. Not one of them was found in a stratified deposit. They begin with two denarii of Caracalla—one recorded by Haverfield and probably found under the present farm-house, the other (almost in mint condition) found at the level of and close to the late patch in the south wall of the fort. At Caersws and especially at Carnarvon there is evidence of a renewed military occupation under the Severi, but the negative evidence at the Gaer is strong enough to disprove a corresponding re-occupation there; the rough patch is certainly not military work of this efficient epoch.

The coin-evidence then breaks until after the middle of the century. Ten coins, including five of Carausius, cover the reigns Gallienus-Maximian I, and so lead up to a

[1] *Military Aspects of Roman Wales*, p. 67.

small fourth-century series of eight or nine extending from Constantine I to Gratian.

From this brief list of structural, ceramic and numismatic evidences, one inference may be deduced without hesitation. Its scantiness, in view of the very large areas uncovered or trenched, definitely disproves any real military occupation under the Middle or Late Empire. In the third and fourth centuries money was minted in enormous quantities and was wont, in large quantities, to find its way through the pockets of the troops into the ground they occupied. The third-century occupation of Carnarvon, for example, has left us over 250 coins, whilst considerably more than 600 coins represent the fourth-century occupation of the same fort. The small handful from the Gaer has therefore no more claim to historic significance (in the narrow sense) than have the third or fourth-century coins which occur from time to time in Roman forts in Scotland.[1]

Nevertheless, these late coins have to be explained, and three alternatives suggest themselves. (a) They may merely represent the visits of, or more or less casual occupation by, native tribesmen. The coins in some of the Scottish forts must obviously be ascribed to some such cause. At the Gaer the rough patchwork in the south wall of the fort may well be the work of natives who had, as former slaves, soldiers, or otherwise, come into contact with Roman construction and were thus able poorly to imitate it. (b) Military patrols, from Caerleon or else-

[1] Upwards of nine coins, ranging from Victorinus to Constantine I., are recorded from Newstead (finally evacuated by Roman troops shortly after 180 A.D.); and Dr. George Macdonald has drawn attention to the occurrence in Scotland of other late Roman coins which can under no circumstances be associated with an official occupation. —*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, 5th Ser., IV (1917-18), pp. 203 ff.

where, may in passing have visited the fort and camped-out amongst its decaying buildings from time to time long after it had ceased to contain a permanent garrison. Such patrols might be expected to carry a certain amount of money, but would bring little or no pottery and would be likely to leave nothing distinctive in the way of an "occupation-layer". The fort would, however, by these visitations be kept more or less in the official eye, and some zealous officer may well have thought it desirable to patch up roughly the gap caused long previously by renewed subsidence at the south gate. (c) It is not impossible that after the evacuation of the garrison the fort, as "War Office" property, may have been left (continuously or intermittently) in the hands of some sort of official caretaker, who would still serve as a formal link between it and the authorities at Caerleon. No stress is here laid upon this conjecture; but it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that some of the scanty evidence tabulated above may be traceable to a partial occupation of the fort or its vicinity by some small unit such as the single poorly-equipped household of a pensioned soldier left in charge of the official precinct.

This suggestion is, in kind, no new one. At Caersws, in Montgomeryshire, Professor R. C. Bosanquet conjectured that, after a temporary re-garrisoning under the Severi, the fort was left merely to the guardianship of a caretaker, to whose régime he ascribed four coins of the second half of the third century, a few potsherds of equivalent date and possibly a small structure with hypocaust, inserted in the vicinity of the principal buildings but at a marked angle with the axial lines of the fort.

If this view—the "caretaker theory", as it may be called—be correct, an interesting analogy presents itself from modern Canada. There, after the constitution of the

Dominion in 1868, some of the old forts, by then obsolete, were still retained as official possessions. Major-General Lord Treowen, who has very kindly communicated this information to me, writes in particular of "a very little visited but historic spot, the 'Isle aux Noix' which lies in the Richelieu River, a short distance below its outlet from Lake Champlain". This island was well known to Lord Treowen during his Canadian command in the early 'nineties. "It was originally fortified by the French when they held Canada, and much of the splendid work which they put in remains, though it had subsequently been further strengthened in the period of the British occupation of Canada. It is a fascinating spot, notwithstanding the pathetic appearance of the deserted and crumbling fortifications in which human interest appeared to centre only in the person of an aged British pensioner. He was a fine type of the old British Army that had fought in the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny. He had been transferred with other long-service men to that remarkable regiment, the Royal Canadian Rifles, which was raised on the withdrawal of the British garrisons from Canada and had existed for the dual purpose of forming a nucleus to a colonial military organization and as a military colony.

"My old friend had raised a large family of children and grandchildren on the very exiguous pension which he enjoyed, and for about thirty years had remained in sole charge of this ancient fortification, a true type of the men who have built up the British Empire, and the last link with those departed garrisons that once held the formidable but now decaying defences of what is still an important strategic point.

"It does not require a very powerful effort of imagination to conceive an old Roman soldier, married perhaps to a Welshwoman, sitting alone in the deserted fort of

the Gaer after the departure of the garrison, and possibly lamenting what appeared to him to be the decay of the Imperial power".

There the alternative possibilities may be left. I do not choose between them.

4. *Evidence of a post-Roman occupation* of the fort, in the form of a crude re-inforcement of the three weaker sides of the enceinte by means of rubble and dry stone walling, has been noted and discussed at some length above (p. 11). We have at present no direct evidence as to the date of this work. The walling was built across the south and east gateways and the north-east and south-east corner-turrets only after they had reached the advanced stage of decay in which we now see them. The work is definitely non-Roman in character and may be ascribed with confidence to some period subsequent to the Roman epoch. On the other hand it can scarcely be later than the building of the important Norman castle at Brecon or of the Norman motte a few hundred yards away at Aberyscir. It may be a relic of the "Dark Ages" or, at latest, of the campaigns incidental to the Norman conquest of Brycheiniog.

VI.—BUILDING MATERIALS

To Dr. F. J. North, F.G.S., of the National Museum of Wales, I am greatly indebted for the following notes compiled during two visits to the site.

The most striking features connected with the building-stones used at Y Gaer are their uniformity and their extremely local origin. With the exception of water-worn or ice-worn boulders, which may have been taken from a

river bed or from a glacial deposit respectively, all the stone used is such as occurs locally in the lower part (Senni Beds) of the Old Red Sandstone formation. These beds consist principally of marls, with bands of non-flaggy sandstone ranging in colour from green to grey and from red to chocolate and purple, and bands of reddish flaggy sandstone containing abundant mica flakes on the bedding planes. The sandstones, especially the non-flaggy types, constitute by far the bulk of the material used on the site.

For the gate-piers squared blocks of "conglomeratic cornstone" have been used. Beds of this material, usually about 2 feet thick, occur in the local Old Red Sandstone marls, but it is difficult to understand the reason for their use in building unless it was because of their striking mottled appearance, or because they were mistaken for the quartz conglomerates which also occur in other parts of the formation. The conglomeratic cornstone consists of nodules of impure carbonate of lime embedded in gritty marl, the nodules often constituting by far the greater part of the rock; but the marl forms an indifferent cementing material, and the rock is very friable, especially on exposure to the air.

A few pieces of calcareous tufa—a material much sought after by Roman builders in this country—were found in Buildings "A" and "B" outside the fort.

Tilestones, i.e., thinly bedded flaggy sandstones, such as are of common occurrence in the Old Red Sandstone and were extensively used as roofing tiles in buildings of all ages[1] prior to the introduction of railways and the facilitated distribution of true slates, are conspicuous by

[1] They are abundant at Caerwent; at the Roman buildings at Ely and Llantwit Major in Glamorgan, and at Cwmbrwyn in Carmarthenshire; and in the Roman fort known as Caer Llugwy, near Capel Curig in Carnarvonshire.

their absence in the ruins of Y Gaer. It is clear that the roofs throughout were tiled.

VII.—OBJECTS FOUND

1. Coins

For the preparation of the following lists I am indebted to Mr. V. E. Nash-Williams, of the National Museum of Wales. My thanks are also due to Mr. Harold Mattingly, of the British Museum, who has helped with the utmost readiness in cases of difficulty.

The lists consist of (a) a summary and (b) a detailed description of the coins found in 1924 and 1925, with the addition of three coins found about thirty years ago at the time of the building of the new farmhouse, and with the omission of the small hoard of denarii found in 1925 close to Building "B". This hoard is listed separately as (c). To these lists may be added eight coins noted by previous writers, namely :—Two gold Neros and a silver Trajan mentioned by Theophilus Jones ; and a plated denarius of Caracalla and four worn second-brass apparently of the first century noted by Haverfield.

(a) Summary (excluding hoard).

	Silver or Alloy.	1B.	2B.	3B.	Total.
Republican (prior to 30 B.C.)	7				7
Caligula (37-41 A.D.)			1		1
Claudius (41-54 A.D.)			1		1
Galba (69 A.D.)	1				1
Vitellius (69 A.D.)	2				2
Vespasian (69-79 A.D.)	2	1	3		6
Titus (72-81 A.D.)			3		3
Domitian (81-96 A.D.)		1	6		7
Probably Domitian			3		3
Julia (c. 90 A.D.)		1			1

	Silver or Alloy.	1B.	2B.	3B.	Total.
Probably Flavian (69-96 A.D.)			2		2
Nerva (96-98 A.D.)		1	2		3
Trajan (98-117 A.D.)		5	4		9
Probably Trajan			2		2
Domitian or Trajan			1		1
Hadrian (117-138 A.D.)		3	2		5
Late 1st or early 2nd century			5		5
Antoninus Pius (138-161 A.D.)		1	1		2
Hadrian or Pius			1		1
Marcus Aurelius as Caesar (dated 145-6 A.D.)			1		1
Caracalla (198-217 A.D.)	1				1
Gallienus (253-268 A.D.)				1	1
Claudius II. Gothicus (268-270 A.D.) ..				1	1
Tetricus I. (286-273 A.D.)				1	1
Carausius (287-293 A.D.)	1			5	6
c. 260-290 A.D.				2	2
Maximianus Herculeus (268-305 A.D.) ..	1				1
Constantine I. (dated 313-317 A.D.) ..				1	1
Constantine II. (Caesar, 317 A.D., Augustus, 337-340 A.D.)				1	1
Constans (Caesar, 333-7 A.D., Augustus, 337-350 A.D.)				1	1
Constantine Family				3	3
Valentinian I. or Valens (364-378 A.D.) ..				1	1
364-383 A.D.				1	1
Gratian (367-383 A.D.)				1	1
333-335 or later				*1	1
Unidentifiable			1	2	3
* Minimus.	15	13	39	22	89

(b) Detailed List (excluding hoard).

REPUBLICAN COINS.

Marcus Atilius Saranus (*c.* 172-151 B.C.).

Denarius.

1. *Obv.* Illegible. Head of Roma, r.
   Rev. Dioscuri on horseback charging, r. In field below, M · ATIL. In exergue: [R]OMA.
   Cf. Grueber, *Coins of the Roman Republic in the British Museum*, i, p 92, nos. 684-91. AR.
   Found in N. half of retentura in surface-soil. Condition when lost: very much worn.

Marcus Cipius (99-94 B.C.).

Denarius.

2. *Obv.* Head of Roma, helmed, r. In field to l., [X]; to r, M · CIPI · M · F.
   Rev. Victory in biga r., holding palm branch and reins. In field below horses, part of ship. In exergue: ROMA.
   Grueber. ii, p. 271, nos. 522-4. AR.
   Found in well or pit in courtyard of praetorium, at depth of thirteen feet. Condition when lost: very much worn.

Quintus Antonius Balbus (*c.* 82 B.C.).

Denarius (serrated).

3. *Obv.* Head of Jupiter, laureate, r. In field to l., S C.
   Rev. Victory in quadriga r., holding wreath in r. hand, and palm branch and reins in l. In exergue: Q · ATO · BALB/PR.
   Grueber, i, p. 344, no. 2730 ff. AR.
   Found in hut floor N. of Building "A". Condition when lost: much worn.

Publius Satrienus (*c.* 77 B.C).

Denarius.

4. *Obv.* Head of young Mars, helmed, r.
   Rev. Wolf walking l. In field above, ROMA. In exergue: P. SATRIE/NVS.
   Grueber, i, p. 392, no. 3208. AR.
   Found W. of commandant's house, in surface-soil. Condition when lost: much worn.

Quintus Pomponius Musa (*c.* 67 B.C.).

Denarius.

5. *Obv.* Head of Apollo, laureate, r., hair rolled back, and in loose locks over the forehead; before ear, ornament in shape of flower. In field to l., a star.
   Rev. Urania standing l., holding wand, touching globe supported on tripod. In field to r., Q · POMPONI; to l., MUSA.
   Grueber, i, p. 445, no. 3629. AR.
   Found close alongside the footings of S. wall of Building "A". Condition when lost: much worn.

Marcus Antonius (44-31 B.C.). Legionary Coins.

Denarii.

6. *Obv.* ANT [AVG] III · VIR · R · P · C. Galley r., with rowers.
   Rev. Obliterated.
   Grueber, ii, pp. 526-30. AR. *c.* 33-31 B.C.
   Found close outside footings of W. wall of commandant's house. Condition when lost: very much worn.

7. *Obv.* Illegible. Galley r.
Rev. Obliterated.
Grueber, *ib.* AR. *c.* 33-31 B.C.
Found in the drain alongside annexe to commandant's house. Condition when lost: very much worn.

IMPERIAL COINS.

Caligula (37-41 A.D.)
Dupondius.

8. *Obv.* Illegible.
Rev. VESTA. Vesta, veiled, seated l., holding patera and sceptre. In field, S.C.
Cohen 27 (?).[1] 2 AE. 37 A.D.
Found on original surface between the two fort-ditches on E. side of fort. Condition when lost: much worn.

Claudius I (41-54 A.D.).
As.

9. *Obv.* (TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR) AVG P M (TR P IMP P P (?)). Head, l.
Rev. (CONSTANTIAE AVGVSTI). Pallas, helmed, standing l., raising r. hand to mouth and holding vertical spear in l. In field, S.C.
Cohen 14. 2 AE. 41 A.D.
Found in first-century occupation-layer by W. footings of forehall. Condition when lost: worn.

Galba (69 A.D.).
Denarius.

10. *Obv.* IMP SER GALBA AVG. Head, base, r.
Rev. Wreath of oak leaves. S P Q R / OB / C S.
Cf. Cohen 285. AR.
Found by footings of commandant's house. Condition when lost: moderately worn.

Vitellius (69 A.D.).
Denarii.

11. *Obv.* A VITELLIVS GERMAN IMP TR P. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. CONCORDIA P R. Concordia, seated l. holding patera and cornucopiae.
Cohen 20. AR.
Found in surface-soil above commandant's house. Condition when lost: fairly good.

[1] Cohen, *Monnaies de l'Empire romain*, 2nd Edition.

12. *Obv.* A VITELLIVS GERM IMP AVG TR P. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. PONT MAXIM. Vesta, veiled, seated r., holding patera and sceptre.
Cohen 72. AR.
Found in sacellum of praetorium immediately below floor of "stone" period. Condition when lost: fairly good.

Vespasian (69-79 A.D.).
Denarii.

13. *Obv.* IMP CAES VESP AVG P M. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. TRI POT. Vesta, seated l., holding simpulum.
Cohen 561. AR.
Found in later floor of W. guardroom, S. gateway. Condition when lost: very much worn.

14. *Obv.* IMP CAES VESP AVG P M. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. TRI POT II COS III P P. Pax, seated l., holding caduceus and olive branch.
Cohen 566. AR. 71 A.D.
Found on intra-vallum road near N.E. corner of fort. Condition when lost: good.

Sestertius.

15. Illegible. 1 AE.
Found in later floor of W. guardroom, S. gateway. Condition when lost: much worn.

Dupondii.

16. *Obv.* IMP CAES VESPASIAN (?) AVG COS VIII P P. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. Illegible. In field, S.C.
2 AE. 77-78 A.D.
Found under last road-surface in E. gateway. Condition when lost: fairly good.

17. Illegible. 2 AE.
Found S.W. of praetorium, in surface-soil. Condition when lost. ?

As.

18. Illegible. 2 AE.
Found in retentura, in surface-soil. Condition when lost: ?

Titus (72-81 A.D.)
Asses.

19. *Obv.* Illegible. Head, laureate or radiate, r.
Rev. [FELICITAS PVBLICA (?)]. Felicitas, standing l., holding caduceus and cornucopia l. In field, S.C.

Cf. Cohen 77 and 85. 2 AE. 72-8 A.D.

Found S. of granary, in surface-soil. Condition when lost: fairly good.

20. *Obv.* [T CAES IMP] AVG F TR P COS VI CENSOR. Head, laureate, r.

Rev. Spes, advancing l., holding flower and catching up her robe. In field, S.C.

Cf. Cohen 217. 2 AE. 77-8 A.D.

Found in clay floor of hutment in N. half of praetentura. Condition when lost: fairly good.

21. *Obv.* Illegible.

Rev. SECVRITAS AVGVSTI. Securitas, seated r. near altar, supporting her head with r. hand and holding sceptre in l. In field, S.C.

Cf. Cohen 260. 2 AE. 77-8 A.D.

Found embedded in road-metal of street E. of Granary. Condition when lost: ?

Domitian (81-96 A.D.).

Sestertius.

22. *Obv.* [IMP] CAES DOMIT [AVG GERM COS XI C]ENS PE[R P P]. Head, laureate, r.

Rev. Emperor standing l., holding thunderbolt and spear, crowned by Victory. In exergue: S.C.

Cohen 509 (?). 1 AE. 85 A.D.

Found by W. partition of Building "A". Condition when lost: good.

Dupondius.

23. *Obv.* IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS XII [CENS P P]. Bust, laureate, r., with aegis.

Rev. [FIDEI] PVBLICAE. Fides standing l., holding basket of fruit in r. hand and two ears of corn and poppy in l. In field, S.C.

Cohen 111. 2 AE. 86 A.D.

Found in N. guardroom, W. gateway. Condition when lost: fairly good.

Asses.

24. *Obv.* IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM [COS XII CENS PER P P]. Bust, laureate, r., with aegis.

Rev. FORTVNAE [AVGVSTI]. Fortuna standing l., holding rudder and cornucopiae. In field, S.C.

Cohen 122. 2 AE. 86 A.D.

Found deep in pit under annexe to commandant's house. Condition when lost: good.

25. *Obv.* [IMP CAES DOMIT AVG] GERM COS XIII [CENS PER P P]. Head, laureate, r
Rev. [FORTVNAE AVGVSTI]. Fortuna standing l, holding rudder and cornucopiae. In field, S.C.
Cohen 125. 2 AE. 87 A.D.
Found on Roman surface of courtyard of commandant's house. Condition when lost: moderately worn.

26. *Obv.* Illegible.
Rev. MONETA [AVG *or* AVGVSTI]. Moneta standing l., holding scales and cornucopiae. In field, S C.
Cf. Cohen 323ff. 2 AE. 84-95 A.D.
Found on latest Roman surface of retentura. Condition when lost: ?

27. *Obv.* [CAESAR AVG F DOMITIANVS (?)] COS III. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. Spes advancing l., holding flower and catching up her robe. In field, S.C.
Cohen 448 *or* 449. 2 AE. 74 A.D.
Found on clay floor of hutment in N. half of praetentura. Condition when lost: fair.

28. *Obv.* [IMP CAES DOMIT AVG] GERM COS XII CE[NS PER P P]. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. [VIRTVTI AVGVSTI]. Virtus standing r., with l. foot on helm and holding spear and parazonium. In field, S.C.
Cohen 647. 2 AE. 86 A.D.
Found in foundation-trench of W. wall of commandant's house. Condition when lost: good.

29. Illegible. Uncertain attribution. 2 AE.
Found in "pre-stone" floor beneath commandant's house. Condition when lost: ?

30. Illegible. Uncertain attribution. 2 AE.
Found in surface-soil of praetentura. Condition when lost: ?

31. Illegible. Uncertain attribution. 2 AE.
Found in hut-floor N. of Building "A". Condition when lost: ?

Julia (*c.* 90 A.D.)

Sestertius.

32. Illegible. Uncertain attribution. 1 AE. 90 A.D.
Found W. of praetorium, in surface-soil. Condition when lost: ?

Probably Flavian (69-96 A.D.).
Dupondius (?)

33. Much corroded. 2 AE.
Found S. of granary, in surface-soil. Condition when lost: ?

As

34. Illegible. 2 AE.
Found in hut-floor N. of Building "A". Condition when lost: ?

Nerva (96-8 A.D.).
Sestertius.

35. Illegible. 1 AE.
Found with intaglio (Fig. 64, 4) close beside S. wall of Building "A". Condition when lost: fair.

Dupondius.

36. *Obv.* [IMP NERVA CA]ES AVG [P] M TR P [COS II P P]. Head, radiate, r.
Rev. [CON]CORDIA [EXERC]ITVVM. Two right hands clasped over a legionary eagle fixed into ship's prow. In field, S.C.
Cohen 26. 2 AE. 96 A.D.
Found by Building "B" on conduit close to hoard of nine denarii. Condition when lost: moderately worn.

As.

37. *Obv.* [IMP NERVA] CAES AVG P M [TR P COS II P P]. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. [AEQVITAS AVGVSTI]. Aequitas standing l., holding scales and cornucopiae. In field, S.C.
Cohen 4. 2 AE. 96 A.D.
Found about 1900 on site of new farm house. Condition when lost: moderately worn.

Trajan (98-117 A.D.).
Sestertii.

38. *Obv.* [IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P. Bust, laureate, r.
Rev. [S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI]. Spes advancing l., holding flower and catching up her robe. In field, S.C.
Cohen 459. 1 AE. 104-110 A.D.
Found close to footings of E. wall of praetorium. Condition when lost: ?

39. *Obv.* Illegible.
Rev. As last.
Cohen 459. 1 AE. 104-110 A.D.
Found beside footings of fore-hall. Condition when lost: ?

40. *Obv.* [IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO] AVG GER [DAC] P M TR P C[OS V P P]. Head laureate, r.
Rev. [S P]Q R OPT[IMO PRINCIPI]. Trajan on horseback r., in act to spear foe. In exergue: S.C.
Cohen 503. 1 AE. 104-110 A.D.
Found low down by W. partition of Building "A". Condition when lost: good.

41. *Obv.*]DAC[. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. Illegible.
1 AE. 103-117 A.D.
Found in annexe to commandant's house, on last Roman surface. Condition when lost: ?

42. *Obv.* [TRAIAN]O AVG GER DAC P M TR P [COS V P P]. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. [ ] PRINCIPI. Rome (?) seated l., holding victory and spear (or sceptre). In exergue: S.C.
1 AE. 104-110 A.D. (?)
Found in hut-floor N. of Building "A". Condition when lost: very good.

Dupondii.

43. *Obv.* IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P. Bust, radiate, r.
Rev. S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI. Dacia seated l., before a trophy. In exergue: S.C.
Cohen 533. 2 AE. 104-110 A.D.
Found in foundation-trench of W. wall of commandant's house. Condition when lost: very good.

44. As last.
Cohen 533. 2 AE. 104-110 A.D.
Found with No. 43. Condition when lost: very good.

45. *Obv.* [IMP CAES NERVAE] TRAIANO [AVG GER] DAC P M [TR P COS V P P]. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. Illegible.
Cohen 464 (?). 2 AE. 104-10 A.D. (?)
Found in drain beside annexe to commandant's house. Condition when lost: good.

46. *Obv.* [IMP CAES NER]VAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS [VI P P]. Head, radiate, r.
Rev. [SP]QR [OPTIMO PRINCIPI]. Abundantia standing l., holding corn-ears and cornucopiae; at her feet, a child. In field, S.C. In exergue: ALIM/ ITAL.

Cohen 12. 2 AE. 112-7 A.D.
Found on floor of room (latrine) in Building "B". Condition when lost: fairly good.

47. Illegible. Uncertain attribution. 2 AE.
Found about 1900 on the site of the new farmhouse. Condition when lost: ?

As.

48. Illegible. Uncertain attribution. 2 AE.
Found in sacellum of praetorium, in "pre-stone" floor. Condition when lost: ?

Domitian or Trajan (81-117 A.D.).
Dupondius.

49. Illegible. 2 AE.
Found in praetentura, on Roman surface. Condition when lost: ?

Hadrian (117-138 A.D.).
Sestertii.

50. *Obv.* [HADRI]ANVS [AVG COS III P P]. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. SPES P R. Spes advancing l., holding flower and catching up her robe. In field, S.C.
Cohen 1415. 1 AE. *c.* 135 A.D.
Found at N.W. corner of fort, in surface-soil. Condition when lost: fairly good.

51. Illegible. 1 AE.
Found in drain beside annexe to commandant's house. Condition when lost: ?

52. Illegible. Uncertain attribution. 1 AE.
Found about 1900 on site of new farmhouse. Condition when lost: ?

Dupondius.

53. *Obv.* IMP CAESAR TRAIANVS HADRIANVS [AVG P M TR COS III]. Bust, laureate, r. (?).
Rev. SALVS [PVBLICA]. Salus standing l., holding patera and rudder. In field, S.C.
Cf. Cohen 1358. 2 AE. *c.* 120 A.D.
Found on drain S. of entrance to commandant's house. Condition when lost: fairly good.

As.

54. Illegible. ? 2 AE. *c.* 134-135 A.D.
Found in hutment-floor in praetentura. Condition when lost: ?

Probably late 1st or early 2nd century A.D.

Asses.

55. Illegible. 2 AE.
Found on floor-level of Building "A". Condition when lost: ?

56. Illegible. 2 AE.
Found close beside footings of Building "A". Condition when lost: ?

57. Illegible. 2 AE.
Found in hut-floor N. of Building "A". Condition when lost: ?

58. Illegible, 2 AE.
Found in hut-floor N. of Building "A". Condition when lost: ?

59. Illegible. 2 AE.
Found in well or pit in praetorium courtyard, at depth of 5½ feet. Condition when lost: ?

Antoninus Pius (138-161 A.D.).

Sestertius.

60. *Obv.* Illegible. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. Illegible. Draped female figure front or l. 1 AE.
Found above annexe to commandant's house. Condition when lost: ?

As.

61. *Obv.* [ANTO]NINVS [AVG P]IVS P P TR P COS [III (?)]. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. IMPERATOR II. Spes advancing l., holding flower and catching up her robe. In field or exergue, S.C. (?).
Cohen 444 (?). 2 AE. 140-143 A.D.
Found in praetentura, in surface-soil. Condition when lost: good.

Hadrian or Antoninus Pius (117-61 A.D.).

As.

62. Illegible. 2 AE.
Found in Building "A," on last Roman surface. Condition when lost: ?

Marcus Aurelius (Caes., 140; Aug. 161-180 A.D.).

As.

63. *Obv.* AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG PII F COS II. Head, bare. r.
Rev. Pallas standing r., hurling spear and holding shield. In field, S.C.
Cohen 577. 2 AE. 145-146 A.D.
Found in ash-deposit over footings of N. guardroom, W. gateway. Condition when lost: good.

Caracalla (196-217 A.D.).

Denarius.

64. *Obv.* ANTONINVS PIVS AVG. Bust, laureate, draped, r
Rev. RECTOR ORBIS. Caracalla standing front, holding globe and spear reversed.
Not in Cohen, but cf. 541-6. AR. 198-201 A.D. (?).
Found close outside latest Roman patch of fort-wall E. of S. gateway. Condition when lost: very good.

Gallienus (254-268 A D.).

65. *Obv.* IMP GALLIENVS [AVG]. Head, radiate, r.
Rev. PAX AE[TERNA]. Pax standing l., holding olive branch and transverse sceptre.
Cohen 716. 3 AE.
Found in conduit immediately E. of Building "B". Condition when lost: fair.

Claudius II, Gothicus (269-270 A.D.).

66. *Obv.* IMP CLA[VDIVS AVG (?)]. Bust, radiate, r.
Rev. AEQ[VITA]S AVG. Aequitas standing l., holding scales and cornucopiae. 3 AE.
Found at N.W. corner of fort, in surface-soil. Condition when lost: fairly good.

Tetricus I (270-273 A.D.).

67. *Obv.* IMP [C TETRICVS P F AVG]. Bust, radiate, draped, r.
Rev. [VICTORIA AVG]. Victory advancing l., holding wreath and palm.
Cf. Cohen 188. 3 AE.
Found in surface-soil over Building "B". Condition when lost: fair.

Carausius (287-293 A.D.).

68. *Obv.* IMP C CARAVSIVS P F AVG. Bust, radiate, draped, r.
Rev. P[AX AV]G (?). Pax standing l., holding olive-branch and transverse sceptre. In field, S.C.
Webb 540. AR. *(Antoninianus.)*
Found at W. gateway, in surface-soil. Condition when lost: fair.

69. *Obv.* IMP C CARAVSIVS P AVG. Bust, radiate, draped, r.
Rev. PAX AVG. Pax standing l., holding olive branch and vertical sceptre. In field, S.C.
Cf. Webb 538. 3 AE.
Found at N. gateway in surface-soil. Condition when lost: moderately worn.

70. *Obv.* IMP CARAVSIVS [ ]. Bust, radiate, draped or cuirassed, r.
Rev. [PAX] AVG. Pax standing l., holding olive branch and vertical sceptre. In exergue: [ ]. 3 AE.
Found at W. gateway, in surface-soil. Condition when lost: worn.

71. *Obv.* IMP CARAVS[IVS]. Bust, radiate, draped or cuirassed, r.
Rev. [SALVS AVG]. Salus standing, l., holding patera and vertical sceptre, and feeding serpent coiled round altar. 3 AE.
Found S. of granary, in surface-soil. Condition when lost: fair.

72. Illegible. 3 AE.
Found in surface-soil of praetentura. Condition when lost: ?

73. Illegible. 3 AE.
Found in surface-soil over annexe to commandant's house. Condition when lost: ?

Uncertain attribution.

74. Illegible. Radiate. Possibly Victorinus (265-268 A.D.). 250-300 A.D. (?). 3 AE.
Found in surface-soil over commandant's house. Condition when lost: ?

75. Illegible. Radiate. 3 AE. 250-300 A.D.
Found in apse of bath-buildings. Condition when lost: ?

Maximianus Herculeus (Caes. 285 A.D., Aug. 286-305).
Follis.

76. *Obv.* IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG. Bust, laureate, cuirassed, r.
Rev. GENIO POPVLI ROMANI. Genius standing l., holding patera and cornucopiae. Mint mark, if any, obliterated.
Cohen 180.
Found in surface-soil over commandant's house. Condition when lost: fair.

Constantine I (Caes. 306 A.D., Aug. 307-337).

77. *Obv.* IMP CONSTANTINVS P F AVG. Bust, laureate, draped, r.
Rev. [SOLI] INVICTO C[OMIT]I. Sol, radiate and nude, standing l., r. arm extended, l. holding globe, with pallium over l. arm. Star in field to l. In exergue: PLN = Mint mark of London.

Cohen 536. 3 AE. 313-7 A.D.
Found in surface-soil by commandant's house Condition when lost: almost mint.

Constantine II (Caes. 317 A.D., Aug. 337-40).

78. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C. Bust, laureate, cuirassed, r.
Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers, between them two standards. In exergue: TRS (?) = Mint mark of Trier.
Cohen 122. 3 AE. 330-335 A.D.
Found in surface-soil over bath-building. Condition when lost: good.

Constans (Caes. 333-7 A.D. Aug. 337-350).

79. *Obv.* CONSTANS P F AVG. Bust, diademed, draped, r.
Rev. VICTORIAE DD AV[GG Q N N]. Two Victories, facing, holding wreaths, between them a palm-branch. In exergue: TRP = Mint mark of Trier.
Cf. Cohen 179. 3 AE. 342-348 A.D.
Found in surface-soil over W. gateway. Condition when lost: good.

Constantine Family.

Uncertain attribution.

80. *Rev.* GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers facing one standard. 3 AE. *c.* 335-337 A.D.
Found in well S. of granary, at depth of 4½ feet. Condition when lost: ?

81. *Rev.* [VICTORIAE DD AVGG Q NN]. Two Victories, facing, holding wreaths.
Clipped. 3 AE. *c.* 337-340 A.D.
Found in surface-soil within the fort. Condition when lost: fair.

82. Illegible. Very doubtful. 3 AE.
Found in surface-soil of praetentura. Condition when lost: ?

Valentinian I or *Valens* (364-378 A.D.).

83. *Obv.* D N VA[ ] Bust, diademed, draped, r.
Rev. GLORIA ROMANORVM. Emperor, advancing r., dragging captive and holding labarum. In exergue: SMR P = Mint mark of Rome. 3 AE.
Found in surface-soil over W. gateway. Condition when lost: worn.

84. *Obv.* Illegible.
Rev. [SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE]. Victory advancing l., holding wreath and palm. Mint mark lost. 3 AE.
Found in well S. of granary, at depth of 4½ feet. Condition when lost: poor.

Gratian (367-383 A.D.).

85. *Obv* D N GRATIANVS AVGG [AVG]. Bust, diademed, draped, r.
Rev. GLORIA NOVI SAECVLI. Emperor standing l., holding labarum and leaning on shield. In exergue: PTR = Mint mark of Trier.
Cf. Cohen 13. 3 AE. 367-375 A.D.
Found in surface-soil at W. gateway. Condition when lost: fair.

Urbs Roma *minimus.*

86. Found in surface-soil over granary. Condition when lost: moderately worn.

Quite unidentifiable.

87. 2 AE. Found in surface-soil of praetentura.

88. 3 AE (?). Found in surface-soil of praetentura.

89. 3 AE. Found E. of Roman road, 250 yards N. of fort.

HOARD.

Nine denarii, found in a black layer of charcoal and other débris above the cover-slabs of the conduit immediately east of Building "B" (see plan, Fig. 40). The latest coin, almost in mint condition, is not later than 121 A.D.

Vespasian (69-79 A.D.)

1. *Obv.* IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. COS ITER TR POT. Mars advancing r., holding spear and standard surmounted by eagle.
Cohen 27. AR. 70 A.D.
Condition when lost: moderately worn.

2. *Obv.* IMP CAESAR VESP AVG. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. [PONTIF] MAXIM. Winged caduceus.
Cohen 390. AR. *c.* 74 A.D. Condition when lost: much worn.

Titus (72-81 A.D.)

3 *Obv.* T CAES IMP VESP CENS. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. PONTIF TRI POT. Emperor seated r., holding sceptre and branch.

Cohen 169. AR. *c.* 73-74 A.D. Condition when lost: moderately worn.

Nerva (96-98 A.D.)

4. *Obv.* IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR P COS III P P. Head, laureate, r.
   Rev. CONCORDIA EXERCITVVM. Two right hands clasped over legionary standard supported on prow of ship.
   Cohen 29. AR. 97 A.D. Condition when lost: fairly good.

Trajan (98-117 A.D.)

5. *Obv.* IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM. Head laureate, r.
   Rev. P M TR P COS II P P. Fortuna or Abundantia seated l., holding sceptre.
   Cohen 206. AR. 98 A.D. Condition when lost: fair.

6. *Obv.* IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM. Head laureate, r.
   Rev. P M TR P COS III P P. Victory seated l., holding wreath and palm.
   Cohen 225. AR. 100 A.D. Condition when lost: fair.

7. *Obv.* IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GER DAC. Bust, laureate, draped, r.
   Rev. P M TR P COS VI P P S P Q R. Virtus standing r., with l. foot on helmet, holding spear and parazonium.
   Cohen 274. AR. 114 A.D. Condition when lost: good.

Hadrian (117-138 A.D.)

8. *Obv.* IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG. Bust laureate, r.
   Rev. P M TR COS III. Mars, with flowing drapery, advancing r., holding spear and trophy.
   Cohen 1073. AR. *c.* 120-121 D.A. Condition when lost: very good.

9. *Obv.* IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG. Bust, laureate, draped, r.
   Rev. P M TR P COS III. Victory flying r., holding standard surmounted by eagle.
   Cf. Cohen 1132. AR. *c.* 121 A.D. Condition when lost: almost mint

To face p. 103.

Fig. 49. The "Maen y Morwynion" or "Maidens' Stone".

2. Inscriptions.

(a) *On stone.*

I am greatly indebted to Mr. R. G. Collingwood, F.S.A., for the following commentary on the three inscribed stones recorded as belonging to Y Gaer and the immediate neighbourhood.

1. (Fig. 49). C.I.L. vii, 152.—A slab 6 feet 7 inches high above ground, 2 feet 11 inches broad and 10 inches thick, of sandstone, now standing on the north side of the Roman road leading down the valley from Y Gaer towards Brecon, a quarter of a mile from the fort. It was found close to the fort in the sixteenth century, and removed to this place where it has been standing ever since, without suffering any considerable further damage whether by man or by natural agencies; for the earliest attempts to read the inscription show that it was no more legible then than it is now.

Above, full-length figures of a man and his wife are cut in relief. The woman's left arm rests on her husband's shoulder, while her right arm seems to cross her body so that she may clasp her husband's right hand; but the weathering and flaking of the stone obscure all details and only permits us to see that the group has been a dignified and well-designed composition, not unworthy of the Colchester Centurion and other first-century Romano-British tombstones with full-length figures in relief. The local name, Maen y Morwynion (Maidens' Stone), betrays the impression made by the group on the minds of passers-by.

Below is a panel 27 inches long and originally perhaps about 20 inches high, which may have contained as many as seven or eight lines of inscription. Of this nothing whatever is now visible except the last three lines, which were evidently protected in Roman times by the growth of turf, and only the last line is legible. Of the two previous

lines a stroke or even a complete letter here and there can alone be deciphered. The following is perhaps as near as can be got to a reading.

. IXI . . . . . I I . . . .
ALAN . I . I . . IVI . . EI . .
CONIVNXEIVS H . S . E .

The word *vixit* may be conjectured in the first of these lines; in the second all is uncertain; in the third the words *coniunx eius* and the phrase *H[IC] S[ITUS] E[ST]*, generally regarded as characteristic of first-century tombstones, are clear.

2. (Fig. 50). *Ephemeris Epigraphica*, iv, 670.—Half a tombstone, found in a field near Battle, about a mile north of Y Gaer.[1] Now at Penoyre House. The rest of the stone, despite careful search, was never found. The fragment measures 24 x 22 inches, and consists of the left-hand portion of an ansate slab bearing five lines of text. The letters are of the best late first-century workmanship, and the whole is remarkable for its sharpness; there is absolutely no sign of weathering, and the letters and decoration are exactly as they left the stonecutter's hand. The text is as follows, restorations being given in italics.

DIS . M *anibus*
CAND *idi* . . . . . .
NI . FILI *eq. alae*
HISP . VETT *c. r.* . . . .
CLEM . DOM *itius* . . . *her.*
AN . XX . STIP . III . H . *s. e.*

"In memory of Candidus . . . . , son of . . . . . nus, trooper in the Vettonian Spanish Cavalry, Roman Citizens; set up by his heirs . . . . Clemens and Domitius

[1] More exactly, the spot, identified in 1925 by the finder, is 1320 feet south-east of the bench-mark on Battle Fawr farmhouse, and about 80 feet east of the road leading thereto (O.S. 6 inch, 1905 ed., Brecknockshire, sheet XXVII, N.E.)

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Fig. 50. Tombstone found near Battle, north of Y Gaer.
(Height of stone, 2 ft.)

. . . . ; he lived twenty years and served three. He lies here ".

The *ala* of Vettonian horse re-appears in Britain in an early tombstone at Bath ; in a diploma granting the rights of Roman citizenship to those who had completed their service in it, dated A.D. 103 ; and later at Binchester in county Durham. The regiment bore, corporately, the title of Roman Citizens, a kind of decoration conferred upon

Fig. 51. Tombstone formerly at Brecon.

it as a reward for distinguished service ; but this did not imply that each member had individually the rights of a citizen, and these were conferred upon time-expired men by diploma, just as in other regiments.

3. (Fig. 51).[1] C.I.L. vii, 152.—A stone, now lost, of

[1] I am indebted to Mr. Edward Owen, F.S.A., for the drawing illustrated in Fig. 51. The original was found by him in the British Museum Sloane MS. 1023, fo. 85, amongst sketches by Edward Lhuyd. It was erroneously grouped with those relating to Pembrokeshire.—*R.E.M.W.*

which various drawings exist; of these the best I have reproduced. It was observed in Brecon late in the seventeenth century. The first line is obviously DIS MANIBVS; the second contains the name of the deceased, but this cannot be restored with any reasonable degree of certainty, though it may have begun VALER[ius]; the third is clearly FIL. = filius; the fourth contains another undecipherable name, this time that of the deceased's father; the fifth seems to have been OPTIONIS, and the sixth is clearly HSE and a leaf-stop. The whole runs, therefore :—*Dis Manibus . . . . , fil*[*ius*] . . . . *optionis*; *h*[*ic*] *s*[*itus*] *e*[*st*]. "In memory of so-and-so, son of so-and-so, *optio:* he lies here". An *optio* was an officer of inferior rank. Like the other two, this tombstone, with the early formula *h. s. e.*, would appear to date from the first century.

(b) *Stamped bricks and tiles.*

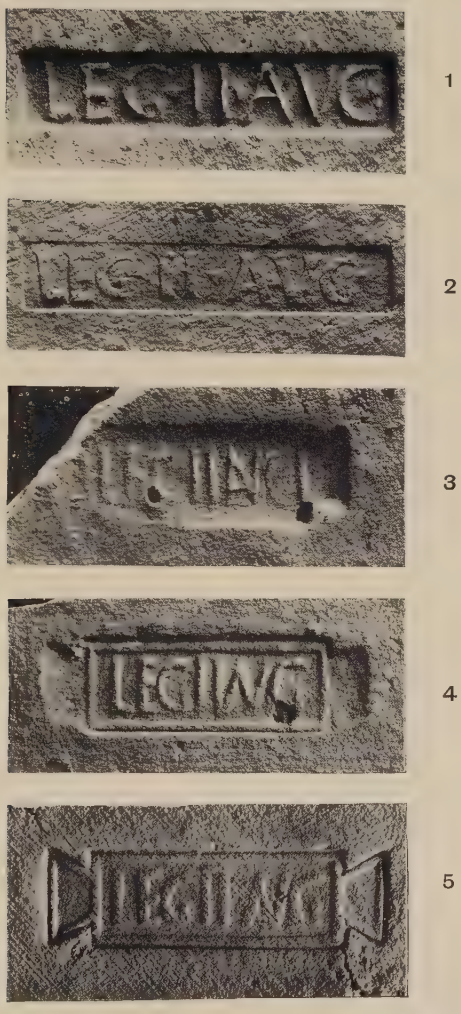
Bricks and roof-tiles bearing the stamp of the Second Legion (LEG II AVG) were found on the following sites :—

(i) In the bath-building in the praetentura. The flues in this building were lined with bricks, mostly 8 inches or $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches square but some larger, all bearing an oblong stamp (E.g. Fig. 52, 1 and 2).

(ii) In the sacellum of the headquarters-building, on the cobbled floor of the room. A fragment of flanged roof-tile bearing an ansate stamp, with the A and V ligatured (Fig. 52, 3).

(iii) In the commandant's house. A fragment of roof-tile bearing an unusually narrow oblong stamp.

(iv) In the well south of the granary, at a depth of 9-10 feet. A fragment of brick, with stamp similar to those in the bath-building.



To face p. 106.

Fig. 52. Stamped tiles. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

1 and 2, from the bath-building within the fort; 3, roof-tile from sacellum of headquarters-building; 4 and 5, from hypocaust of Building "B" outside the fort.

(v) In Building "A", outside the defences. Loose fragments of two bricks with stamp similar to those in the bath-building.

(vi) In Building "B", outside the defences. The hypocaust, rooms 4 and 5, yielded many bricks bearing ansate stamps. None with oblong stamps occurred in this building. The bricks were used partly for the pilae, partly for the facing of the dividing pier, in which they alternated with stone; and partly to form the mouth of the furnace (Figs. 41 and 42).

It may be noted that the stamps on the bricks from the bath-building, together with the fragments from the well and Building "A", are of markedly different type from those on the bricks and roof-tiles from the headquarters-building, the commandant's house and Building "B". They are evidently a different consignment, and combine with more substantial evidence of other kinds to suggest a difference in date between the bath-building (together, perhaps, with Building "A") and the other structures. (See above, p. 50).

(c) *Graffiti and potters' stamps.*

All the graffiti are on potsherds and are therefore described with the potters' stamps in a later section.

3. Metal-work.

Figs. 53 and 54.

To Professor R. C. Bosanquet, F.S.A., I am deeply indebted for the following note on a bronze patera-handle with maker's stamp, found in a late first-century clay floor in the praetentura.

This is a flat handle, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long in its present state, a little more than an inch broad at the tip from which a small knob may be missing, and narrowing to half an inch

at the other end where it has been snapped half-way from the bowl. In the broad end is a piercing like a key-hole, irregular through use, and beyond it in a sinking the letters RODITI which may be completed *L. Ansi Epaphroditi*, "the work of L. Ansius Epaphroditus".

The restoration is certain because at least twenty of this bronze-founder's pans are known. He worked at or near Capua in South Italy, apparently between 60 and 90 A.D. Capua had been famous for its bronze vessels from the second century before our era, and naturally the neighbouring towns of Pompeii and Herculaneum were well supplied with these goods, ranging from kitchen utensils to finely chased table-ware. Some of the makers of saucepans (*trullae*), and handled bowls (*paterae*) like that to which our fragment belonged, used to stamp their name on the handle. Most of them are known only by a few examples, but there were two firms, the Cipii and the Ansii, whose output must have been very large, since their signed works outnumber those of all other makers not only in the buried towns of Campania but in other parts of the Roman Empire and even outside it.[1] The name of P. Cipius Polybius occurs nine times at Pompeii and thrice in other parts of Italy; and against these dozen proofs of an active home-trade we can point to more than two dozen of his pans found in the northern provinces and further afield in Denmark and North Germany. The names of eight other Cipii, Greek freedmen apparently, appear now and again. In the same way there were three Ansii who signed; L. Ansius Phoebus is known by a

[1] Much has been written on the subject. See Haverfield, *Arch. Journ.* xxii (1892), pp. 228 ff.; Blinkenberg, *Mem. des Antiquaires du Nord*, 1900, pp. 297 ff.; and especially Willers, *Die Bronzeeimer von Hemmoor* (1901), and *Neue Untersuchungen über die römische Bronzeindustrie* (1907), with a convenient though incomplete list of the makers' stamps.

Fig. 53. Bronze handle of patera stamped [L . ANSI EPAPH]RODITI. (÷)

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Fig. 54. Bronze patera from Pompeii stamped C ANSI DIODO(RI).
(Naples Museum).

single *patera* from Pompeii, Diodorus by one from Pompeii (Fig. 54), three saucepans from the neighbourhood of the Rhine and one from Denmark; but the head of the firm was Epaphroditus. In the home-market his record equals that of Cipius Polybius, nine vessels from Pompeii, three from other Italian sites; and if he did a smaller export-business it was not less widely distributed, including Croatia (2 pans), France (1), Rhineland (3), Denmark (2), Sweden (1) and Scotland (1). We can now add South Wales.

With few exceptions the pans sent to the frontier-market were saucepans like those found in a cairn at Ynys Gwrtheyrn in Merioneth, and recently presented to the Welsh National Museum by Mrs. Wynne of Peniarth.[1] They have a broad flat handle with a round opening in the expanded tip, raised concentric circles on the base, and a coating of tin on the inside. The interest of the handle found at the Gaer is that it belonged to a different type of vessel, a shallow *patera* which was more popular in Italy and Southern Gaul than in the North. Fig. 54 shows a good example, found at Pompeii and bearing the stamp of L. Ansius Diodorus; it is a shallow bowl with raised ring-foot and rounded handle ending in a small knob. A similar vessel found at Sissek, the ancient Siscia, which I saw in the Museum at Agram, bears the name of L. Ansius Epaphroditus. Both have a "dumb-bell" or "key-hole" piercing, the use of which is explained by a group of bronzes found in the smaller baths at Pompeii—a globular oil-flask, four strigils or body-scrapers, and a *patera* like Fig. 54, all strung on a flat ring with flanged edges which just passes through the opening in the patera

[1] Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments (Wales), *Merionethshire Inventory*, 305. No stamps, but their form and the coins found with them, said to range from the Republic to Vespasian, date them to the latter part of the first century A.D.

handle; the free end of the ring slips into a clasp in the form of two dogs heads.[1] When I had an opportunity of handling it a good many years ago, by the courtesy of the Director of the Naples Museum, I noted that the *patera* did not slide freely on the ring and, unlike the other articles, was probably meant to remain on it permanently. Overbeck suggested that the *patera* was used for taking hot water from the common laver and pouring it over the body.

There are about seventy *paterae* of this flat-handled type[2] in the Naples Museum, exhibiting considerable variety in the handles. The Gaer fragment belongs to a group with square-cut knobbed terminal and "key-hole" piercings; there are four *paterae* signed by Epaphroditus in the Naples Museum, and one at least has this kind of handle. A third group has a blunt angular tip and key-hole opening; Dr. Pernice, a high authority on Roman bronzes, published a vessel of this kind from one of the villas at Boscoreale, near Pompeii, and explained it as a frying-pan.[3] Willers regards the whole series as meant for use at the baths, and points out that they lack the tin lining, which is found in the saucepans and makes it probable that the latter were used for heating food or drink.[4] Following the clue furnished by the bather's outfit found at Pompeii we may, I think, infer that these shallow *paterae* were used for purposes connected with the toilet; they were chafing-dishes in which small quantities of water could be heated quickly over a charcoal fire,

[1] *Museo Borbonico*, Pl. 16, reproduced in Overbeck, *Pompeii* (1884), p. 452; Baumeister, *Denkmaeler*, p. 244; Daremberg-Saglio, *Dict. des Antiquités*, iv, p. 1533.

[2] To be distinguished from the larger more ornate *paterae* with round fluted handle ending in an animal's head.

[3] *Archaeol. Anzeiger* xv (1900), p. 191, Fig. 20, and p. 192.

[4] *Neue Untersuchungen*, p. 72.

perhaps for dissolving the substitutes for soap which were used in washing and shaving.

The vessel to which the Gaer *patera* belonged probably formed part of the personal outfit of a Roman officer. As to its date, the factory of Ansius Epaphroditus must have been at work for a considerable time before the destruction of the Campanian cities in A.D. 79. One of his pans, from Masera in Piedmont, was associated with coins of Nero.[1] He may have been in business after 79, and the *patera* may in any case have been used for some years before it was broken at the Gaer. I understand that it was found in a definite stratum with pottery of *c.* 80-100 A.D.

The only other example of this maker's work which has occurred in Britain is a saucepan found in 1790 near Friar's Carse in Nithsdale, in making the turnpike road from Dumfries to Sanquhar, and since lost.[2] It fitted into a similar unstamped pan. The stamp is recorded as ANSIEPHARR. Epaphroditus was a careless speller, and more often than not his signature runs *Ephaproditi*.

Fig. 55.

About two thirds of a small bronze bowl, with traces of tinning. It is 1.2 inches in height; the diameter of its base is 1.7 inches, that of its slightly everted rim is 4.1 inches. It was found in the penultimate of four successive occupation-layers about 10 feet north of Building "A", outside the fort. The clay floor which the layer covered contained a coin of Trajan minted 104-110 and lost when almost new, whilst in actual association with

[1] *Notizie degli Scavi*, 1894, p. 3.

[2] *Archæologia*, xi, p. 105, Pl. 8, *C.I.L.* vii, 1294. There was a lake-dwelling not far off. An unusually ornate saucepan of P. Cipius Polybius was found beside a crannog at Dowalton Loch in Wigtonshire (*C.I.L.* vii, 1293 *c.*), and is now in the National Museum in Edinburgh.

the bowl were sherds of Samian 18/31, early 27, 36 and 78, together with the late first or early second-century "Doeccus" bowl (Fig. 85). The coarse pottery from the layer included micaceous, rusticated and roughcast wares carinated bowls, and sherds with early combed and notched patterns. The group is not later than the early years of the second century.

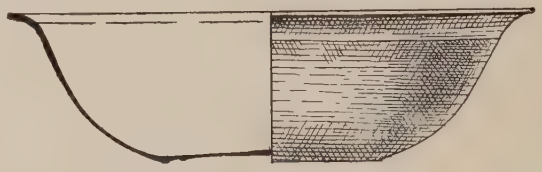


Fig. 55. Bronze bowl. (⅔)

Not illustrated is a fragment of the rim of a trulla or similar vessel of tinned bronze, diameter of lip about 5½ inches, with a shallow moulding and an incised line externally below the rim, found in the retentura in association with pottery which belongs mostly to the first twenty years of the second century. The stratification, however, was not so closely defined as was that of the bowl described above.

Fig. 56.

Fragments of a bronze parade-helmet found in a definitely late first-century layer in a pit between the bath-building and the *via principalis*. Of many minute pieces, those illustrated represent part of an ear, and the tip of the nose with part of the upper lip. The bronze was in a very decomposed state and had been almost entirely crushed in the soil.

Elaborate helmets of this type, made to cover head and face alike, were probably used in tournaments or on ceremonial parades rather than in actual warfare. A full discussion of them, with an apposite quotation from Arrian,

To face p. 112.

Fig. 56. Fragments of face-mask, from a bronze parade-helmet: ear, and part of nose and upper lip.

will be found in *Newstead*, p. 172. They have hitherto been found on only two sites in Britain—at Ribchester in Lancashire, and at Newstead, where they are "prior to 100 A.D." and may therefore be regarded as contemporary with the example from the Gaer. On the Continent they occur on upwards of eighteen sites (list in *Newstead*, pp. 179 ff.).

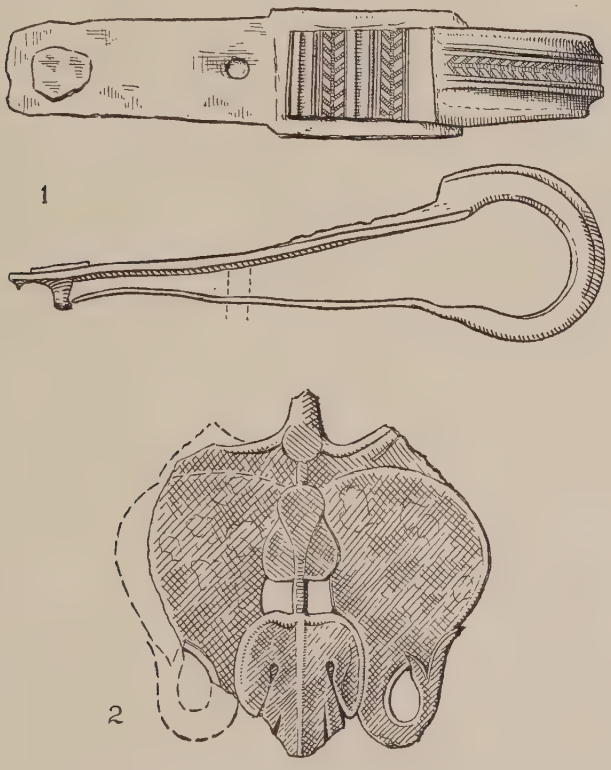


Fig. 57. Bronze harness-fittings. (+)

Fig. 57.

1. Looped strap-mounting of bronze with one rivet and a hole for a second (see also Fig. 58, 14). The exterior of the rivetted tang is tinned, and the decoration, consist-

ing of what may be described as threaded chevrons, is of inlaid white-metal. It was found in the late first-century stratum which immediately underlay the commandant's house. Mountings of this type were used to attach straps to a ring in harness, particularly on the shoulders and flanks of a horse where three straps were thus attached to a single ring. For analogies and full description, see Ritterling, *Das frührömische Lager bei Hofheim*, pp. 171 ff., and Pl. XII 16, XIII 24-34.

2. Bronze pendant with traces of tinning. Found with Samian 18/31 in the late first or early second-century stratum which immediately preceded Building "A". Pendants of this type were attached to phalerae on harness for decorative purposes, and are common on Roman sites. The flanking leaves often end below in acorns which may formerly have existed in the present damaged example. See Curle, *Newstead*, p. 299 and Pl. LXXIII; *Wroxeter Report* 1913, Fig. 7, No. 22; F. A. Bruton, *The Roman fort at Manchester*, Pl. 88; *Novaesium*, Pl. XXXIV, 16-19; O.R.L. XXXI, *Wiesbaden*, Pl. X, 20-24; etc.

Fig. 58.

1. Brooch, with "trumpet" flattened into a roughly semicircular head in one piece with a fragmentary loop; from the under side of the head project two semicircular sockets holding the hinge of a spring-pin; the spring appears to have consisted of a single coil on each side of the pin. The upper side of the bow is convex, the under side is flat; at the summit of the bow, on the upper side, are four transverse mouldings. The foot and the pin are missing. Unstratified. Closely similar to *Wroxeter Report* 1912, Fig. 10, No. 8, dated *c.* 110-130 A.D.

2. Trumpet-brooch of poor workmanship; found outside the fort towards the north, on the site of the new

farmhouse. The back of the bow has a central knob or moulding, but the underside is flattened. Beneath the trumpet-head projects a lug pierced to take the hinge-pin of the spring; the spring itself shows a single coil on one side of the lug and a single coil with the brooch-pin on the other side. The type is of the first half of the second century. See *Wroxeter Reports*, 1912, Fig. 10, No. 8 (about 110-130 A.D.); 1913, Fig. 4, No. 5 (probably about or a little before the middle of the second century).

3. Trumpet-brooch, with knobbed foot; generally similar to 2, but the bow is more rounded on the under side and therefore typologically earlier, being transitional between the original type with circular section and the derivative type (e.g. No. 2) with semicircular section (see British Museum *Guide to Roman Britain*, p. 53). Found in unstratified soil within the courtyard of the headquarters-building.

4. Much-corroded trumpet-brooch, of type similar to 2. Unstratified.

5. Fragment of brooch found in a stratum with late first or early second-century pottery (Samian 18/31, etc.) north of Building "A". The back of the brooch is ornamented with beadings enclosing a line of circular cells for enamel, and has a flattened stud above the head. The brooch must have resembled *Wroxeter Report*, 1914, Pl. XVI, 10; *Newstead*, Pl. LXXXVI, 20, 21.

6. Catch-plate of brooch of indeterminate type. Unstratified.

7. Penannular brooch with "writhen" or grooved knobs. Unstratified.

8. Penannular brooch with lightly-moulded terminals; pin missing. Found in a hut-floor north of Building "A", with a coin of Trajan in good condition when lost.

9. Back of circular brooch, hinged pin missing. The

front of the brooch had been decorated with enamel, but no evidence as to the pattern remains. Unstratified.

10. Pin with moulded head. Found in the late first-century layer immediately below the stone commandant's house. The type is not uncommon; e.g. O.R.L. XXXII, *Zugmantel*, Pl. XI, 59.

11. Pendant of a type which has been compared to the barnacles hinged over the nose of a horse and attached to the reins as a metal nose-band. It has been suggested that pendants of the present type were "adopted as an ornament by those who wished to wear something connected with the horse" (*B.M. Guide to Rom. Brit.*, p. 48). Found outside the fort towards the north, on the site of the new farmhouse. Compare the example from Newport, Mon.—*Arch. Camb.* 1924, p. 391.

12. Possibly a simpler example of the type represented by 11. It may, on the other hand, be a fragment of an actual horse's-bit. Unstratified.

13. Dividers, formerly tinned. Two very irregular punctured lines down the face of one of the arms as far as a transverse cut. Unstratified. Not uncommon on Roman sites but generally of iron; e.g. *Wroxeter Report* 1912, Fig. 10, No. 14; *Novaesium*, Pl. XXXI, 28; O.R.L. XIV, *Pfünz*, Pl. XVI, 34; XXXII, *Zugmantel*, Pl. XVI, 42.

14. See above, Fig. 57, 1.

15. Attachment, probably for a strap-end in harness. Three bronze rivets each surrounded by one or two incised concentric circles; a fourth rivet and a fifth (at the foot) missing. The cross-piece is curved forward and replaces the hook of the otherwise similar objects found with harness-fittings in an early pit at Newstead (*Newstead*, Pl. LXXII, 1, 2, etc.).

16. Quadrangular bell with rounded corners and form-

To face p. 116.

Fig. 58. Objects of bronze.

To face p. 117.

Fig. 59. Objects of metal. All bronze except 10 (iron) and 20 (lead).

erly with a knob-foot at each angle; clapper missing. Unstratified. A common Roman type. Cf. *Newstead*, Pl. LIV, 1 and 4; *Segontium*, Fig. 61, 19.

Fig. 59.

1. Head, much decayed but probably of Medusa; the base of a handle of a bronze vessel. From the late first-century clay-floor of a hutment in the praetentura. For the type, see O.R.L. XXIV, *Theilenhofen*, p. 14.

2 and 3. Circular handles. Unstratified. Compare *Novaesium*, Pl. XXX; O.R.L. VII, *Hofheim*, Pl. VIII, 5; and XXV, *Feldberg*, Pl. VI, 4, 6.

4. Lid of seal-box in the form of a scallop-shell. The hinge-pin is of iron; the box itself is missing. Found in the late first-century layer immediately below the stone annexe to the commandant's house. For the scallop-motif, compare O.R.L., XXXV, *Faimingen*, Pl. VIII, 29; XXXII, *Zugmantel*, Pl. XII, 35, 36, 62.

5-7. Rings, possibly used in harness. No. 6 was found in a late first or early second-century stratum (with Samian 18/31, etc.) north of Building "A"; No. 7 was in a first-century clay hut-floor in the praetentura.

8. V-shaped attachment. Unstratified.

9. Buckle. Unstratified.

10. Iron, with plain circular socket for stone. Unstratified.

11. Small handle ending in the fore-part of a horse. The stem is octagonal in section, and the facets are enriched with rough curvilinear patterns of finely punctured lines. Unstratified. For the horse-motif, compare *Segontium*, Fig. 61, No. 17.

12. Bronze handle and quadripartite mounting containing iron tang of uncertain object (? key). Found

in occupation-layer of first-century hutment-floor in the praetentura.

13. Part of bronze key. Unstratified.

14-18. Bronze studs of types common on Roman sites. Unstratified. Cf. *Novaesium*, Pl. XXX, 39, 41-43; *Segontium*, Fig. 62, 9; etc.

19. Part of twisted bronze bracelet.

20. Fragment of twisted lead.

21. Attachment with one angular and two circular piercings. Similar to *Wroxeter Report* 1914, Pl. XVII, 24, which "resembles a type common in Anglo-Saxon graves, where they occur in pairs, and were used as clasps at the wrist" (*Ib.* p. 27. Cf. *Arch.* lxiii, 186, and E. T. Leeds, *Arch. of the Anglo-Saxon Settlements*, p. 75).

Fig. 60.

The iron was throughout in a very advanced state of decay. The pieces illustrated are representative of an immense quantity of fragments.

1. Socketed arrowhead; blade quadrangular in section.

2. Pilum-point, one of two or possibly three from the site.

3 and 4. Styli. Three in all were found within the fort.

5. Pin with moulded head from the headquarters-building.

6. Pin with knobbed head bearing roughly incised cross, from a late first-century deposit west of the commandant's house.

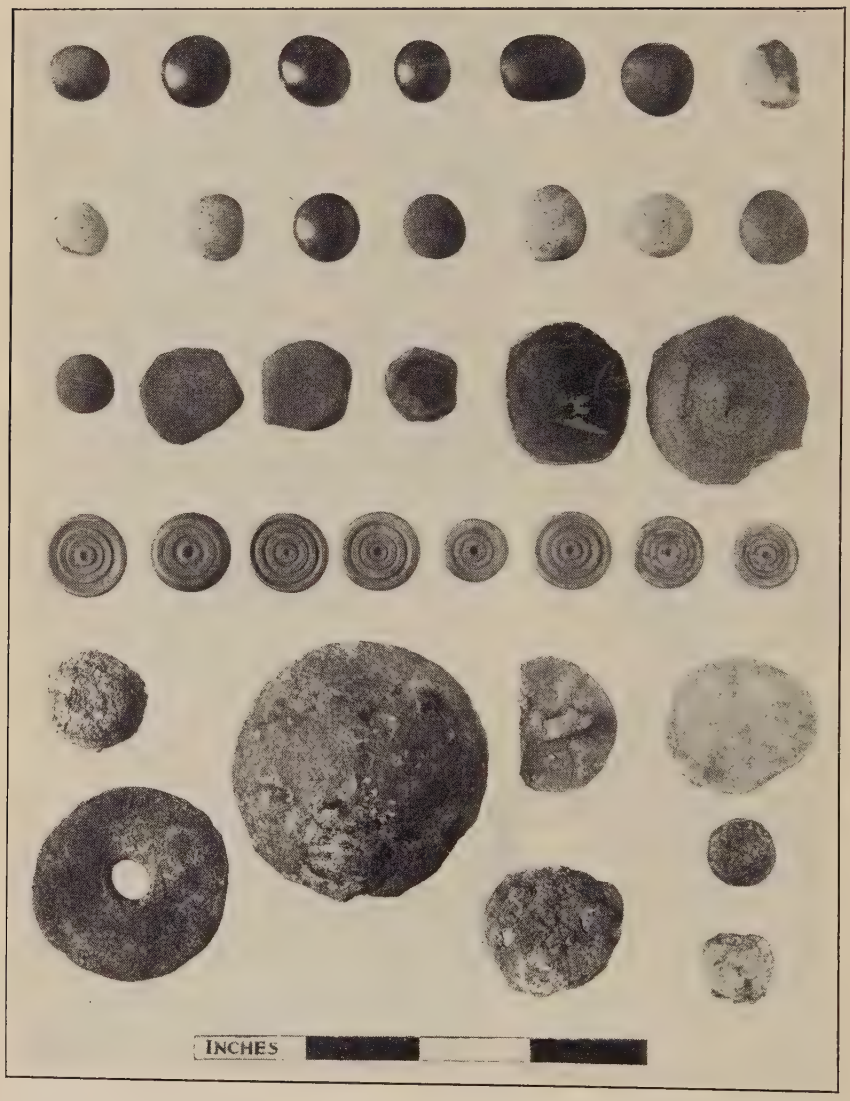
7. Looped staple.

8 and 9. Nails, square in section with flat round heads. The heads of nails ranged to a maximum size of two inches square.

10. Key, from a late first-century floor below the stone commandant's house.

To face p. 118.

Fig. 60. Objects of iron.



To face p. 119.

Fig. 62. Counters, etc. Top two lines, porcelanic paste (white, yellow, blue or black); third line, pottery; fourth line, bone (from Building "B"); remainder, lead.

11. Small cylindrical socket or ring with pointed tang of rectangular section, for fixing into a plank or a wall. From the drain of the annexe to the commandant's house and therefore probably of the period Trajan-Hadrian.

12. Pointed ferrule, probably for a spear. Two others were found in the fort.

13-16. Knives, examples of several fragments found in the fort and its suburbs. No. 13 is from a late first-century floor below the stone commandant's house. No. 14 was close to a fourth-century coin at a depth of 4½ feet in the well south of the granary.

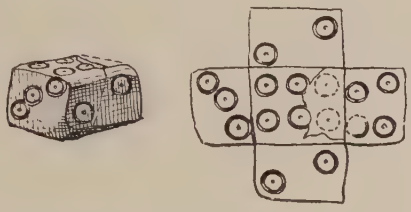


Fig. 61. Bone dice, from the commandant's house. (+)

17-18. Spearheads. No. 18 was in the make-up of the floor of the north guardroom of the east gateway, a deposit of early second-century date.

4. Miscellanea.

Fig. 61.

A damaged bone dice was found in the late first-century stratum which immediately preceded the stone commandant's house; the find-spot was under the western range. One side of the dice is of rough bone and unmarked; the others are marked respectively 6, 4, 3, 2, 2. Such dice are known from many Roman sites (e.g., Newstead and Caerwent), but the duplication of one of the numerals is unusual. Mr. R. G. Collingwood informs me that at

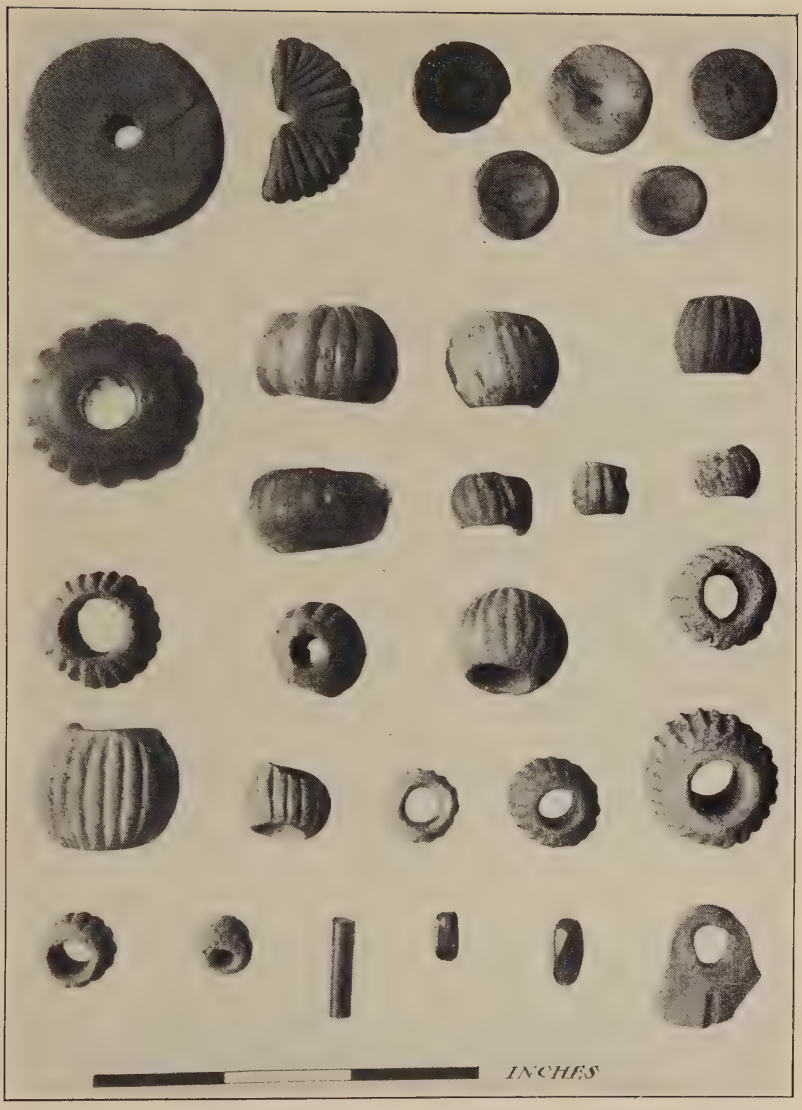
Wall, near Lichfield, is a Roman dice with the "two" similarly duplicated and the "five" omitted.

Fig. 62.

Near the dice and in the same layer were found three counters of vitreous paste. About thirty similar counters, of white, black, dark blue or yellow paste (Fig. 62, top two rows) were found here and there in the fort, usually in late first-century strata. They occasionally show one or two small cavities for glass of a different colour (now lost) as an indication of number. Counters of this material are considerably more numerous on military than on civil sites. Other counters or discs are roughly shaped from fragments of glass or pottery (third row from top); or are of turned bone, either without decoration (five examples in top right hand of Fig. 63) or ornamented by concentric circles (Fig. 62, fourth row, eight found together at the bottom of the open conduit in the latrine, room 11, of Building "B"); or are of lead (two bottom rows). Some of the lead discs were doubtless weights, though no marked examples are known from the Gaer. One lead disc (illustrated) is pierced and was presumably a spindle-whorl.

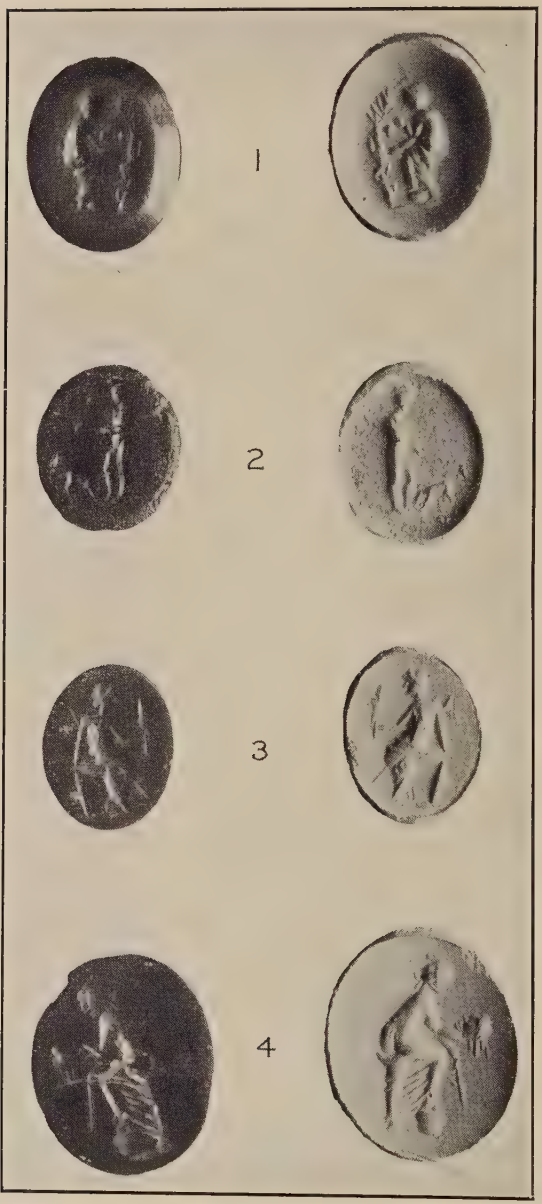
Fig. 63.

Other spindle-whorls found within the fort are of stone (first two, top row); one, fragmentary, has incisions arranged radially on both sides and carried continuously across the edge of the disc. Next to the whorls are shown five plain bone counters. The first, with notched or milled edge, was found at the bottom of the well near the granary in association with Hadrian-Antonine pottery; two of the others were found in the north guardroom of the west gateway, one of them in an early second-century floor. The beads illustrated in this figure are either of blue porce-



To face p. 120.

Fig. 63. Stone spindle-whorls, bone counters, beads of paste and glass, and nozzle of pottery lamp.



To face p. 121.

Fig. 64. Intaglios from finger-rings, with casts. $(\frac{2}{1})$

lanic paste or of blue or green glass, and are all of normal types. In the bottom right hand corner is a fragment of the nozzle of a lamp of buff pottery, found in the retentura with pottery of *c.* 100-120 A.D.

Fig. 64.

Four intaglios from finger-rings were found, three within and one outside the fort. For other Roman intaglios from Wales, see my *Segontium*, p. 169, and *Arch. Camb.* 1923, pp. 105-6.

1. Black glass, with applied blue surface in imitation of onyx. Draped figure of Hygeia or Salus feeding a serpent coiled round a tree. Found in the praetentura, in a clay floor which was not later than the early years of the second century.

2. Black glass. Nude heroic figure, possibly helmeted, though the helmet is more probably an accidental chip; a dog sniffs at his feet. Perhaps Ulysses recognized by his hound. Found in the retentura with pottery of *c.* 100-120 A.D. The workmanship is unusually good.

3. Blood-stone. Draped and wreathed figure, seated on stool, with transverse sceptre and outstretched arm holding uncertain object (? distaff, olive-branch, thunderbolt or even cornucopiae). The poorness of the execution makes identification uncertain; the figure is probably Pax or the like, but bears some resemblance to a seated Jupiter (cf. *Cat. of Finger-rings in the Brit. Mus.*, 443; and O.R.L. XXVII, *Kapersburg*, Pl. V, 4).

4. Carnelian. Muse of Drama wearing a comic mask and holding a tragic mask. I am indebted to Professor Bosanquet for the identification. Cf. S. Reinach, *Repertoire de la statuaire grecque et romaine*, I, 284; IV, 179. Found with a coin of Nerva beside Building "A", outside the fort.

5. Terra Sigillata or Samian Ware[1]

by

T. Davies Pryce, F.S.A.
in collaboration with Felix Oswald, D.Sc., F.S.A.

The red-glazed pottery, "Samian" or "Terra sigillata", characteristic of the earlier half of the Roman Imperial period was found in abundance on the site. A number of the centres of manufacture in South, Central and East Gaul[2] are represented, but, whilst the products of South Gaul (La Graufesenque, Montans and Banassac) are plentiful, those of Central Gaul (Lezoux, etc.) are relatively scanty.[3]

Decorated ware of the early second century is remarkably abundant. Some of it, as may be judged by its coarse and decadent workmanship, is evidently the product of the dying industry in South Gaul. On the other hand, much of it emanates from the centres of pottery-manufacture in Central and East Gaul. In this category a number of pieces carry decorative details which have been attributed to the early East Gaulish potteries of Luxeuil (S. 45, 97, 103, 106, 167, 177, 181, 182, 183, 184, 186, 187, 202) and La Madeleine (S. 197), whilst others are representative of the Trajanic period of Lezoux (S. 48, 115, 117, 118).

[1] To Mr. Davies Pryce, who has seen every sherd of Samian pottery from the Gaer excavations, and to Dr. Oswald, who has made all the drawings of this ware, I owe a deep debt of gratitude for the preparation of this section of the Report. The notes on the Samian potters'-stamps in a subsequent section are also by Mr. Pryce.—R.E.M.W.

[2] The term East Gaulish is here applied to all potteries other than those of South and Central Gaul.

[3] This disparity is explained by the fact that the fort had been practically abandoned before the exportation from Lezoux had attained its apogee in the Antonine period.

The ware of the so-called Luxeuil type has certain distinctive features,[1] to which attention is drawn in the text, and it may be assigned, with some initial and terminal over-lapping, to the Trajanic period. In Britain this ware is well represented, especially in London where numerous examples are to be found in the British, Guildhall and London Museums. Its distribution is wide-spread, for it occurs also at Colchester, Silchester, Richborough, Wroxeter, Kettering, Margidunum, Segontium, York, and other sites. It would appear that in Trajan's reign Britain offered a ready market for this type of ware. Some of the decorative types characteristic of the potters SATTO and SATVRNINVS are also forthcoming (S. 110). The evidence of an importation from Heiligenberg and Rheinzabern is slight (S. 99, 111, 114). Other East Gaulish potteries, with the possible exception of the early period at Trèves (S. 137) are not represented.

The evidence furnished by an examination of the red-

[1] In the absence of a scientific study of the early second century Lezoux fabric in the Plicque Collection (Mus. de Saint Germain) it is sometimes difficult to decide whether a decorated piece of this period is of Central or East Gaulish origin. The ware which is described in the text as of Luxeuil type bears little resemblance to the recorded work of the early second-century Lezoux potters BVTRIO and LIBERTVS, and, notwithstanding the occasional occurrence of types used by these potters, it constitutes a distinct and separate group. Although the evidence of a Luxeuil provenance for this class of ware is slight (see Fölzer, pp. 3-7) it has been thought advisable, pending further investigation, to describe it as of Luxeuil type.

Amongst its characteristics may be mentioned:—good paste, glaze and workmanship, almost invariably; a well-formed ovolo, the tongue of which has a twisted stem and a terminal rosette; the use of zig-zag lines sharper and more defined than the wavy line of late South Gaulish ware and rows of fine beads as demarcating *motifs*; the frequent occurrence, in the field or as an integral part of the decoration, of astragali with swollen central bead, "crowns", helmets, shields, bows and quivers, acanthi, and cornucopiae. A repeated leaf of the form of a ram's-horns frequently closes the design.

glazed ware found at the Gaer indicated that there was an intensive occupation of the fort during the last quarter of the first century and the first two decades of the second century.[1] Subsequently there was a gradually diminishing importation of this ware and the sparse representation of definitely Antonine sigillata, particularly of the decorated type, as compared with its abundance on such sites as Newstead II and Balmuildy on the Antonine Vallum, is significant and indicates quite clearly that during this period the occupation of the site was slight and unimportant.

With regard to the initial and terminal dates of the occupation, the following points may be noted. Neither amongst the decorated nor the plain ware do we find ornamentation or form that is specifically pre-Flavian. In this connection it may be observed that no decorated piece can be assigned to the reign of Claudius, and also that there is a complete absence of such types as Ritt. 1, 8, 9 and Drag. 24/25—plain forms the manufacture of which appears to have been rarely prolonged into the Flavian period. On the other hand, some of the decorative schemes on forms 29 and 37 are closely similar to those found at

[1] Ceramic evidence, of course, only supplies one of the many data from which the chronology of the site has been deduced. As has been pointed out in our work on *TERRA SIGILLATA* (pp. 2 and 48), care is necessary in the chronological application of this evidence. Thus, certain forms and decorative types which were produced within a definite limit of time, may have reached different parts of the Empire at slightly varying dates. Again, a newly occupied site almost invariably furnishes some sherds of the years immediately preceding its establishment. At Newstead, for example, both the occupation inaugurated under Titus and that of the reign of Antoninus Pius furnish some sigillata which is characteristic of the previous reigns, *i.e.*, Vespasianic and Hadrianic types respectively. At the Gaer, also, some decorated and plain pieces are of a very early Vespasianic type, but on the whole its sigillata remains 'true to period'.

Pompeii (ante 79 A.D.) and other early sites. Again, some examples of the plain forms Drag. 18, 15/17, 33 and Curle 11 are definitely of an early type. In particular, the two cups, form 33, by the potter MOMMO (S. 14) show the slight external convexity of the wall which is characteristic of early examples as found at Hofheim and other sites during the Claudian period. These two cups by MOMMO strongly suggest a Vespasianic occupation, for the wares of this potter are rarely, if ever, found on definitely post-Vespasian sites, such as Newstead and other Scottish forts.

The evidence afforded by the Samian Ware is thus consistent with an initial occupation of the fort during the governorship of Frontinus (74-77/78 A.D.) The sigillata at the Gaer does not supply any material which can be definitely ascribed to the third[1] and fourth centuries, but the occurrence of a few decorated fragments in the style of PATERNVS and CINNAMVS (S. 138, 141), together with a number of pieces of the form 31,[2] Ludowici Sb (S. 9), is indicative of an occupation, though slight, in the Antonine period. The absence of any examples of the flanged bowl, form 38, a vessel which is usually met with on Antonine sites such as Newstead II, although only constituting negative evidence, still further supports the view of the unimportance of the occupation during this period. Under these circumstances, and taking all the evidence which can be brought to bear on the chronology

[1] No example of form 32, one of the latest plain dishes, so commonly found in the late second century and the first half of the third century, is forthcoming. In like manner, there is a complete absence of the late East Gaulish decorated sigillata which is not infrequently found in Britain and which is so common at Niederbieber (190-260 A.D.).

[2] The difficulties in applying a close chronological significance to fragmentary examples of a high-walled plate are alluded to under S 8.

of the site into consideration, it is conceivable that some of these Antonine types may have been imported during the later years of Hadrian's reign.

The discovery of fragments of two grit-decked sigillata-mortaria suggests some kind of attenuated settlement as late as the "turn" of the second and third centuries.

The potters' marks found at the Gaer (see below) uphold the foregoing conclusions, for out of a total of 28 decipherable stamps on Samian pottery, 23 are those of potters who worked in the latter half of the first century or about the "turn" of the first and second centuries. Of the remainder, one is of doubtful date and four only can be said to represent potters who worked exclusively in the second century.

Inasmuch as the bulk of this pottery can be quite definitely assigned to the Flavian-Trajan period and in a lesser degree to Hadrian's reign, it forms a fairly consistent whole of some chronological importance, the study of which may be useful in the case of future excavations within the Principality. The preponderance of pre-Hadrianic types is, in reality, larger than would appear from the illustrations, since, in order adequately to determine the later period of occupation of the fort—so far as the evidence of the terra sigillata is concerned—it has been thought advisable to illustrate the wares of Lezoux more fully than those of South Gaul. With this reservation, an analysis of the illustrated pieces is of interest :—

Flavian	91
Domitian-Trajan	41
Trajanic	20
Trajan-Hadrian	27
Hadrianic	9
Hadrian-Antonine	15

In describing the decorated sigillata most of the ele-

ments of ornamentation are mentioned but only certain chronologically significant details and types are fully studied.

References are, for the most part, confined to parallels which bear the mark of a potter or to those which have been found on datable sites. Whenever it has been found possible the approximate date of the fragment has been appended to the descriptive note.

The following abbreviations are used:—

A = Atkinson, Donald. "A hoard of Samian ware from Pompeii". *J.R.S.*, iv (1914), Pt. i, p. 27.

Bregenz—Cellar Find = Jacobs, J. "*Sigillatafunde aus einem röm. Keller zu Bregenz*". *Jahrbuch f. Altertumskunde*, vi, 1912.

B.M. = Walters, H. B. Catalogue of Roman Pottery in the Department of Antiquities, British Museum. 1908.

C.I.L. = *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum.*

C. = Curle, James. *The Fort of Newstead in the Parish of Melrose.* 1911.

C.T.S. = Curle, James. "Terra Sigillata; some typical decorated bowls". *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, 5th ser., iii, pp. 130-176. 1916-17.

D. = Déchelette, Joseph. *Les vases céramiques ornés de la Gaule romaine.* 1904.

Drag = Dragendorff, Hans. "Terra Sigillata". *Bonn. Jahrb.*, xcvi and xcvii, 1895-96.

Fölzer = Fölzer, E. *Römische Keramik in Trier. Die Bilderschüsseln der ostgallischen Sigillata-Manufakturen.*

B.-F. = Bushe-Fox, J. P. Research reports of the Society of Antiquaries of London. *Wroxeter*, i, ii, iv. 1912-14.

K. = Knorr, R. *Terra-Sigillata Gefässe.*
K. Cannstatt 1905 Die verzierten Terra-Sigillata Gefässe von Cannstatt.
K. Cannstatt 1921 Terra-Sigillata Gefässe von Cannstatt.
K. Rottenburg 1910 Terra-Sigillata Gefässe von Rottenburg.
K. Rottweil 1907 Terra-Sigillata Gefässe von Rottweil.
K. Rottweil 1912 Terra-Sigillata Gefässe von Rottweil.
K. Aislingen 1912 Terra-Sigillata Gefässe von Aislingen.
K. 1919 = *Töpfer und Fabriken verzierter Terra-Sigillata des ersten Jahrhunderts.* 1919.
May = May, T. *The pottery found at Silchester.* 1916.
Miller = Miller, S. N. *The Roman Fort at Balmuildy.* 1922.
O.R.L. = *Der obergerm.-rät. Limes des Römerreiches.*
Oelmann = Oelmann, F. *Die Keramik des Kastells Niederbieber.* 1914.
O. & P. = Oswald and Pryce. *Terra Sigillata.* 1920.
Ritt. = Ritterling, E. *Das Frührömische Lager bei Hofheim im Taunus.* 1913.
Ward = Ward, J. *The Roman Fort of Gellygaer.* 1903.
Wheeler = Wheeler, R. E. M. *Segontium and the Roman Occupation of Wales.* 1923.

Fig. 65.

S 1.—Form 18: Claudian-Flavian type. From the "make-up" of the floor of the stone commandant's house. A typically first-century form.

S 2.—Form 18: Flavian type. From the site of the new farmhouse, north of the fort.

S 3.—Form 18/31, stamped INDERCILLVS · F. From the penulti-

mate occupation-layer adjoining Building "A" outside the fort. Period: Domitian-Trajan.

S 4.—Form 18 to 18/31, stamped VIDVCOS · F. Graffito: [? ALB]INI SILVANI A[ ], probably representative of joint ownership (see below). Period: *Domitian*-Trajan.[1]

S 5.—Form 18 to 18/31, stamped OF · CEN. Found in a deposit of *c.* 100 A.D. adjoining Building "B" outside the fort. The identical stamp occurs on form 18 at Friedberg. Period: late Flavian.

S 6.—Form 18. An example of the somewhat infrequent high-walled variety. Rather finely rouletted ring on the basal interior. The need for a deeper plate than the typical form 18 was already felt in the first century, and examples of this variant occur in the Claudian period at Hofheim (Ritt. xxxi, 2b) and Aislingen (K. xv, 20 PRIMVL PATER). In both these plates there is the same gently sloping convexity of the basal interior and the same finely rouletted ring as in the Brecon example (see O. & P. xlv, 3, 17).

Other examples of high-walled plates of first century date occur at Carlisle (MOMMO) and Newstead (Curle, Pl. xxxix, 6). Both these examples are more dish-like than those found at Hofheim, Aislingen and Brecon

The plate has the stamp OF PRIMI. It seems probable that more than one potter of the name of PRIMVS worked in the first century. On decorated ware the stamps PRIMI M, OFIC PRIMI and OF PRIMI are found, and they occasionally have the same swallow-tail ends as the Brecon example. Decorated ware bearing the stamp of PRIMVS varies much in quality—compare that of the Claudius-Nero period at Mainz (K. 1919, 66 B.H.F.) with that of the Flavian form 37 at Wroxeter (B.-F. Rep. i, Pl. xiii, 4).

The stamp of PRIMVS occurs on marbled Sigillata, a product almost completely of the pre-Flavian period, at Frankfort (OF PRIMI, F. 18); Pompeii (OF PRIMI) and Trèves (PRIMI, F. 27).

The chronology of this stamp is represented by its provenance on the following sites:—Sels (*ante* A.D. 41), Xanten, in the Claudius-Nero period, the pre-Flavian fortress at Novaesium, Hofheim in both Claudian and Flavian periods, London,

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[1] An emperor's name in italics indicates the inclination of the date. Thus *Domitian*-Trajan = perhaps 80-100 A.D., whereas Domitian-*Trajan* = perhaps 90-110 or 120 A.D.

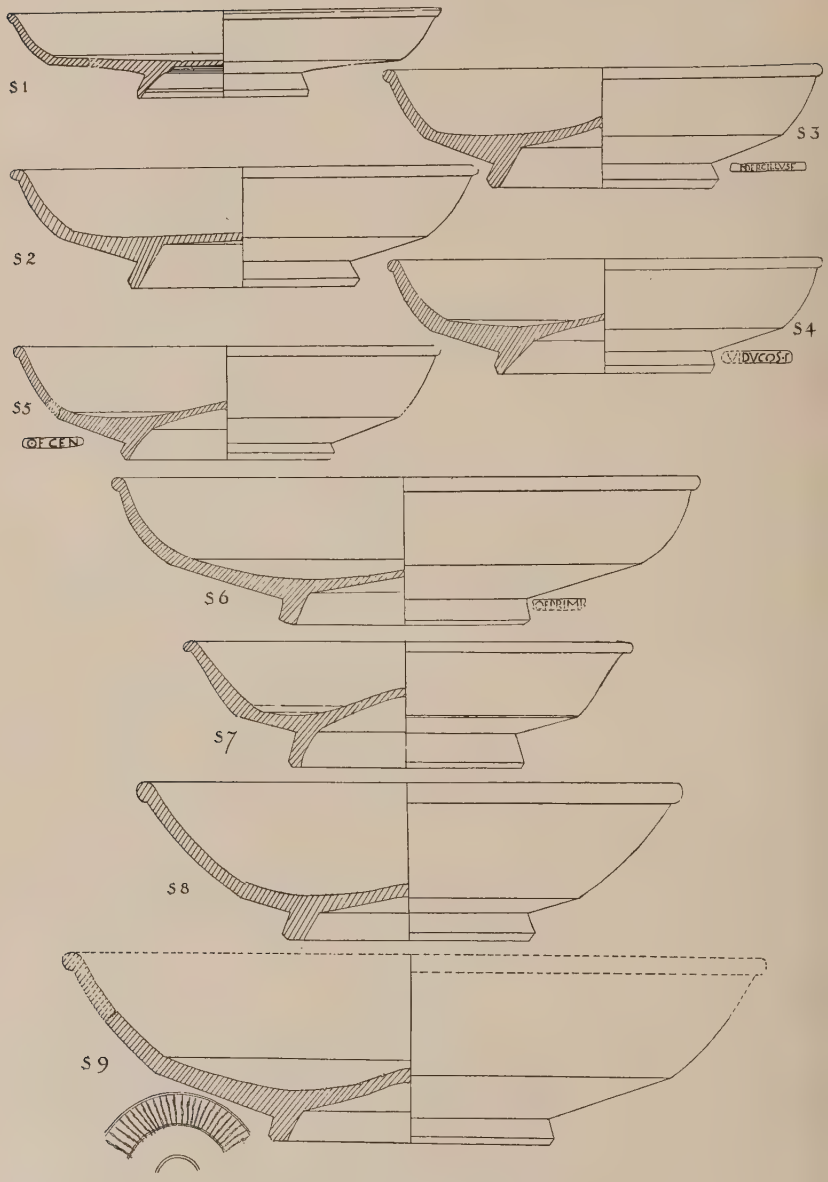

Fig. 65. Plain Samian. (1/3)

Wroxeter, Pompeii (*ante* 79 A.D.) York, Rottweil and Carlisle (first occupied either 71/74 A.D. or 78/79 A.D.).

The stamp occurs on forms Ritt. 8, Drag. 24/25, 27, 33, 16, 15/17, 18, 18/31, 22/23, 29 and 37.

Period of Brecon plate: Flavian.

S 7.—Form 18. Found in a deposit of *c.* 100 A.D. adjoining the commandant's house. The base of the plate shows a decided internal convexity, and the wall is straighter than that of S 2.

This example therefore approaches in outline the prevalent early second century form 18/31. Plates with domed bases are occasionally met with as early as the Tiberio-Claudian period (O. & P. xlv, 7 OFI MACCAR).

Period: Late Flavian.

S 8.—Form 31: one of the many variants of this type, which can be traced back ultimately through form 18/31 to the more plate-like form 18.

The need for a plate with a higher wall than the typical form 18 made itself felt in the first century (*cf.* Ritt. *Hofheim*, Pl. xxxi, 2b; K. *Aislingen*, Pl. xv, 20 PRIMVL PATER; Carlisle MOMMO; Brecon OF PRIMI, S 6).

This deep-walled dish began to appear in the first half of the second century, as at Gellygaer (Ward, xii, 5), and continued to be produced throughout the Antonine period (O. & P. xlvi, 6 ALBVCI OFI, Silchester; xlvii, 1 MACRIANI, Pan Rock) into the first half of the third century (O. & P. xlvii, 7 PRIMITIVS Niederbieber). It is therefore difficult to assign a close chronological value to fragmentary examples. It is well represented amongst the Brecon "finds".

S 9.—Form 31: Type Ludowici Sb. Found on the floor of the early second-century west guardroom of the south gateway. The floor contained worn coins of Vitellius and Vespasian, and showed little evidence of occupation. A large dish or plate of similar shape and dimensions was made by ALBVCIVS (O. & P. xlvi, 6). Base rouletted internally. Period: Hadrian-Antonine.

Fig. 66.

S 10.—Form 15/17. Good glaze and workmanship. Stamped OF F GER. Period: Flavian.

S 11.—Form 15/17. Plate with low externally fluted wall, and a quarter-round moulding at the internal junction of the wall with the base.

A first-century form, derived from an Arretine prototype.

An early Flavian example.

Compare the relatively shallow wall with the more dish-like shape of the late Flavian example, S 12. This form is well represented at the Gaer.

S 12.—Form 15/17. Late Flavian type in which the plate becomes dish-like.

S 13.—Form 67. Portions of the rim, wall and base.

The vessel has been restored after a complete form 67, found at Bath, which is decorated as in the Gaer example, with ivy leaves *en barbotine* (Scarth, *Aquae Sulis*, Pl. xxxviii).

The base and the rim of the Brecon beaker are of the same diameter as those of the Bath example.

Decoration *en barbotine* had already appeared in the Nero-Vespasian period on forms Curle 11 and Drag. 35 and 36, but it is rarely found on vessels of the definitive form 67.

On later vessels of the olla-form it is comparatively common (*cf.* O. & P. lxxix, 10, 11, 12, 13). Period: Domitian-Trajan.

S 14.—Form 33. Found against the footings of the commandant's house. The cup has been restored with the aid of the associated fragment of a similar cup by the same potter.

Compared with the later example of this form illustrated as S 15, it will be noted that the wall shows a slight external convexity. Two other early features should be noted, i.e., the shallow fluting at the internal junction of the wall with the base, and the circular groove at the external junction of the same.

All these features occur in the Claudian example found at Hofheim (O. & P. li, 3). Stamp: OF MOM. Period: Early Flavian.

S 15.—Form 33. The conical cup had a long life and was produced throughout the whole period of Sigillata manufacture.

In the Claudian period at Hofheim the wall of the cup was straight or slightly convex externally. This characteristic persisted, in some examples, down to the last quarter of the first century, as in a cup by MERCATOR at Colchester. The two cups by MOMMO (S 14), show indications of this feature.

Our example is a second-century type, and shows an externally concave wall.

S 16.—Form 27. Found against footings of annexe to commandant's house. Stamped IANVARIO Period: Domitian-*Trajan.*

S 17.—Form 27. From the occupation-layer of the praetentura. Lower portion showing central constriction of the wall of the vessel and the footstand.

The exterior of the footstand is encircled by a groove, a detail frequently seen in the first century examples of this cup

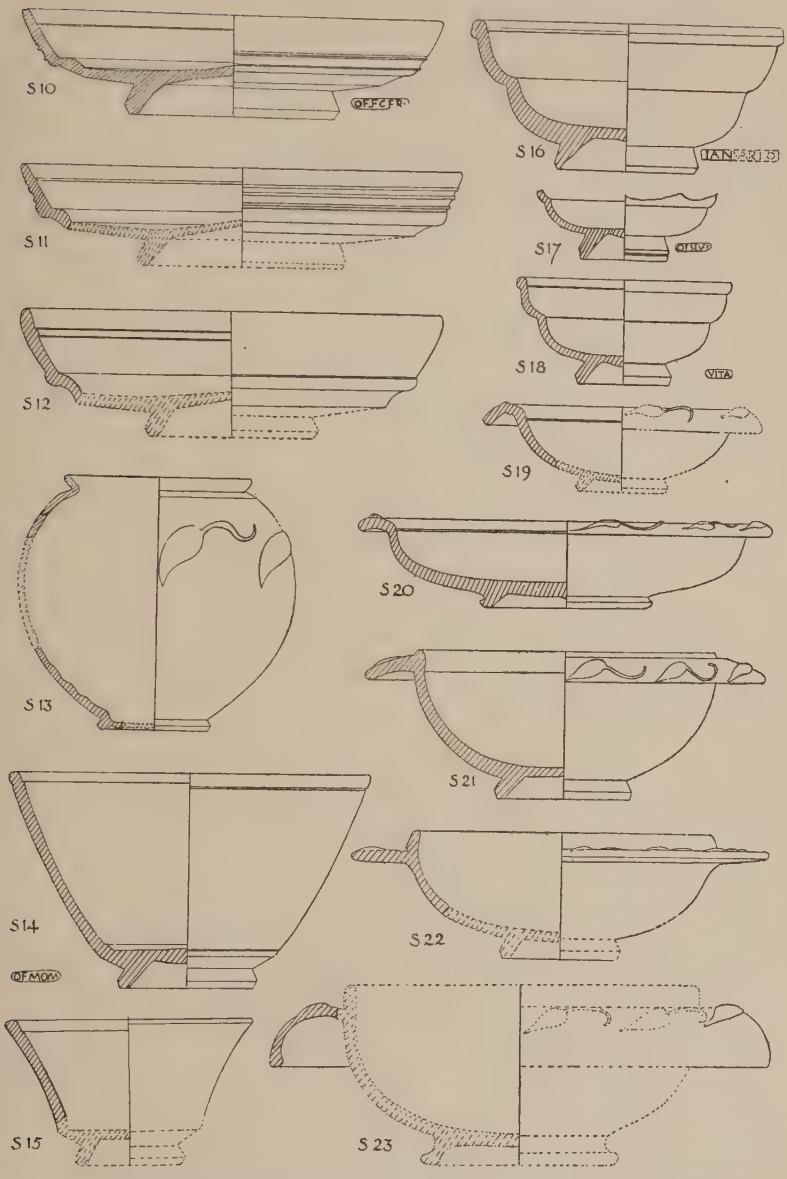

Fig. 66. Samian, plain or decorated *en barbotine.* (1/3)

(*cf.* Ritt. Hofheim, i, type 7; O. & P. xlix, 3 PRIMVS, 4 VOTO, 5 FIRMO, 10 OF FELI, etc.).

Good glaze. Stamp: OF SEVER.

The work of the potter SEVERVS occurs in the pre-Flavian Legions-Lager at Novaesium, the pre-Flavian layer at Wiesbaden, Hofheim, i, Carlisle and Newstead, i. Period: Flavian.

S 18.—Form 27. From the occupation-layer of the praetentura. Constricted curvilinear wall terminating in everted lip. Stamp: VITA. The potter VITALIS worked in the Nero-Flavian period. His stamp occurs in the pre-Flavian Legions-Lager at Novaesium, in both Neronic and Flavian occupations at Wiesbaden, at Hofheim, Pompeii, Carlisle and Newstead, i. The impression VITA is found on 27 at Chester, Colchester, London, Silchester and Wroxeter; on 24/25 at Colchester and on 29 in London (Lond. Mus.). Period: Flavian.

S 19.—Form 35. Cup or small dish with rounded wall and curved rim decorated *en barbotine*.

This cup belongs to the same service as the dish form 36 (S 20).

It is particularly characteristic of the period Nero-Domitian, but continued to be produced, although not so plentifully, during the first half of the second century.

It has been found in the pre-Flavian layer at Wiesbaden, in the Flavian period at Hofheim and Newstead, i, in the Trajan-Hadrian period at Bayford and also in the Pan Rock Collection (*circa* 150 to 190 A.D.).

The example illustrated is probably late Flavian.

S 20.—Form 36. On the under-side of the base, the letter D has been scratched.

The form is closely similar to one found at Newstead (O. & P., liii, 5). Its dimensions approximate to a 36 found at Pfünz (O. & P., liii, 9), but is distinctly shallower. Period: Domitian-Trajan.

S 21.—Form Curle 11. Hemispherical bowl with almost horizontal flange, which is decorated *en barbotine*. The rim projects slightly above the flange. The base of the flange, where it joins the container, projects into the interior in the form of a pronounced moulding. The bowl is closely similar to a vessel of this type found at Silchester (May, xxxiii, 38, and O. & P. lxxi, 12).

S 22.—Form Curle 11. Found against footings of commandant's house. Wide bowl with horizontal flange, decorated *en barbotine*.

The example is earlier than Curle's type (O. & P. lxxi, 10)

and approximates more closely to the Wroxeter bowl (O. & P. lxxi, 13). This form is a development from Ritt. type 12 (O. & P. lxxi, 1) in which the flange is undecorated. It first appeared in the reign of Nero, for examples have been found in the pre-Flavian fortress at Novaesium and in the pre-Flavian layer at Wiesbaden, but are absent from Claudian Hofheim.

The type was produced throughout the Flavian period, and continued, in a modified form, into Trajan's reign (see S 23-25).

Period: Flavian.

S 23.—Late variant of Curle 11. From the occupation-layer of the praetentura. Period: Trajanic.

Fig. 67.

S 24.—Late variant of Curle type 11. Found against the footings of the commandant's house. The flange is more decidedly curved than in its prototype and is not decorated *en barbotine*. The

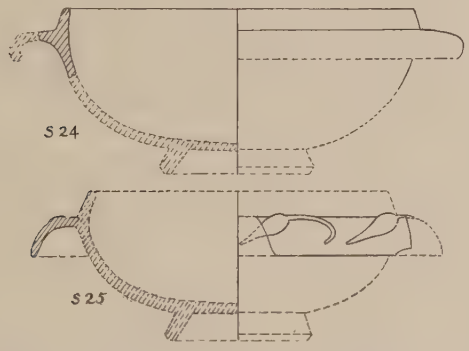

Fig. 67. Samian variant of form Curle II. (⅓)

rim rises ¼ inch above the flange. This form should be distinguished from the later second century type Drag. 38.

S 25.—Form; a late variant of Curle type 11. From "make-up" of floor of stone commandant's house. Compared with the earlier form, S 21, it will be noted that the flange is more deeply curved. This variant began to appear at the 'turn' of the first and second centuries, and good examples are to be found at Gelligaer (W., xii, 9), York and Silchester (O. & P. lxxi, 18, 19).

Fig. 68.

S 26.—Curle type 15. Plate or dish with externally concave wall, curved rim and upturned lip.

This type appears to date from the period Trajan-Hadrian and is found at Kastell Wiesbaden. In its earliest form it occurs as a shallow plate, as at Bayford, Kent, where it is found in association with the campanulate cup, form 46.

The type illustrated is early, and probably not later than Hadrian's reign.

This form was manufactured down to, at least, the end of the second century, and has been found in the Antonine period at Newstead and also late in the century at Niederbieber.

The later examples are more dish-like in form (*cf.* O. & P. lvi, 1, 14). It is rarely stamped, but the marks of the following potters have been found in association with it; AVETEDO, DOVIICVS and COMITIALIS.

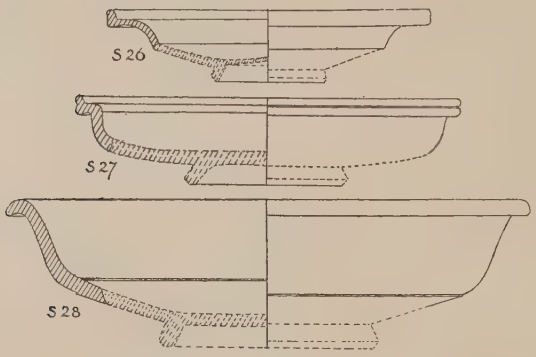

Fig. 68. Plain Samian. ($\frac{1}{3}$)

S 27.—Ludowici Tf'. From well or pit in headquarters courtyard, at depth of five feet. Bowl with rounded wall, horizontal, flat rim and upturned lip. This bowl was made in both Central and East Gaul. Its period is chiefly Hadrian-Antonine.

It occurs in the Trèves grave-groups 262 and 279 of the Antonine period and in the Pan-Rock Collection, but is not represented at Niederbieber (A.D. 190–260).

For examples of the Types Tg and Tf' and their variants see O. & P. lx and lxviii, 5, 6, 7. Period: Probably Hadrianic.

S 28.—Curle type 23. Dish with straight (in typical examples) oblique wall, curved rim and overhanging lip. The Brecon example shows some affinity to Curle type 15 (S 26) in that there is a slight external concavity of its wall.

It has a good glaze.

Vessels of this type have been found at Newstead, ii, in the

Pan Rock Collection and at the end of the second century at Niederbieber. It is especially characteristic of the second half of the second century.

The Brecon example is probably Hadrianic.

Fig. 69.

The sherds illustrated in this figure are representative of form 29 at the Gaer. A few other fragments of this type are illustrated in other figures, and pieces of about six examples are not illustrated.

S 29.—Form 29. Found in clay hut-floor outside fort, south-east of Building "B". Plain central moulding bordered above and below by bead-rows.

Upper frieze: indeterminate decoration.

Lower frieze: repeated godroon or elongated tongue ornament.

Decoration of the whole of the lower frieze by godroons was practiced throughout the whole life of form 29, but is relatively uncommon in Domitian's reign (*cf.* O. & P. iii, 6 SCOTTIVS Tiberian; A. Pompeii, 1, 7, 25 Vespasianic; C. Newstead i, 205, 7, an incomplete example, Domitianic).

Good but worn glaze. Period: Early Flavian.

S 30.—Form 29. From the occupation layer of the praetentura. *Upper frieze:* festoons with pendent 6-lobed tassel restored as Silchester xi, 30.

Festoon decoration of the upper frieze is not uncommon in the Flavian period (A. Pompeii, 11 MOMMO, 23 MOMMO, 27-29 VITALIS).

Central plain moulding bordered above and below by rows of large beads.

Lower frieze: Panel decoration.

Arrow-heads and oblique wavy lines as on bowls by MOMMO (A. 10, 11) and RVFINVS (A. 35).

Corner rosette and tendril.

Period: Flavian.

S 31.—Form 29. From the site of the new farmhouse, north of the fort. Everted and rouletted rim.

Upper frieze: Panel decoration, demarcated laterally by wavy lines terminating in upper and lower rosettes.

(1) *Two crouching dogs,* one above the other, facing

(2) *two sitting hares,* similarly situated.

Exact facsimiles of these dogs and hares are depicted on form 29, at Kreuznach, by the Nero-Vespasian potter PASSENVS (K. 1919, Text-Fig. 40).

(3) In adjoining panel, oblique wavy lines and arrowheads.
(4) *Central plain moulding*, bordered above and below by bead-rows.

Fig. 69. Fragments of Samian form 29 (½)

(5) *Lower frieze:* (a) An auxiliary frieze of repeated S ornaments occupies the site of the vessel's carination. This *motif* occurs in this situation in the work of OF CEN (K. 1919, 22),

COELIVS (*Ibid.* 24), OF COTOI (B.F. Rep. i, xiii, 1) and SABINVS (K. 1919, 69). It is met with at Newstead, i (C. 205, 1). (b) Continuous festoon; the festoons enclose a spiral stalk ending in a rosette, as in a bowl by PASSENVS at Colchester (Rep. 1920, Pl. vi). Between each festoon a dependent sceptre-like bud, as in a bowl by PASSENVS at Mainz (K. 1919, 64). Both rosette and sceptre-like bud occur in a festoon by PRIMVS (K. 1919, 67).

The work of PASSENVS or PASSIENVS is frequently characterized by the continuous festoon on one or other friezes of form 29 (*cf.* Colchester, Rep. 1920, vi; K. 1919, 63, 64 bis; O. & P. iv, 2).

Below the decoration, two shallow, broad, circular flutings.

Footstand with circular grooving or countersunk moulding.

Stamp: OPA/ =OF PASSENI or PASSIENI.

The letter A is frequently blurred in the stamp of this potter (*cf.* K. 1919, 63c, 64g). His stamps occur in the Legions-Lager at Neuss (*ante* 70 A.D.), in the pre-Flavian layer at Wiesbaden, at Hofheim, London, Leicester and Carlisle. They are rare on definitely post-Vespasian sites, such as Newstead and other Scottish forts.

Period: Early Flavian.

S 32.—Form 29. From the occupation-layer of the praetentura. Plain central moulding, bordered above and below by bead-rows.

Portions of upper and lower friezes showing remains of decoration. Period: Flavian.

S 33.—Form 29. Central moulding with bead-rows.

Upper frieze: Arrowheads.

Lower frieze: Rinceau with large and small polygonal leaves and palmette-like leaf. A closely similar palmette leaf occurs on a bowl, Form 29, by FRONTINVS at Newstead i, (C. 209, 1), Repeated bead *tendril union.*

Period: Flavian.

S 34.—Form 29. Central moulding with bead-rows.

Upper frieze: repeated two-bladed leaf diverging from small bead, arranged in rows, both vertically and horizontally

Lower frieze: Rinceau, the lower concavity of which is filled with an upright plant, an arrangement frequently met with in South Gaulish fabric (*cf.* A. 34 Pompeii, PATRICIVS; O. & P. v, 8, Aislingen, CARILLVS and Forms 29 by ACVTVS at York, MEDDILLVS London Guildhall and CRESTVS at Carlisle).

Period: Flavian.

S 35.—Form 29. *Upper frieze:* decoration in panels divided by wavy lines with rosettes at corners.

In upper, repeated *heart-shaped leaf:* in lower, a *sitting hare.*

On a Form 29 by FRONTINVS at Colchester, the same *motifs* and arrangement occur on the upper frieze.

RVFINVS also used the heart-shaped leaf (B.M. M389). Good glaze and paste.

Period: Flavian.

S 36.—Form 29. Rouletted rim; central moulding, bordered above and below by bead-rows, the beads of which are linked together.

Upper frieze: Rinceau with polygonal leaves.

Lower frieze: *Rinceau* with polygonal leaf and "nile-goose".

The polygonal leaf is a favourite *motif* in the first century, and occurs in the Claudian period at Hofheim (O. & P. vii, 1) and in the Flavian period at Pompeii (O. & P. v, 9, OF VITA) and at Newstead i (C. 215, 3).

The "nile-goose", although it appears in the work of the Claudian potter MASCLVS, is particularly characteristic of the Flavian period. Period: Flavian.

S 37.—Form 29. *Upper frieze:* festoon decoration, a not uncommon type of ornament in the Flavian period. It occurs at Pompeii, (A. 19 & 23 MOMMO; 27, 28 & 29 VITALIS) and Wroxeter (B.F. Rep. ii, xiii, 4. ? OF CRESTI). The festoon pendant is closely similar to that of IVCVNDVS (B.F. Rep. ii, xii, 3). Period: Flavian.

S 38.—Form 29. *Lower frieze:* decoration arranged in two zones; repeated godroons separated from a continuous festoon with birds in the concavities, by a wavy line. This class of decoration of the lower frieze is not uncommon in the Flavian period (O. & P. iv, 9, MEDDILLVS). It is found at Rottweil (K. 1912, v, 3) and Newstead i (C. 215, 3). Good glaze. Period: Flavian.

S 39.—Form 29. Part of the rouletted rim.

(1) *Upper frieze:* Free-style decoration as on forms 29 at Silchester (O. & P. xix, 2) and Vechten (K. 1919, 90a).

(a) *Deer to L.* as on a form 37 in the Guildhall Museum. A closely similar deer appears in the work of MOMMO (A *Pompeii* 15 form 29) and GERMANVS (K. 1919, 35).

(b) *Dog to L.* Rosettes in the field.

(2) *Central* moulding, bordered above and below by coalescent beads.

(3) The *lower frieze* is divided into two zones; in the upper one is a straight wreath of repeated trifid leaves. A straight

wreath in this situation is not uncommon (*cf.* K. 1919; 24, 48, 55, 82, for similarly situated wreaths by the potters COSIVS RVFVS, LVCCEIVS, MEDDILLVS and VITALIS).

Beneath the wreath is seen either the remains of a stamp or of decoration. Good glaze. Period: Flavian.

Fig. 70.

S 40.—Form 37. From a deposit of *c.* 100 A.D. adjoining Building "B", outside the fort. Straight wreath composed of repeated, triply arranged, stalks terminating in olives. Period: Flavian.

S 41.—Form 37. From site of new farmhouse, north of the fort. Ovolo with large rosette tongue-terminal, bordered below by a wavy line.

Rinceau decoration, the tendrils of which terminate in large leaves (D. 1169, mould at Montans) and grape-like bunches.

These leaves occur at Burladingen, a fort occupied from about 85 to 90 A.D. (K. 1919, 99 C) and at Rottweil (K. 1912, xix, 5).

Amongst the foliage, four "*nile*" *geese*, a common Flavian type.

Double trifid tendril unions (two compressed beads with trifid terminals), a type frequently met with in the Flavian period and particularly characteristic of Domitian's reign (*cf.* O. & P. xx, 1, MERCATOR).

In the lower cavities of the scroll are depicted:—

(1) *Arrowheads*, demarcated below by a wavy line ending in rosettes (repeated).

(2) *Combat of Gladiators* (repeated) (D. 588, 589). A *Thrax* with crested helmet, small round shield and sword attacks a *secutor* or Samnite who wears a similar helmet, and has an oblong shield on the R. arm and a sword in his L. hand; his legs are protected by greaves.[1]

The general scheme of decoration is closely similar to that on a bowl, form 37, at Chester; also to that on a form 30 at Rottweil (K. 1912, xvi, 1).

The same gladiators occur on a bowl, form 37, by CRVCVRO in the Cambridge Museum, also in the British Museum (M. 23,

[1] Gladiatorial scenes were frequently depicted in the Flavian period, as at Pompeii (A. 32, form 29 MANDVILLVS), Newstead i (C. 207, 1), Cannstatt (K. ix, 1, BIRACILLVS) and in the work of MERCATOR (K. 1919, 57) and L COSIVS (K. 1919, 25).

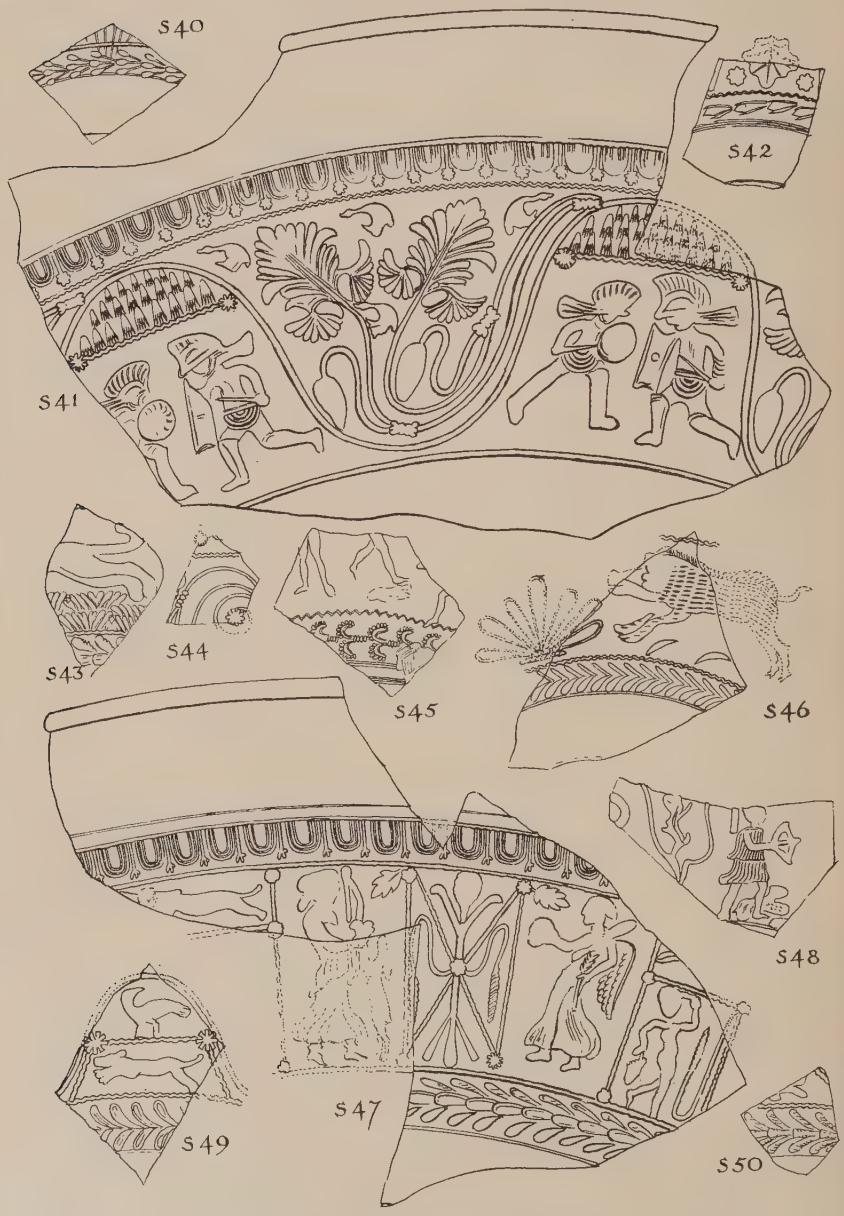

Fig. 70. Samian form 37, South Gaulish with the exception of S 45 and 48. (1/2)

25, 540, 581) and at Rottweil (K. 1919, 94, H). Fair workmanship and glaze. Period: Flavian.

S 42.—Form 37. Wavy line and straight wreath composed of two wedge-like elements, much blurred.

A similar *motif* occurs at Newstead i (C. 211, 2). South Gaulish.

S 43.—Form 37. From filling of outer ditch at south gateway. Dog striding over two rows of grass-tufts, which are separated from a basal wreath by a wavy line. Late South Gaulish: *Domitian*-Trajan.

S 44.—Form 37. From earth-blocking of south gateway. Remnant of rosette terminal of ovolo which is demarcated below by a wavy line.

Rinceau decoration with rosette terminal.

Tendril union of repeated beads (4). This type of tendril union is the prevalent one at Pompeii (A. p. 36).

Thin ware, good glaze and workmanship. Period: Early Flavian.

S 45.—Form 37. From floor of courtyard of headquarters-building. The lower extremities of three small human figures.

A straight wreath with horn-like blades, demarcated above by a wavy or zig-zag line, forms a lower border to the design.

The foot of one figure protrudes through the zig-zag line (*cf.* B.M. M. 1514, 1067, here in the wreath).

The ware is of the Luxeuil type, and close parallels to the wreath are found in the B.M. (M. 1067, 1441). For an account of this wreath, in general, see S 97, 106.

Compare also Wheeler, *Segontium* Fig. 72, 39 for a similar wreath, in a bowl dated to the early second century.

Good glaze and fair workmanship.

Period: The "turn" of the first and second centuries, most probably Trajanic.

S 46.—Form 37. A chevron straight wreath and wavy line form a lower border to the design.

A *Boar to L.* (D. 837) faces a fan-tailed plant. Underneath the boar are two detached blades of grass.

This boar occurs at Pompeii (A. 12 MOMMO, 49) and Newstead, i. (C. xli, 14; xliii, 1, 2). It is found in the work of the potters COSIVS RVFVS, PRIMVS, GERMANVS, SASMONOS, PASSENVS, and CRVCVRO, and is characteristic of the Flavian period.

Period: Flavian.

S 47.—Form 37. From site of new farmhouse, north of fort. Ovolo with three-pronged tongue-terminal. Panel decoration, demar-

cated by coarse wavy lines terminating in rosettes. Sessile corner-tendrils (*cf.* O. & P. xvi, 1, Bregenz Cellar-Find).

(1) *Dog running to L.* This dog occurs in the Bregenz Cellar-Find (O. & P. xvi, 1) and in the work of PVDENS (K. 1919, 68) and FLAVIVS GERMANVS (K. 1919, Text-fig. 20).

(2) *Diana and the small hind* (D. 63 and 63a). This type is a characteristic South Gaulish figure and is frequently met with in work of the Flavian period, more particularly in the reign of Domitian. It occurs at Pompeii (A. 76), Newstead, i, (C xliii, 2) and in the Bregenz Cellar-Find (O. & P. xvi, 2). It is depicted in the work of the Flavian potter SABINVS (O. & P. lxxxv, 2) and of many potters whose activity probably continued into Trajan's reign, *i.e.* CRVCVRO (O. & P. xix, 7), L. COSIVS (K. 1919, 25), MASCVVS (*Ibid.* 53), MERCATOR (*Ibid.* 57), NATALIS (*Ibid.* 61) and PVDENS (*Ibid.* 68). Occasionally, the type was copied by East Gaulish potters (O. & P. xvii, 8).

(3) *Cruciform ornament.*

(4) *Victory with palm and wreath* (D. 481). This victory occurs on form 29 by PVDENS (K. 1919, 68) and was also used by BIRACILLVS (*Ibid.* 16), and MERCATOR (*Ibid.* 57, 21), whose activity may be assigned chiefly to Domitian's reign but who also probably continued to work in that of Trajan. The type occurs at Rottweil (K. 1919, 68), Newstead, i. (C. xliii, 2), Gellygaer (W. xiii, 10), and in the Bregenz Cellar-Find (O. & P. xvi 2).

(5) *Silenus* (D. 323). This Silenus is a transitional type occurring in late South Gaulish ware (B.M. Pl. xxiv, in conjunction with the Silenus Dech. 324; K. *Rottweil*, 1907, xii, 2; Bregenz Cellar-Find, O. & P. xvi, 2).

(6) *Straight trefoil wreath* forms a lower border to the design.

Poor glaze; rather coarse workmanship. Period: *Domitian-*Trajan.

S 48.—Form 37. From occupation-layer of praetentura. Free style decoration.

Tree with curved branches.

Diana with bow and arrow and quiver on back, clad in finely moulded, doubly-girt Doric *chiton* which reaches to the knees; dog or panther at her feet. The *chiton* closely resembles, in detail, one worn by a Diana depicted on Arretine ware (*cf.* Chase, *Arretine Pottery*, Fine Arts Museum, Boston, Pl. xxiii, 4).

Good yellowish-red glaze and fine workmanship. Period: Trajanic.

S 49.—Form 37. In earth rampart contemporary with stone wall of fort. *Rinceau* decoration. The lower concavity of the scroll contains a bird and a dog, separated by a wavy line ending in rosettes. Both are Flavian types. The dog occurs on a form 29 (OF PVDENT, *Rottweil*, K. 1919. 68; OF FL GERMAN, Mainz, *Ibid.* Text-fig. 20) and on form 37 (K. *Cannstatt* xi, 1); also in Bregenz Cellar-Find (No. 9).

Beneath a wavy line, a straight chevron, basal wreath.

The lower concavity of the scroll is frequently filled with animal or still life *motifs*, in the Flavian period. (*cf.* O. & P. xiv, 2 Newstead i., 4 Margidunum, 6 and 7 Pompeii; xv, 2 Margidunum and 4 Pompeii). Period: Late Flavian.

S 50.—Form 37. *Straight trefoil wreath* forming a lower border to the design, surmounted by a wavy line. This wreath is especially characteristic of late South Gaulish work. It was used by the potters BIRACILLVS (K. *Cannstatt*, ix, 1) and MERCATOR (K. 1919, 57, B). Poor workmanship. Period: *Domitian*-Trajan.

Fig. 71.

S 51.—Form 37. Part of body of *stag lying to R.* (D. 845) as used by GERMANVS (K. *Rottweil* 1907, viii, 1) M. CRESTIO (K 1919, 28, B) and SECVNDVS (K. 1919, 74, C). It occurs in the Domitian-Trajan period in the Bregenz Cellar-Find (O. & P. xvi, 4). Good glaze. Period: Flavian.

S 52.—Form 37. Found outside the fort, near building "A". Zonal decoration, demarcated by wavy lines, with rosettes at the junctures.

In the upper zone is part of a cruciform ornament.

In the lower zone there is a scroll the tendrils of which end in a rosette and a multifid leaf.

A five-beaded "tendril union" masks the point of divergence. This class of scroll is especially characteristic of the early Flavian period (*cf.* D. I. fig. 65 Pompeii). Closely similar scrolls are represented at Pompeii (A. 16 and 22 both by MOMMO, 34 PATRICIVS, 44, 52) and Newstead (C. 215, 3).

The lower concavity of the scroll is filled by a radiate ornament. Period: Early Flavian.

S 53.—Form 37. Festoon, the spiral of which terminates in a rosette. Pendents are thick striated rods. Poor workmanship. Period: Domitian-Trajan

S 54.—Form 37.—Ovolo with three-pronged tongue-terminal, turned to L. Panel decoration demarcated by wavy lines; corner tendril with lanceolate leaf.

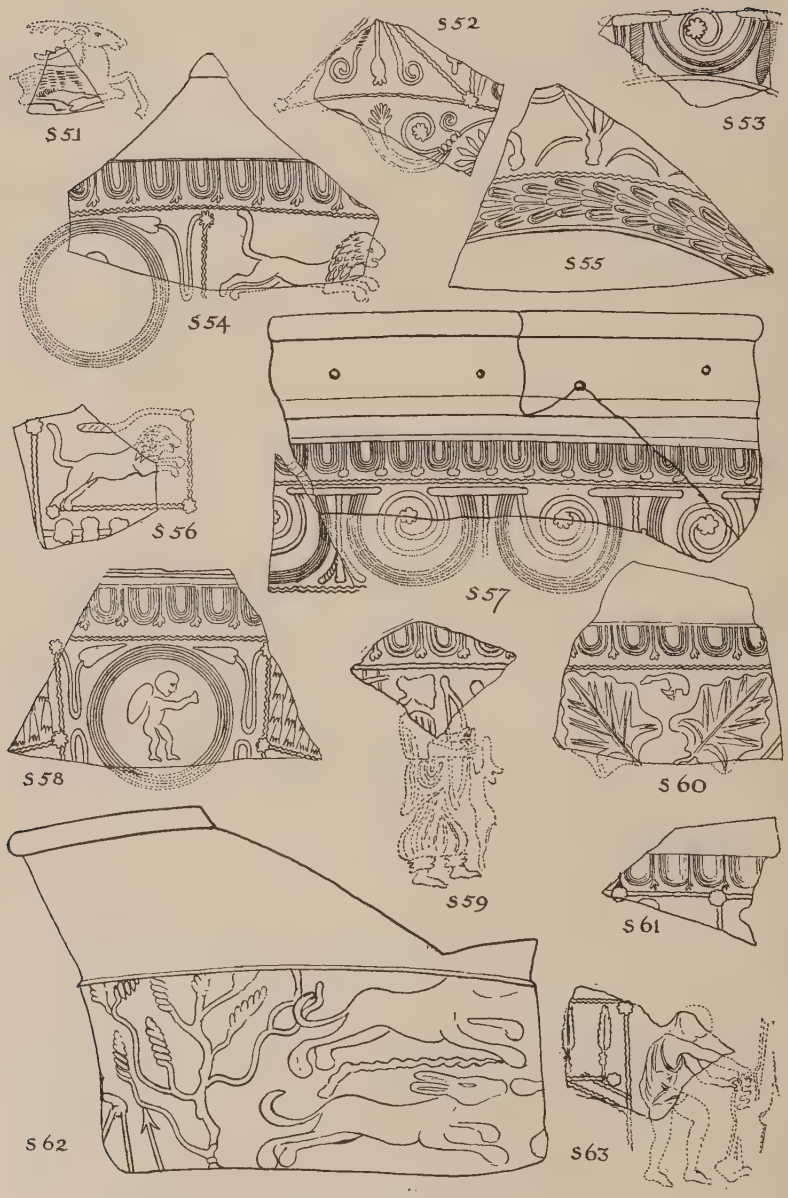

Fig. 71. South Gaulish Samian, form 37. (½)

Lion to R. (*cf.* D. 747) a common Flavian type, which occurs at Pompeii (A. 14, OF MOM; 36, OF RVFINI; 50, 75, 77), Newstead, i (C. 207, 1 and 3) and Rottweil (K. 1907, v, 1 GERMANVS; ii, 1 SEVERVS).

This lion is also depicted by the potters MEDDILLVS, PRIMVS, BIRACILLVS, CRVCVRO and PVDENS; the activity of the last three probably continued into Trajan's reign. Period: Flavian.

S 55.—Form 37. From hut-floor north of new farmhouse. Base of a tree, in the manner of L. COSIVS (K. 1919, 26), with conventional blades of grass in the field.

Straight wreath composed of four grouped and ribbed leaves, repeated. Above the wreath is a wavy line.

Period: *Domitian*-Trajan.

S 56.—Form 37. Panel decoration. *Lion to R.* (D. 747). Period: Flavian.

S 57.—Form 37. From occupation-layer of praetentura. Ovolo with blurred rosette tongue-terminal, bordered below by a wavy line. Stem of the tongue adheres to the left side of "egg". Continuous festoon with spirals ending in rosettes and trifid pendents (*cf.* K. 1919, 57A MERCATOR). The bowl has been rivetted. Period: Late Flavian.

S 58.—Form 37. Ovolo with three-pronged tongue-terminal, curving to L. Decoration in panels with medallions at intervals. Panels demarcated by wavy lines ending in rosettes and corner tendrils with lanceolate leaves. In medallion *Cupid to R.* with outstretched arm. This cupid was employed by VITALIS, (K. 1919, 83, 1) and VANDERIO (K. 1919, 80, E) and occurs at Pompeii (A. 60, 74 MEMOR) and Newstead i (C. 205, 8). On each side of medallion a *divided* metope, the upper panel in each case being filled with arrowheads (*cf.* C. 205, 8, for similar arrangement). Period: Late Flavian.

S 59.—Form 37. Found with S 14 against footings of commandant's house. Ovolo, with three-pronged terminal, bordered below by a wavy line.

Diana and the small hind (D. 63).

Period: Late Flavian.

S 60.—Form 37. Ovolo with three-pronged tongue-terminal, curving to R. Beneath, a wavy line

Rinceau decoration: two large palmate leaves with "nile-goose" in the interspace. This leaf appears on forms 29 and 37 at Rottweil (K. 1912, viii, 4, 5, 6). A closely similar decorative arrangement is found at Pompeii (A. 72). Period: Flavian.

S 61.—Form 37. Ovolo with three-pronged tongue-terminal. Panel decoration, demarcated by wavy lines ending in rosettes. South Gaulish.

S 62.—Form 37. From site of new farmhouse, north of the fort. No ovolo. Free style decoration. Trees with spiral foliage terminals, as used by GERMANVS (K. *Rottweil*, 1907, viii, 5) and GERMANI · F · SER (Fritsch, *Baden Baden*, Fig. 116). In this latter bowl the ovolo is also absent.

Two animals running to R., separated by a cable *motif*; the lower one a dog (D. 910 GERMANVS). The piece is evidently a late product of the GERMANVS group of potters.

Fair glaze and execution.

Period: about the end of the first century.

S 63.—Form 37. Panel decoration, demarcated by wavy lines. In upper panel an *upright plant* of the same type as those represented at Pompeii (A. 55), Rottweil (K. 1912, vi, 13, on Form 29), Newstead, i (C. 211, 4) and Slack (*Yorks Arch. Journ.*, vol. 26, xxi, E).

In lower panel, diagonal wavy lines.

To right, part of a figure bending forward, probably the butcher (D. 560).

Poor preservation. Period: Late Flavian.

Fig. 72.

S 64.—Form 37. Found against footings of commandant's house. Narrow plain band beneath the rim. Ovolo with three-pronged terminal, bent to L.

Panel decoration, demarcated by wavy lines ending in rosettes.

(1) Festoon enclosing a bird to L.

(2) *Animal devouring a man* (D. 967).

(3) *Dog, with collar*, pursuing a *deer*.

This dog (D. 928) occurs in the work of PASSENVS (K. 1919, 63B) on Form 29. The type is found at Rottweil (K. 1912, xi, 8; xxvii, 1; xix, 1), and London, Guildhall Museum.

The deer occurs on Form 37 at Rottweil (K. 1912, ix, 9, 10; xix, 1, 2 and xxvii, 1) and London, Guildhall Museum.

(4) *Bear to R.*, and three upright leaves with stipules. The bear is a copy of an early type as used by DARIBITVS (K. *Aislingen*, xvii, 1). For a like late representation of this type see W. *Segontium*, 50.

Coarse workmanship.

Period: Late Flavian, possibly Domitian-Trajan.

S 65.—Form 37. Ovolo with rosette tongue-terminal and a wavy line. Good glaze. Period: Flavian.

S 66.—Form 37. Remains of ovolo with rosette tongue-terminal. Panel decoration, demarcated by wavy lines ending in a corner rosette and tendril with lanceolate leaf.

Two *sitting hares* facing each other, with palmate plant intervening (D. 941, 949 Banassac).

This identical grouping occurs at Rottweil (K. 1907, xv, 4 on Form 37; K. 1912, xvii, 10, on Form 78).

The same hares, but with vine-tree intervening, occur in the work of BIRACILLVS (O. & P. xix, 5). The same hares *vis-à-vis*, fantailed plant intervening, occur at Stockstadt, on Form 37 with the stamp of L COS VIRIL (O.R.L. *Stockstadt*, xviii, 17).

A straight chevron wreath forms a lower border to the design.

Poor glaze and coarse workmanship.

Period: *Domitian*-Trajan.

S 67.—Form 37. From the retentura. Panel decoration, demarcated by wavy lines ending in rosettes.

(1) *Silenus playing the double flute* (D. 310). This silenus is also depicted under S 83, 179, 180.

(2) *Gladiator* (Curle, 207, 1). This gladiator is noticed under S 210.

This type occurs in the work of M. CRESTIO (K. 1919, Text-fig. 36) and MERCATOR (K. 1919, 57 E).

A straight chevron wreath closes the design.

Period: Late Flavian.

S 68.—Form 37. Ovolo with circular tongue-terminal. South Gaulish.

S 69.—Form 37. From black layer sealing conduit west of Building "B". Ovolo with three-pronged terminal, bent to R. (*cf.* K. *Rottweil* 1907, xv, 7, BIRACILLVS).

Above the ovolo is a blurred wavy line.

Panel decoration, demarcated by coarse wavy lines with rosettes at the junctures.

In divided panel:—(a) *two sitting hares vis-à-vis* with a palm, which rises from a rosette, intervening.

For a similar arrangement see D. 941, 949 and K. *Rottweil*, 1912, xvii, 10.

The hares are depicted on Form 37 by BIRACILLVS (K. *Rottweil* 1907, xv, 5) and occur, together with the intervening palm tree, on a bowl in this potter's style at Rottweil (K. 1907, xv, 4).

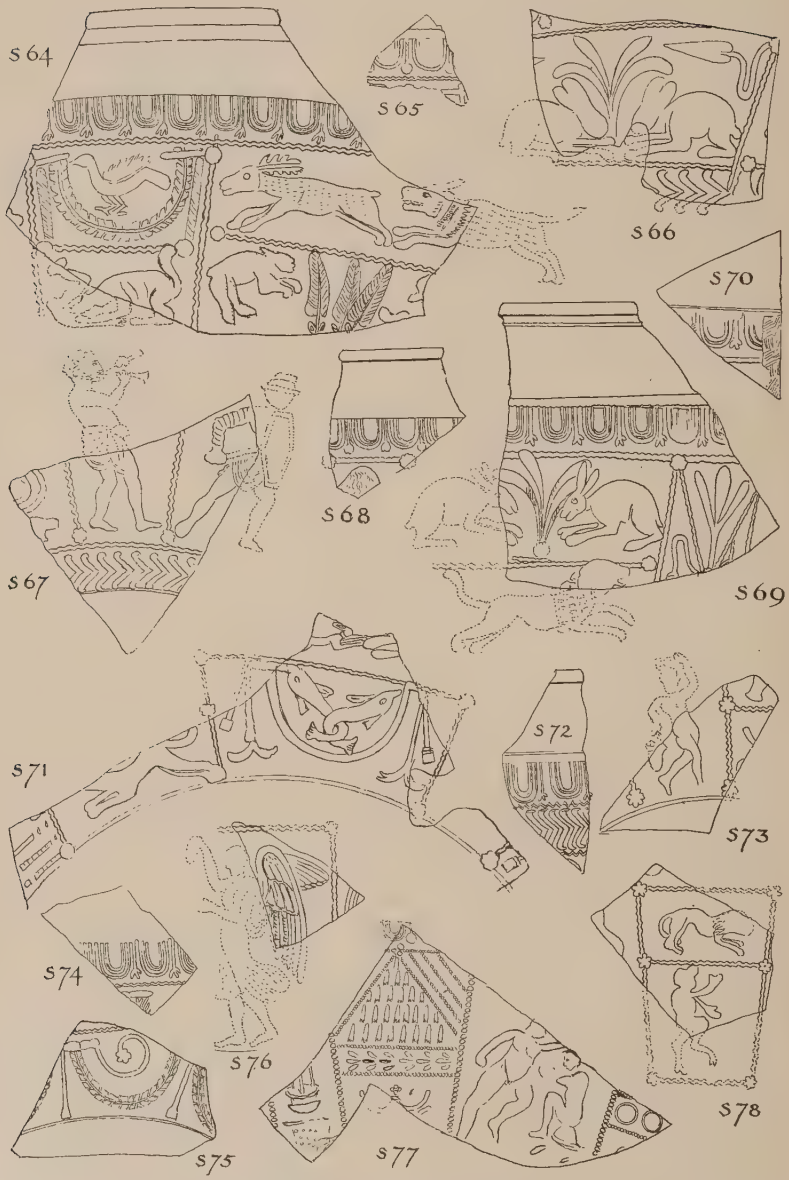

Fig. 72. Samian, mostly South Gaulish, form 37. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

(b) *Lion to R.* (D. 747), as used by BIRACILLVS (K. *Rottweil*, 1907, xv, 7).

In panel, a narrow and badly executed cruciform ornament. Period: Late Flavian.

S 70.—Form 37. Ovolo with three-pronged tongue-terminal, bent to R.; beneath it, a blurred wavy line. Period: *Domitian*-Trajan.

S 71.—Form 37. From the retentura. Zonal decoration, bordered by slightly wavy, raised lines, as in Banassac ware (*cf.* D. I. Figs. 80-86).

In the upper zone:—

A *dog to R.*, a small representation of a common Flavian type.

In the lower zone:—

(1) Three horizontal bars.

(2) *Dog to L.*, closely similar to D. 926 and bearing some resemblance to those used by GERMANVS (K. 1919, 36) and MOMMO (A. 12, *Pompeii*).

(3) Festoon with bifid pendants; the festoon contains *two fishes with intertwined tails.*

Similar fishes occur in late South Gaulish ware in the Bregenz Cellar-Find (O. & P. xvi, 3). These fishes are found at Rottweil in work of the style of BIRACILLVS (K. 1907, xv, 2 and 4).

Both these Rottweil fragments have types which were used by this potter, *e.g.* his straight wreath and sitting hare.

A raised line closes the design. Fair glaze and execution. Period: *Domitian*-Trajan.

S 72.—Form 37. Ovolo with three-pronged tongue-terminal. Straight chevron wreath bordered above and below by wavy lines.

This type of wreath occurs at Pompeii (A. 40, 48, 55, 54 MOMMO, 67, 77, 79) and Newstead, i (C. 207, 2). Good workmanship. Period: Flavian.

S 73.—Form 37. Panel decoration, demarcated by wavy lines with rosettes at the junctures.

Silenus (D. 323), a late South Gaulish type.

The lateness of the piece is indicated by the fact that the right foot was broken off the stamp before impression in the mould.

Period: *Domitian*-Trajan.

S 74.—Form 37. Ovolo with three-pronged tongue terminal turned to R., in the style of BIRACILLVS.

Beneath, a wavy line and traces of a festoon. Period: Late Flavian.

S 75.—Form 37. From site of new farmhouse, north of the fort.

Decoration in friezes. Lower frieze: a continuous festoon (*cf.* O. & P. xi, 7 GERMANVS; xv, 3, from Pompeii; xiv, 2, Newstead, i). Good glaze; fair execution. Period: Flavian.

S 76.—Form 37. *Victory pouring out a libation* (D. 479). This type occurs at Newstead, i, with a tree in the style of GERMANVS (C. 217, 3), Rottenburg (K. i, 11, 12), Cannstatt (K. xi, 1, OF MASCVI), and in the Bregenz Cellar-Find (O. & P. xvi, 2). It is particularly characteristic of late South Gaulish fabric and of the period *Domitian*-Trajan.

S 77.—Form 37. From filling of outer ditch at south gateway. Trace of ovolo with large rosette tongue-terminal. Panel decoration, demarcated by bead-rows.

(1) Remains of a tripod.

(2) Divided metope: the division effected by a straight wreath bordered above and below by extremely fine bead-rows. Above, elongated arrow-heads and diagonal beaded lines. Below, an indeterminate object.

Similar fine bead-rows occur in the work of the Lezoux potter BIRRANTVS (Behrens, *Katalog Bingen* 1918, xii, 4) and of an early CID potter (cf. fig. 86).

(3) *Combat of Warriors* (D. 131, 132).

(4) Divided metope: repeated annular ornament, bordered above and below by fine bead-rows.

The influence of South Gaul is demonstrated by the presence of arrow-heads and oblique lines. Period: Trajanic.

S 78.—Form 37. Panel decoration, demarcated by wavy lines with rosettes at the junctures.

In upper panel, a *Lion to R.* (*cf.* D. 749), as used by RVFINVS, PASSENVS, COTOVS, MASCLVS and L COSIVS.

In lower panel a *Dancing Pan* (D. 423). This Pan occurs in the work of GERMANVS (K. *Rottweil* 1907, x, 3) and OF MASCVI (K. 1919, 53) and is especially frequent in late South Gaulish fabric (*cf.* K. *Rottweil* 1912, xxi, 1, xxv, 1, xxvi, 1, 2; W. *Gellygaer*, xiii, 7; K. *Cannstatt*, xi, 3). Period: Late Flavian.

Fig. 73.

S 79.—Form 37. From site of new farmhouse, north of the fort. Panel decoration, demarcated by wavy lines terminating in rosettes.

(1) Column of arcading ornamented with spiral fluting. In arcade, remains of a pillar.

(2) *Victory with palm and wreath* (D. 481).

Underneath the victory a "grass-tuft", a common late Flavian *motif* which does not occur at Pompeii.

(3) *Cruciform Ornament.*

(4) *Satyr to L. (cf.* D. 253 and 352) striding over blades of grass; a pendent three bladed plant, in front. This satyr was used by GERMANVS (K. 1919, 34, 5) and by the *Domitian*-Trajan potter CORNVTVS (K. 1919, 25, 1). It is found on form 78 at Cannstatt (K. 1919, Text-fig. 22) and is not uncommonly represented on late South Gaulish fabric. It is frequently depicted facing a dancing Pan (D. 423), as conjecturally restored in our figure. For examples of this arrangement see Knorr, *Rottweil*, 1912, xv, 8; xxi, 1; xxvi, 1; 2.

(5) *Diana and the small hind* (D. 63).

(6) In arcade, a *Silenus* (D. 323).

Fair glaze; rather coarse workmanship. Period: *Domitian*-Trajan.

S 80.—Form 37. Panel decoration bordered by wavy lines with terminal rosettes. In panel, bird with head turned to R; a common South Gaulish type which occurs at Hofheim (O. & P. iv, 2, PASSIENVS), Pompeii (A. 19, MOMMO) and in the Bregenz Cellar-Find (O. & P. xvi., 1).

A straight trefoil wreath of the MERCATOR type. Coarse execution. Period: *Domitian*-Trajan.

S 81.—Form 37. Found with Samian form 29 in lowest hut floor near Building "A", outside the fort. Panel decoration, demarcated by fine wavy lines ending in rosettes. Arrow-heads and oblique wavy lines.

The "arrow-heads" are of an early type and have five terminal prongs as on a pre-Flavian 29 by PRIMVS in the Guildhall Museum (O. & P. xxxvii, 31).

A straight chevron wreath closes the design.

There is a sharply defined horizontal fluting beneath the decoration, and the well-formed footstand is reminiscent of form 29.

Good workmanship. Period: Early Flavian.

S 82.—Form 37. Found outside the fort, near Building "A". Ovolo with rosette terminal. Panel decoration, demarcated by coarse wavy lines with rosettes at the junctures. A corner-tendril ends in a pointed leaf.

In divided panel:—(a) *Bird to L.*, a common South Gaulish type; (b) *Silenus* (D. 323).

In panel, a *Satyr blowing the double flute (cf.* D. 315). This satyr occurs on a bowl form 30, in marbled sigillata, by CALVS (K. 1919, 16); see also S 156. Good glaze. Period: Flavian.

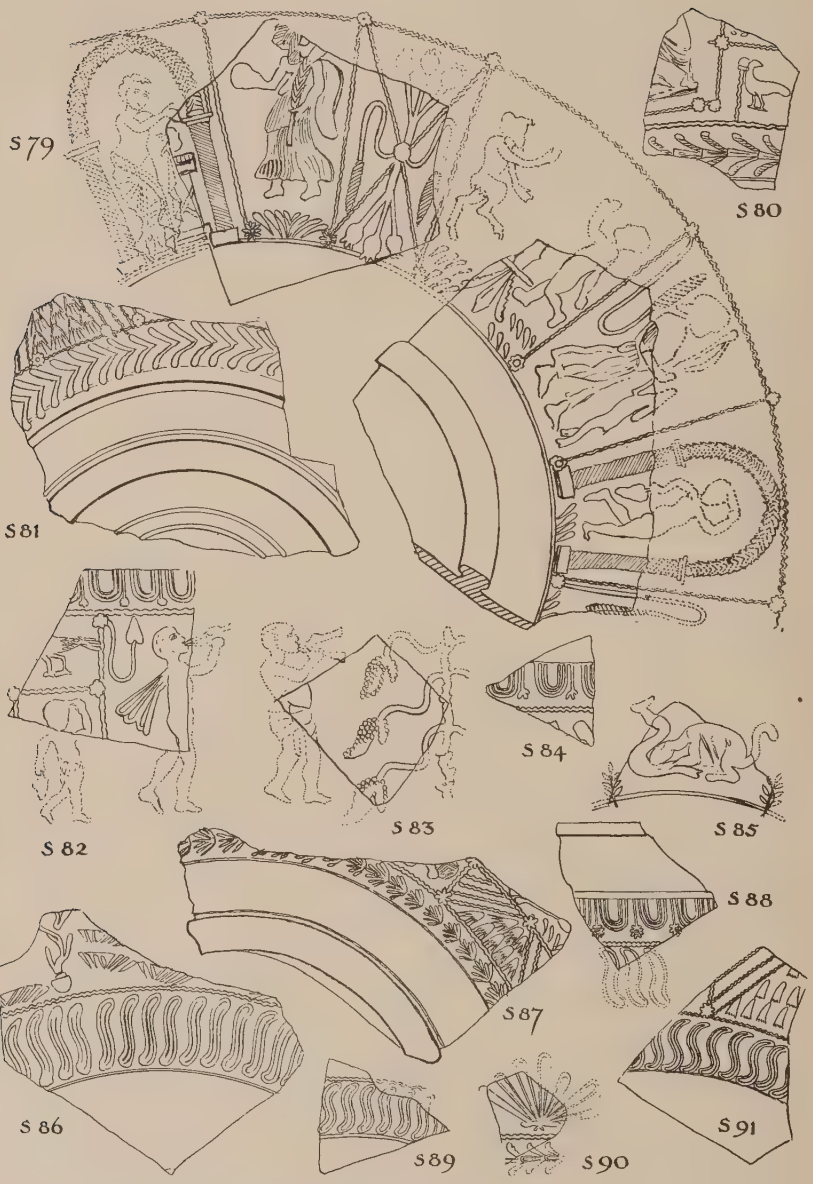

Fig. 73. Samian, mostly South Gaulish, form 37. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

S 83.—Form 37. From the make-up of the floor of room 10 in Building "B". Bunches of grapes on curved branches, in the style of GERMANVS (K. 1919, 39, form 78).

Silenus (D. 310) playing the double flute. The same scene is depicted on a bowl by GERMANVS at Rottweil (K. 1912, xv, 9) and it is probable that both bowls were made from the same mould. Period: Flavian.

S 84.—Form 37. Ovolo with three-pronged tongue-terminal, bordered below by a wavy line. Flavian type.

S 85.—Form 37. *Animal devouring recumbent man* (D. 967).

This type occurs at Pompeii (A. 77), Rottweil (K. 1907, xiv, 11) and Newstead, I, (C. 207, 3). Late South Gaulish fabric Thick ware; coarse execution.

Period: *Domitian*-Trajan.

S 86.—Form 37. From the penultimate occupation-layer near Building "A". Tree with curved stem, in the style of the GERMANVS school.

Repeated grass tufts in the field.

A series of S ornaments forms a lower border to the design. Good glaze and execution. Period: Flavian.

S 87.—Form 37. Panel decoration, demarcated by wavy lines. In small panel, oblique wavy lines and arrow-heads. A straight wreath forms a lower border to the design (*cf.* B.M. M312, type 18 on Form 29 and A. Pompeii, 50, 51). Fair glaze and execution. Period: Flavian.

S 88.—Form 37. Ovolo with a rosette tongue-terminal. Wavy line and remains of S ornament. Period: Flavian.

S 89.—Form 37. A repeated S ornament forms a lower border to the design. It is found in this situation on bowls, Form 37, at Pompeii (A. 39, 59, 61 and 74) and on a Form 29 at Newstead, I. (C. 209, 1) by FRONTINVS.

Otherwise situated, it is found on bowls Forms 29 at Wroxeter (B.F. Rep. i, xiii., 1, OF COTOI), Rottweil (O. & P., iv, 6. ? SEVERVS) and Newstead, i, (C. 205, 1); and on Forms 37 at Pompeii (A. 37, 54 MOMMO).

A common Flavian type which was probably continued down to the end of the South Gaulish period for it is found as a lower border to the design on Form 37 at Gellygaer (W. xiii, 6). Period: Flavian.

S 90.—Form 37. *Fan-tailed plant,* a common Flavian *motif.* It is used by the potters RVFINVS (O. & P. v, 7) CALVVS and IVCVNDVS and occurs at Pompeii (O. &. P. xiv, 3; xv, 3), Newstead, I. (C. 213, 7) and Gellygaer (W. xiii, 8). This plant is also found in the work of certain Flavian potters whose

activity probably extended into Trajan's reign, *i.e.*, L. COSIVS (K. 1919, 26, A) and MERCATOR (K. 1919, 57, H). Period: Flavian.

S 91.—Form 37. From the occupation-layer of the praetentura. Panel decoration; oblique wavy lines and arrow-heads. A repeated S ornament forms a lower border to the design. This type frequently occurs as a lower border in the Flavian period, as at Pompeii (*cf.* A. 59, 61, 68, 74 MEMOR, 77). Compare also Wheeler, *Segontium* Fig. 71: 18, 19. Period: Flavian.

Fig. 74.

S 92.—Form 37. Rosette and zig-zag line. Good execution. Period: *Trajan*-Hadrian.

S 93.—Form 37. Two fragments consisting of the base and wall of the same vessel. (For the second fragment, see S 112.)

A winding scroll (with double line), the concavity of which is intersected horizontally and vertically by rows of astragali. In the field a "conventionalized dolphin", a *motif* which sometimes occurs as an ovolo border (*cf.* O. & P., xxix, 4 and S 94).

Seven-beaded rosettes in the field. The double line of the scroll is an East Gaulish feature. The astragalus ornament was much used by the potters of La Madeleine (*cf.* O. & P. xvii, 2, and Fölzer I. 22–24, &c.; II. 38).

The porous paste and lustre-less brick-red glaze is characteristic of the work of ALBILLVS of La Madeleine. Period: Trajan-Hadrian.

S 94.—Form 37. From the retentura. Small bowl. Aberrant ovolo composed of repeated, conventionalized, conjoined dolphins, bordered above and below by rows of small beads. This type of aberrant ovolo occurs with some frequency (*cf.* May, *Silchester* xxvii, 87; O. & P. xxix, 4 Chester; B.M. M. 1131, 1456; C. *Newstead* 213, 6). The Newstead example was found in an early pit in association with form 37 by CRVCVRO.

The earliest appearance of this type may be dated to the "turn" of the first and second centuries.

Seven-beaded rosettes in the field.

The decoration is composed of *detached, floral festoons* in the concavities and interspaces of which are figure-subjects. The terminal stalks of the festoons end in four bilateral leaves and a spiral-bud pendant (*cf.* B.M. M. 1085). This type of festoon occurs at Cannstatt (K. 1921, iv, 14) and is there attributed to early potteries at Nancy and to Trajan's reign.

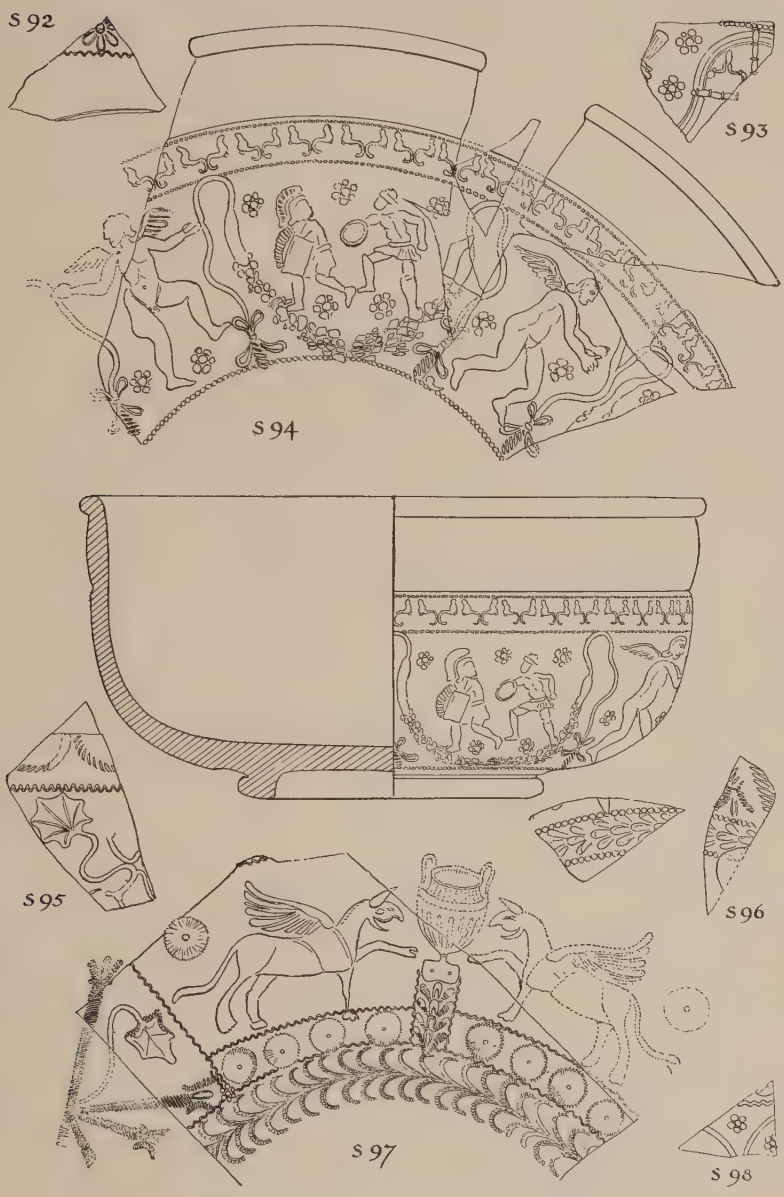

Fig. 74. Samian, probably East Gaulish, form 37. (½)

It also occurs on the lower frieze of a Form 29, in the style of SATTO, at Arentsburg (Holwerda, xxxvii, 10).

The figure-subjects depicted are:

(1) In the interspaces of the festoons, two large cupids; (a) *Cupid to R.*, but almost full-faced (*cf.* D. 231 Lezoux) and (b) *Cupid to R.* (*cf.* D. 234).

(2) In the concavity of the festoon are two small gladiators; (a) *retreating to L.* (*cf.* D. 587 mould Lezoux, Form 30 BVTRIO). A similar gladiator occurs on a bowl, Form 37 stamped C. C SAC [RI on ware of La Madeleine type (*cf.* Fölzer, type 46); (b) *advancing to L.* (*cf.* D. 611).

This gladiatorial scene occurs on a bowl in the British Museum (M. 1298). The same scene and the same festoon is figured in Wright's *Uriconium*, p. 233.

In both the London and Wroxeter bowls the whole design is closed by a row of concentric and beaded circles, in the manner of IANVARIS (B.F. *Wroxeter*, Rep. ii, xiii, 15) and IOENALIS (London Museum).

A row of small beads forms a lower border to the design.

Fairly good brick-red glaze; execution moderate.

An example of early second century work, either from Lezoux or an East Gaulish pottery.

Period: Trajanic.

S 95.—Form 37. Aberrant "ovolo" of repeated large semi-circles, without tongue or tassel. Each semi-circle is composed of a series of compressed elliptical beads.

Free style decoration; tree with curved branches ending in polygonal leaf.

The decoration is bordered above by a zig-zag line. Period: Trajan-Hadrian.

S 96.—Form 37. Two Fragments.

Remains of a cruciform ornament, the diagonal of which terminates in two striated spirals and a central ovate leaflet as in S 97.

To the right, the remains of a spiral bud.

A straight wreath of repeated trifid leaves, bordered above and below by rows of small beads, closes the design.

Early East Gaulish ware. Period: Trajanic.

S 97.—Form 37. From the retentura. Panel decoration, demarcated by well executed zig-zag lines. A seven-beaded terminal rosette.

(1) Cruciform ornament with lateral stalk ending in a polygonal leaf; remains of a striated diagonal ending in a leaflet, as in a similar bowl in the British Museum (M 1274).

(2) *Griffin to R.* (B.M. M 1274). Somewhat similar griffins occur at Roanne (D. 501, Q. I. BALBINVS, CINNAMVS), Rottenburg (K. ix, 11) Cannstatt (K. xv, 6), Ittenweiler and Heiligenberg, in the style of VERECVNDVS (Forrer, *Die römischen Terra Sigillata Töpfereien von Heiligenberg-Dinsheim und Ittenweiler* xxxi, 7).

Behind the griffin, a raised circular ornament with a small central core and radiate striae at the circumference. Below the griffin four similar circular ornaments bordered above and below by zig-zag lines.

(3) Repeated trifid leaves, vertically arranged, to form a support for an urn, the base of which remains in the Brecon fragment.

The urn, from the character of the base, is evidently Déchelette's type 1072 and has been restored as such.

(4) Remains of fore-legs of *Griffin to L.*

Beneath the griffin are four circular ornaments as above.

(5) A straight wreath of repeated horn-like leaves with serrated borders, forms a lower border to this design.

This type of rams-horn straight wreath is highly characteristic of ware of the Luxeuil type and of the Domitian-*Trajan* period. It is met with comparatively frequently at Brecon, and examples with either serrated or beaded leaf-borders are illustrated under S 45, 168, 182, 184, 197.

The Brecon piece is a facsimile of the London fragment (B.M. M 1274), which is more completely figured in Roach Smith's *Illustrations of Roman London Pl. xxix, 6.*

Good glaze and workmanship. Luxeuil type. Period: Domitian-*Trajan.*

S 98.—Form 37. Wavy line. Decorative scheme appears to be that of a network of intersecting circles, in the style of SATTO. A six-beaded rosette, repeated, in the field. Poor glaze, brick-red in colour. East Gaulish. Period: Trajan-Hadrian.

Fig. 75.

S 99.—Form 37. From well or pit in headquarters courtyard at depth of 4 feet. Ovolo with plain tongue. Panel decoration, demarcated by rouletted or hatched lines (*cf. Corbridge*, 1911, fig. 13, 1 COBN]ERTVS F; D. i, Fig. 121 PATERNI).

(1) *Warrior* (*nude*) to L. with shield (D. 141, Lezoux) in festoon. He is probably facing another warrior (D. 142) whose shield alone remains.

This type also occurs at La Madeleine (Fölzer, i, 19).

(2) *Mercury* (D. 296a, Lezoux), also (Lud. M. 173, Rheinzabern).

(3) *Silenus*, a variant of D. 322 (Lezoux, DIVIXTVS) but the type occurs more exactly at Rheinzabern (Lud. M. 181 COBNERTVS).

Both the hatching and the vertical feather-like ornament demarcating the panel to R. occur on F. 30, stamped COBNERT[VS F. in the Guildhall Museum. The feather-like vertical ornament also occurs on one of his stamped bowls, F. 37, in the London Museum. The hatching also occurs on another COBNERTVS bowl (K. *Rottweil*, 1907, xxvii, 12).

The work displays both Central and East Gaulish influence. It is almost certainly the work of COBNERTVS of Rheinzabern, and would appear to lend support to the view that this potter migrated from Central to East Gaul. Good glaze; fair workmanship. Period: Hadrian-Antonine.

S 100.—Form 37. Found on floor of west guardroom of south gateway. Ovolo with bifid tongue-terminal.

Zonal decoration: (1) Festoons with cable-like bordering containing vine-sprays. They have junctions formed by astragali, and foliated pendants.

(2) Repeated circular ornaments, probably intended to represent a foliage spiral, after the manner of ALBILLVS of La Madeleine (Fölzer, i, 23).

Seven-rayed rosettes in the field.

Design closed by a basal ridge.

The foliated spiral was used by the "potter of the small medallion" (O. & P. xii, 5), probably by IANVS (O. & P. xiii, 3), and is not uncommon in Heiligenberg ware (K. *Rottenburg*, vii, 11, 12).

Good brownish-red glaze.

East Gaulish ware of the period Trajan- Hadrian.

S 101.—Form 37. Ovolo; stem of tongue composed of narrow beads, ending in a footlike process to L. Beneath, a coarse cable line. First half of second century.

S 102.—Form 37. Ovolo with straight tongue. The ovolo has a *single border* around the "egg". Sharp zig-zag line, characteristic of ware of the Luxeuil type. Early second century.

S 103.—Form 37. Found by south gateway in earth bank contemporary with stone wall of fort. Ovolo with tongue adhering to left side of "egg". Beneath, a sharp zig-zag line in the style of the Luxeuil pottery. Period: *Trajan*-Hadrian.

S 104.—Form 37. From hut-floor outside fort, north of new farmhouse. Ovolo with small, circular terminal.

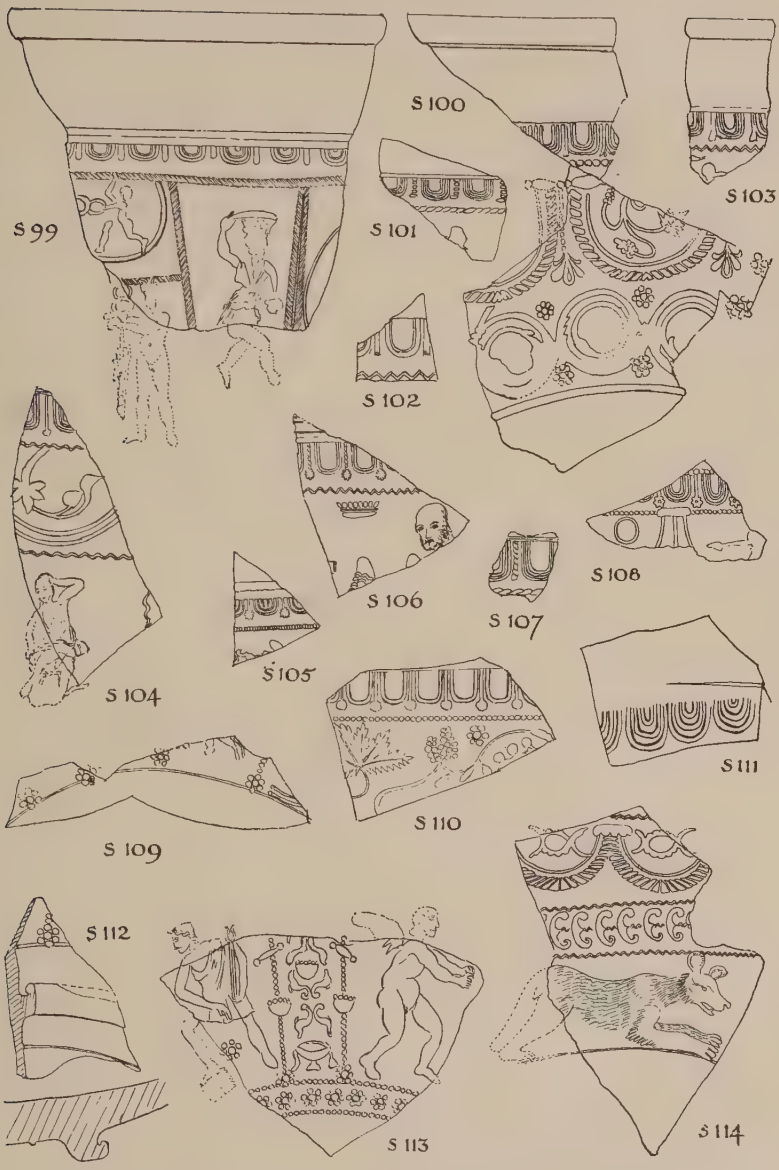

Fig. 75. Samian, mostly East Gaulish, form 37. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

Zonal decoration, demarcated by wavy lines.

In the upper zone is a festoon containing a foliage ornament.

In the lower, the *figure of a woman with left hand on head*, as on bowls, 37, of the Luxeuil type, in the Guildhall Museum, London, and at Colchester.

Period: Trajan-Hadrian.

S 105.—Form 37. From floor of south-west corner-turret. Ovolo with ridged "egg" and rosette terminal, bordered below by a very fine bead-row which is characteristic of the the Lezoux potter BIRRANTVS (Behrens; *Katalog Bingen*, 1918, 12, 4). Period: Trajan-Hadrian.

S 106.—Form 37. Found immediately below footings of annexe to commandant's house. Part of the plain band beneath the rim, showing the horizontal ridging of this part of the bowl, which is a frequent characteristic of East Gaulish ware (*cf.* K. *Cannstatt* 1921, Text-fig. 5; Fölzer ii, 1 SATTO FECIT; O. & P. xviii, 1, 2, 4).

Ovolo with twisted tongue stem and rosette terminal, bordered below by a zig-zag line, sharper and more pointed than the wavy line of late South Gaulish ware.

(1) In the field, a crown.

(2) The head of a *bearded man to L.* and a pointed object, probably representative of the knotted hair of a woman (*cf.* D. 308 Silenus and Ariadne, ALBVCIVS, BANVVS and BVTRIO).

The style of decoration is that of the earliest East Gaulish pottery, Luxeuil, and particular note is drawn to the ovolo with twisted stem and rosette, the crown in the field, and the zig-zag line (*cf.* B.M., M. 1514).

A certain amount of pottery of this Luxeuil type is found in Britain, and it is important to recognise it, as it can be approximately assigned to the "turn" of the first and second centuries and the earlier part of the second century. Its chief characteristics are demarcation by *zig-zag* lines or fine bead-rows, ovolos with rosette terminals, and crowns, shields and helmets free in the field. Frequently the design is bordered below by a straight wreath with horn-like blades. The following examples have been found in London—B.M. M. 1206, 1274, 1334, 1441, 1514.

The Brecon piece has an excellent glaze and good workmanship.

Period: Late Domitian-Trajan.

S 107.—Form 37. Ovolo with corded tongue; beneath it a cable line. Trajan-Hadrian.

S 108.—Form 37. Ovolo with rosette tongue-terminal; it is bordered above and below by the fine bead-rows which are characteristic of BIRRANTVS, of ware of Luxeuil type and of the work of an early CD potter. Period: *Trajan*-Hadrian.

S 109.—Form 37. From filling of outer ditch at south gateway. Panel decoration divided by bead-rows ending in rosettes. Period: Trajan-Hadrian.

S 110.—Form 37. Ovolo with circular tongue-terminal, demarcated below by a bead-row. Vine leaf and bunch of grapes with seven-beaded rosette in the field. The style is similar to that of SATTO (*cf.* Fölzer, v, 27). Poor glaze. East Gaulish. Period: Trajan-Hadrian.

S 111.—Form 37. Large ovolo without tongue, as used by REGINVS (O. & P. xii, 6), IANVS (O. & P. xiii, 2) and other East Gaulish potters (*cf.* Fölzer, Figs. 954–958).

In the Guildhall, London, there is a similar ovolo on a bowl by REGINVS which has also the same poor orange-red glaze. East Gaulish.

Period: *Hadrian*-Antonine.

S 112.—Part of S 93, q.v.

S 113.—Form 37. From the retentura. Panel decoration, demarcated by rows of fine beads, with seven-beaded terminal rosettes.

Across each bead-row are placed astragali and crown-like ornaments, an arrangement which is not infrequent in early East Gaulish Sigillata.

The elements of the decoration are:—

(1) A seven beaded rosette in the field.

(2) *Vulcan* (D. 39 Lezoux, ADVOCISVS, CERIALIS, CINNAMVS). This type was also employed by the Trajan-Hadrian potter ARCANVS (K. *Rottenburg*, ix, 1).

(3) *A vertical ornament*, composed of a tripod, conjoined dolphins and a crown within two pairs of conjoined dolphins. Somewhat similar ornaments occur at Lezoux (D. 1114) and on early East Gaulish ware (Fölzer ii, 37).

(4) *Cupid to R.* (*cf.* D. 234). This cupid is figured on another bowl, S 94.

A straight "wreath" composed of successive seven-beaded rosettes, bordered above and below by rows of fine beads, forms a lower limit to the design.

Worn glaze and workmanship. Early East Gaulish ware.

Period: Trajanic.

S 114.—Form 37. From top floor of south guardroom of west gateway. Zig-zag lines of Luxeuil type. Zonal decoration.

(1) Festoons, the milled wreath of which recalls the cornucopiae of RANTO (*cf.* O. & P. xxviii, 12; xvii, 1; K. *Cannstatt* 1921, ii, 3). The festoons contain a caduceus-like ornament (*cf.* D. 1113a). A closely similar pattern was used by ADVOCISVS (Form 37, Colchester).

(2) Peltae, in series. Peltae or amazon's shields were depicted by SATTO (K. *Rottweil*, 1907, xvii, 10), the potter of the 'small medallions' (*ibid.*, xix, 1), and are particularly characteristic of the ware of the Heiligenberg pottery. (See K. *Rottweil*, 1907, xviii, 1, 4, 20; xix, 10.)

(3) In the lower frieze, *a bear to R.* (D. 809 BVTRIO and MAPILLIVS).

A well marked basal ridge closes the design.

Good glaze and workmanship.

Period: *Trajan*-Hadrian.

Fig. 76.

S 115.—Form 37. Small bowl from the occupation-layer of the praetentura. Free style decoration, bordered above by a wavy line and below by a bead-row.

A pendent leaf hangs from the wavy line, a feature frequently met with in the work of the potter BVTRIO (*cf.* O. & P. viii, 5, and B.M. Pl. xi, 2).

Immediately above the bead-row is a thin double line, a characteristic of the work of BVTRIO on vessels, Form 37, in London (G.H. and L. Mus.) and at Cirencester.

The decoration is composed of repeated trees of slightly varying designs, with animals and annular ornaments in the field.

(1) *Trees:*—(a) The two outer trees are represented with quinque-foil leaves (D. 1141, BANVVS, BVTRIO, TALVSSA), as depicted on a Form 37 by BVTRIO in the British Museum (Pl. xi, 2); (b) the central tree has tre-foil leaves (D. 1129) as on a Form 30, signed by BVTRIO, in the British Museum (M. 1077 and O. & P. viii, 5).

Both types of tree were subsequently copied by later potters of Lezoux and Rheinzabern.

(2) *Two hares with ears flat* on the back (*cf.* D. 950A), *vis-à-vis*, with the tree intervening. This arrangement is probably repeated throughout the whole circumference of the bowl. The scheme is evidently an imitation of an earlier one as used by GERMANVS, BIRACILLVS and other South Gaulish potters (*cf.* S 66, 69).

(3) *Dog running to R.* (D. 919), repeated.

This dog occurs on a Form 30 by BVTRIO, at Lancaster. Subsequently the type was copied by the Lezoux potters DOECCVS, LASTVCA and PATERNVS (D. ii, p. 139).

(4) Rising from, and through, the thin double delimiting line are two quinque-foil leaves (*cf.* B.M., Pl. xi, 2 BVTRIO).

Glaze and workmanship badly preserved.

The bowl was, almost certainly, made by BVTRIO. Period: Trajanic.

S 116.—Form 37. Ovolo with tongue-terminal bent to left, demarcated below by a bead-row (*cf.* Curle, Pl. xliv, CINNAMVS). Period: Hadrian-Antonine.

S 117.—Form 37. From bottom of filling of room two of baths in fort. Panel decoration, demarcated by fine bead-rows.

Caryatid (D. 655) as used by LIBERTVS and BVTRIO and imitated by later Lezoux potters. This type occurs on two bowls by LIBERTVS, also with panel scheme of decoration (D. Vol. i, p. 282, 37, 38). Below, a six-lobed rosette.

In divided metope, a *stag running to left* (*cf.* D. 874). Upper and lower panels separated by a plain triple moulding, bordered above and below by bead-rows, terminating in an astragalus *motif.*

Good, velvety, yellowish-red glaze and unusually fine modelling.

Lezoux fabric of the "turn" of the first and second centuries. Period: Trajanic.

S 118.—Form 37. From site of new farmhouse, north of the fort. Panel decoration demarcated by fine wavy lines. Between two of these lines a repeated, vertical acanthus *motif.* This type of ornament, with variants, also occurs in one panel. Two one-handled flagons, somewhat similar to Dech. 1079, are seen amongst the decoration.

(1) Figure of a *Gladiator* (*cf.* D. 614) with shield on left arm, as used by BVTRIO and LIBERTVS and later potters.

(2) *Siren or Harpy* (D. 499, reversed; see also Fölzer, 4, SATTO, for a somewhat similar siren).

A closely similar flagon is depicted by LIBERTVS (C T.-S., Fig. 25).

This type of fine ornament is characteristic of Lezoux ware (*cf.* C. T.-S., Fig. 17, 7).

Good, yellowish-red, velvety glaze and particularly fine workmanship. Period: Trajanic.

S 119.—Form 37. Traces of ovolo. Bead-row. *Griffin to R.* (D. 501, BALBINVS, CINNAMVS). For similar type *cf.* K.

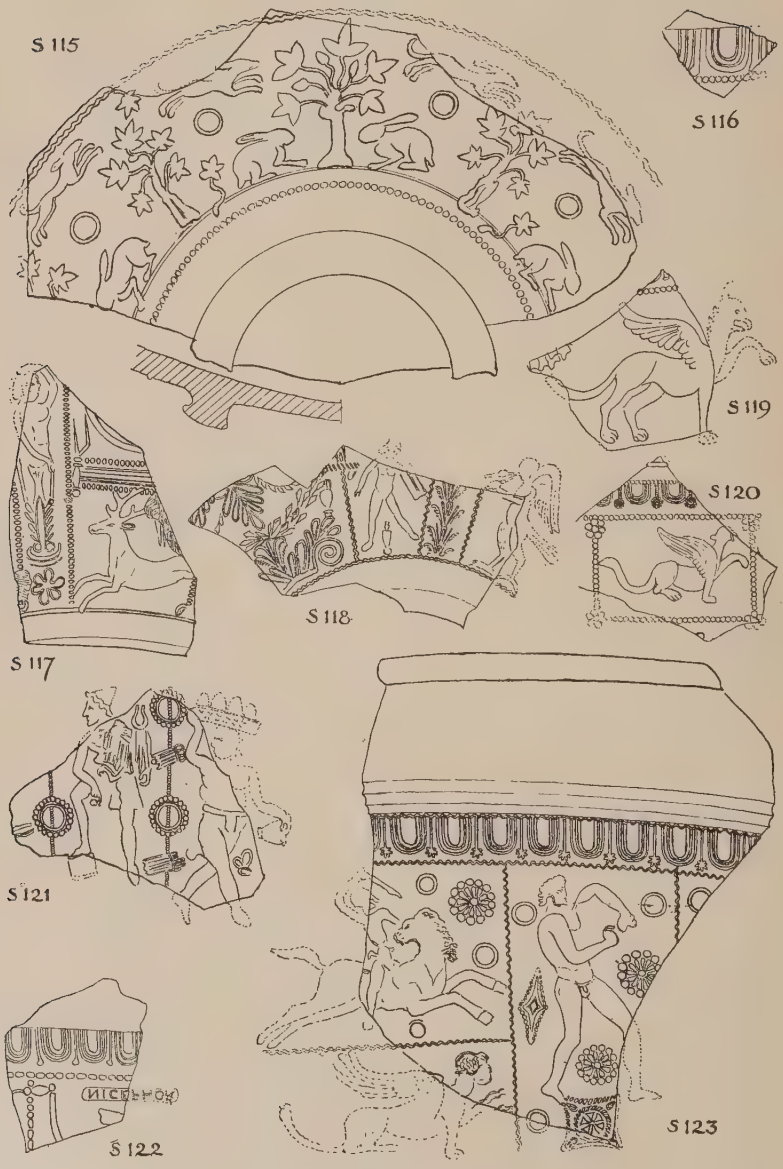

Fig. 76. Samian form 37. (½)

Rottenburg ix, 11 and *Cannstatt* xv, 6. Good glaze and workmanship. Period: Hadrianic.

S 120.—Form 37. Ovolo with corded stem of the tongue and rosette terminal. A bead-row above and below the ovolo. Panel decoration demarcated by fine bead-rows with corner rosettes.

Sphinx seated to R. similar to Dech. 496 and to that on a bowl, stamped OF ATT, at Wroxeter (B.-F. Rep. iv,, xxv., 3).

This ovolo rosette with fine beading is found in ware of Luxeuil type (*cf.* B.M. M. 1441). The same fine beading is characteristic of the work of the Lezoux potter BIRRANTVS (Behrens, *Katalog Bingen*, 1918, 12, 4).

The same sphinx (reversed) occurs in connection with fine beading at Cannstatt (K. 1921, ii, 16).

Good glaze ; excellent workmanship. Period : *Trajan*-Hadrian.

S. 121.—Form 37. From site of new farmhouse, north of the fort. Panel decoration, demarcated by upright rows of fine beads (much blurred).

Concentric circles with beaded outer borders, situated on and across the upright demarcating *motif*. The same circles were used by IANVARIS (B.-F. Rep. ii, xiii, 15, dated *ante* 130 A.D.). Compare also D. 1182 GRANIVS and B.M. 1062.

(1) *Vulcan* with forging iron, a type which occurs in the work of ARCANVS (K. *Rottenburg*, ix, 1, Trajan-Hadrian) CERIALIS, ADVOCISVS and CINNAMVS (Miller. *Balmuildy*, xxxii, 1, Antonine).

(2) *Silenus* (*cf.* D. 322) closely similar to one used by COBNERTVS F. (Ludowici, M. 181).

Fair, yellowish-red glaze; badly preserved workmanship. Period: *Hadrian*-Antonine.

S 122.—Form 37. Ovolo with small circular terminal, bordered below by a row of beads.

Simple festoon with an astragalus at upper juncture. Wing of a bird or cupid, in the festoon.

A vertical row of flattened beads is used as a demarcating *motif*.

On a raised label, amongst the decoration, the stamp NICE =NICEPHOR (retro).

The style of decoration is that of Lezoux.

Good glaze and workmanship.

For NICEPHOR, see potters' stamps.

Period: Domitian-*Trajan*.

S 123.—Form 37. From site of new farmhouse, north of the fort.

Ovolo, bordered above and below by zig-zag lines; six-rayed rosette tongue-terminal. Panel decoration, demarcated by well executed zig-zag lines.

Plain band beneath the rim is horizontally ridged as is frequent in East Gaulish ware.

(1) *Horse and rider*, somewhat similar to Dech. 157, but showing minute differences. A closer parallel is figured by Fölzer (i, 4) on ware of Luxeuil type.

(2) *Sphinx to R.* (D. 495).

(3) Nude figure in large panel, probably intended to represent a *Satyr playing the double flute* (*cf.* D. 314 mould at Lezoux, and bowl by BIRRANTVS, Behrens *Kat. Bingen*, 1918, xii, 4). This Satyr was subsequently copied by CIBISVS of Heiligenberg (K. *Rottweil*, 1907, xxi, 1). In the field, a lozenge-shaped ornament with beaded borders (*cf.* B.M., M. 1590). Also in the field, a number of large rosettes and ring ornaments. Beneath the satyr, a rectangular ornament with central rosette (*cf.* K. *Cannstatt*, 1921, iv, 18).

Good glaze and workmanship.

The piece is either a product of Central Gaul or of an early East Gaulish pottery, *i.e.*, ? Luxeuil. Period: Trajanic.

Fig. 77.

S 124.—Form 37. From east gateway, under slabs of the later of the two road-surfaces contemporary with the stone structure. Ovolo the tongue of which has a twisted stem and a rosette terminal.

Zonal decoration, demarcated by wavy lines.

Bear to R. with widely open ears (D. 809) as used by BVTRIO (37, British Museum) and MAPILLIVS (Form 37, free style).

Both zones appear to have been decorated in free style, as in the work of the South Gaulish potters GERMANVS and BIRACILLVS.

A similar ovolo occurs in the early work of DIVIXTVS (Form 30, DIVIX, F.).

A similar Bear occurs on a Form 37 of early East Gaulish type at Brecon, S 114. Period: *Trajan*-Hadrian.

S 125.—Form 37. Head and forelegs of Boar to L. (*cf.* D. 834): a Lezoux type. Good glaze and workmanship. Period: Hadrian-Antonine.

S 126.—Form 37. Ovolo with rosette tongue-terminal, bordered above and below by fine bead-rows. Astragalus ornament in the field. Period: Trajan-Hadrian.

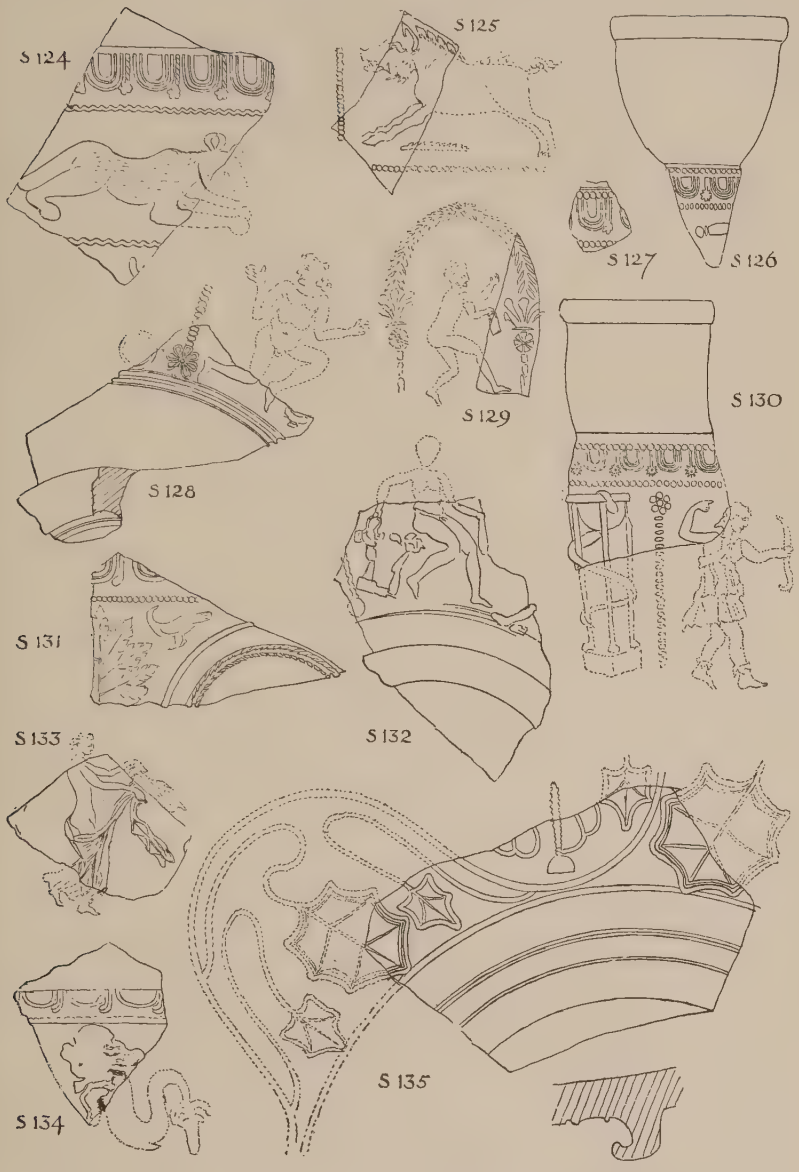

Fig. 77. Samian form 37. (½)

S 127.—Form 37. Ovolo with three-pronged tongue-terminal bent to L. A bead row above and below ovolo. South Gaulish.

S 128.—Form 37. Footstand and part of wall. Bead-row terminating in a well executed rosette as on a form 37 at Cannstatt (K. 1921, ii, 3).

The right leg and left foot of a nude figure (D. 359). Although this figure was used by CINNAMVS, the bowl appears to be pre-Antonine. Good yellowish-red glaze.

Period: Trajan-Hadrian.

S 129.—Form 37. Six-rayed rosette on a stalk, surmounted by palmette, above which is a curved series of pinnate leaves forming part of an arcade. Human figure, restored as a Mercury (Ludowici, type M. 46). Early second century (*cf.* S 204).

S 130.—Form 37. From the retentura. Deep plain band above the decoration.

Well modelled ovolo with double border and star-rosette terminal. The ovolo is bordered above and below by rather small beads.

Panel decoration, demarcated by a row of elliptical beads ending in a seven-beaded rosette.

In the panels are:—(1) Tripod (D. 1067 ADVOCISVS) and (2) *Diana* (D. 67, mould Lezoux, ALBVCIVS).

Lezoux ware.

This type of ovolo is rarely met with in the Antonine period. For this reason, notwithstanding the somewhat late figure-types, the piece may be assigned to the reign of Hadrian.

S 131.—Form 37. Broad ovolo with tongue which has a terminal bend to L; as in a CINNAMVS bowl at Wroxeter (B.F. Rep. ii, xiv, 24).

Beneath the ovolo, a bead-row.

Remains of a wreath, enclosing a medallion.

(1) *Bird in the field,* as on a CINNAMVS bowl at Rottweil (K. 1907, xx, 2).

(2) *Vine Leaf*, as on bowls, signed by CINNAMVS, at Newstead, ii. (C. 225, 7) and Vienna (K. *Rottweil*, 1912, xxx, 8).

Period: Hadrian-Antonine.

S 132.—Form 37. From the penultimate occupation-layer near Building "A". Panel decoration, demarcated by a wavy line ending in a rosette.

Nude, seated, male figure to R., with a club in the left hand.

This type is not illustrated in Déchelette but an almost exact parallel occurs at Wroxeter (B.-F. Rep. iv, xxvi, 1) on a bowl dated to the late first and early second century.

In both examples the figure probably represents a seated Hercules.

The footstand is well made.

Period: Trajanic.

S 133.—Form 37. *Danseuse* (D. 216, ADVOCISVS, ALBVCIVS, BANVVS, DOECCVS, IVLLINVS, SERVVS).

Good glaze and workmanship.

Period: *Hadrian*-Antonine.

S 134.—Form 37. Squat ovolo with adherent tongue, the terminal of which is bent to L.

The head of a dolphin.

Period: Hadrian-Antonine.

S 135.—Form 37. Winding scroll with polygonal leaves of late type (*cf.* C. 223, 5, Newstead ii; 225, 3, Newstead ii). Shallow fluting between the decoration and the footstand, which is of a somewhat early type. Glaze poor and worn. Period: *Hadrian*-Antonine.

Fig. 78.

S 136.—Form 37. Panel decoration, demarcated by wavy lines terminating in *astragali* and a *spiral bud.*

The wavy line ending in astragali occurs on a Lezoux bowl, 37, at Friedberg (O.R.L. iii, 36), and on a stamped bowl by LIBERTVS (K. Cannstatt, 1921, Text Figure, 4, 2).

In three panels the lower extremities of three figures, which have been restored as *Gladiators* (D. 582 and 583), a *nude man* (D. 347) and *Diana and the Large Hind* (D. 64). All these are Lezoux types.

Below the Gladiators are three detached two-bladed pinnate leaves.

The profile of the footstand is typical of Lezoux ware of the early second century (*cf.* K. *Cannstatt,* 1921, vi, 12, SILVINVS).

Fair glaze and paste.

Period: Trajan-*Hadrian.*

S 137.—Form 37. Panel decoration, demarcated by a bead-row with a seven-beaded rosette at lower juncture.

The panels contain :—

(1) *Diana and the Large Hind* (D. 64 ADVOCISVS, BANVVS, CINNAMVS, DECIMANVS, DIVIXTVS).

Only one leg of the hind is shown, as in the work of ADVOCISVS (Colchester) and OF ATT (Guildhall, London).

The Diana has the somewhat attenuated legs of the Trèves type (Fölzer, 477).

(2) *Cruciform ornament.* The lateral stalk ends in a pointed leaf, of South Gaulish type.

The upper space of the ornament contains an acanthus motif, a favourite ornament on both Lezoux and East Gaulish ware of the early part of the second century.

Poor glaze, with a finely pitted surface. Probably a product of the early period of Trèves.

Period: Hadrianic.

S 138.—Form 37. Free style decoration after the manner of PATERNVS. Compare with the Wingham bowl by this potter (O. & P. xii, 1) where the same *horse* (D. 157) *dog* (D. 932) and spiral ornaments are depicted. Closely similar free style treatment occurs at Newstead ii (C. 221, 4; 227, 1). Period: Hadrian-Antonine.

S 139.—Form 37. From filling of outer ditch at south gateway. Free style decoration.

(1) Panther?

(2) Head of stag.

(3) Hind quarters of horse galloping to R.

(4) Bear striding over conventionally represented rocks.

The design is demarcated below by a fine ridge.

Fair glaze and execution.

Period: probably Hadrianic.

S 140.—Form 37. From hut-floor north of new farmhouse. Ovolo with swollen terminal, bordered below by a wavy line.

Decoration in the form of arcades which contain :—

(1) *Venus* (D. 184 PVTRIV, CINNAMVS, DOECCVS).

(2) *Figure to L.*, probably a variant of D. 513, according to which it has been restored.

Behind the Venus there is a trace of an owl, as on a CINNAMVS bowl at Newstead (C. Pl. xliv).

Columns are seen close to each figure.

In each arcade is a sessile trefoil leaf somewhat similar to those depicted on a 37 of Hadrianic type at Newstead ii (C. 221, 4). Period: *Hadrian*-Antonine.

S 141.—Form 30. Panel decoration, demarcated by rows of large beads.

(1) *Perseus* (D. 146 CALETVS, CINNAMVS, SECVNDINVS). This type occurs in the Trajanic period at Gellygaer (W. xiii, 5) and Wroxeter (B.F. Rep. iv, xxv, 1) and in the Antonine period at Newstead (C. 223, 1). It is also found on Form 37 by CINNAMVS at Wels (K. *Rottweil* 1907, xx, 15).

(2) In divided metope, remains of demi-medallion with astragalus ornament at juncture.

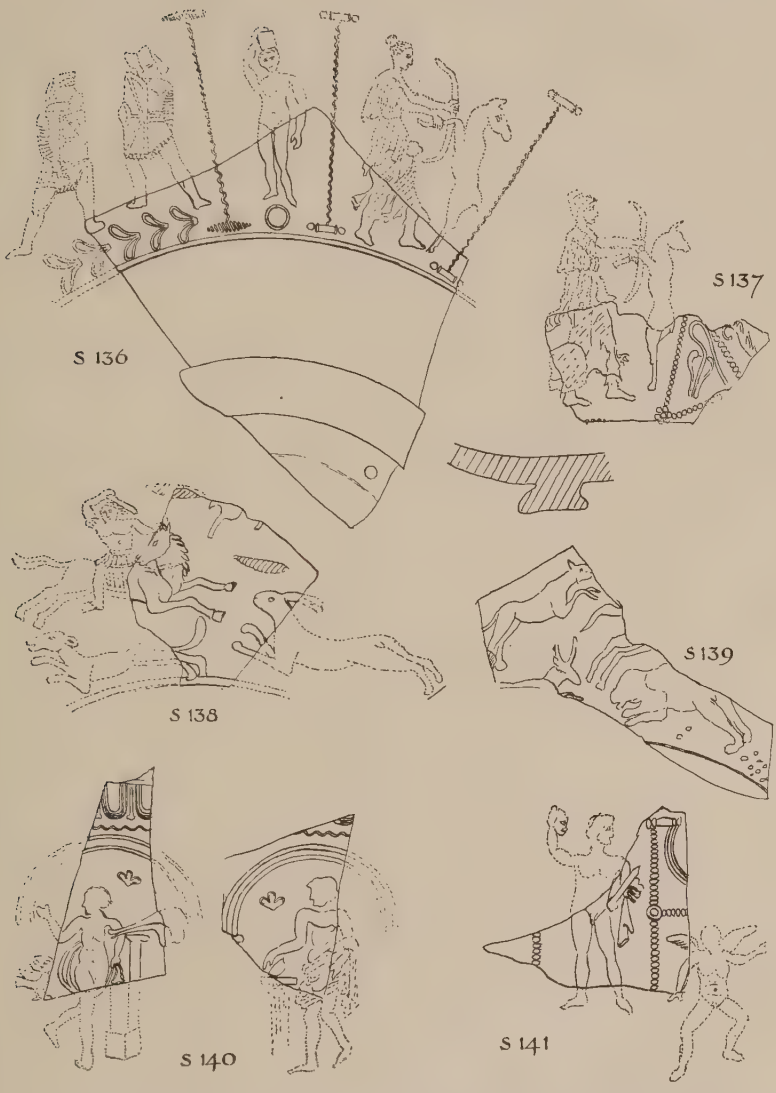

Fig. 78. Samian, mostly Lezoux ware, forms 37 and 30. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

(3) The wing and part of the arm of a *Cupid* (D. 236). A similar arrangement of divided metope with demi-medallion above and cupid beneath is seen on the Wels bowl, by CINNAMVS (K. *op. cit.*), and also on F. 37 at Newstead, by the same potter (C. xliv). This cupid occurs on Forms 30 by CINNAMVS at Colchester and Margidunum.

The decoration including the "ring-rosette" at the junction of the bead-rows is in the style of the potter CINNAMVS.

Fair glaze.

Period: Hadrian-Antonine.

Figs. 79 and 80.

These two figures represent a mass of pottery found approximately in a line down the centre of the large insula in the northern half of the retentura. It probably represents the rubbish which accumulated between the backs of two adjacent hutments. It will be observed that no piece is later than the time of Trajan.

S 142.—Form 37. Ovolo with three-pronged terminal. The tongue is adherent to the right side of "egg".

Panel decoration, demarcated by wavy lines, with rosettes at the junctures.

(1) In divided panel a *Lion to R.* (*cf.* D. 747, FLORVS) between *two upright stipuled leaves.* The lion occurs on forms 67 and 78 by CRVCVRO (K. 1919, 29).

The stipuled leaf has already been noted (see S 63).

The leaf, as depicted on this bowl, lacks the basal pinnate ornament of the older type, as found at Pompeii (A. 55) and in the work of IIVST (K. 1919, 44).

Beneath the lion, oblique wavy lines and arrowheads.

(2) *Diana and Small Hind* (D. 63a). The hind legs of the Hind are missing, due probably to a broken figure-stamp.

(3) In divided panel a *cruciform ornament* and a *goose with outstretched neck* as used by L. COSIVS (K. 1919, 25). This type of "nile-goose" also occurs in the work of the potters DARIBITVS, GERMANVS, LICINVS and VITALIS.

(4) *Victory holding an object in her left hand* (D. 482). This type occurs at Rottweil on a bowl in the style of L. COSIVS (K. *Rottenburg* ii, 7) and is a somewhat uncommon figure.

(5) The design is closed by a straight wreath, composed of repeated, overlapping cushion-like ornaments. Exactly similar ornaments with circular and corded centres, angular corners and lateral projections, occur on the bowl, Form 37, in the style of L. COSIVS at Rottweil (K. *op. cit*).

Fair glaze and modelling. The bowl may probably be attributed to L. COSIVS.

Period: Late Flavian.

S 143.—Form 37. Ovolo with three-pronged tongue-terminal, bent to the R. after the manner of BIRACILLVS (K 1919, 16). Panel decoration, demarcated by coarse wavy lines with rosettes at the junctures and occasional sessile leaves at the corners of the partitions. For similar sessile corner leaves see O. & P. xvi, 1, Bregenz Cellar-Find, 80–110 A.D.

(1) In divided panel (a) *Biga to R.* as on a bowl in the style of CORNVTVS (O. & P. xvi, 1 Bregenz Cellar-Find; K. *Cannstatt*, 1921, i, 8). (b) Remains of a festoon and bird to L.

(2) *Diana and the small hind* (D. 63a FLORVS), as on a bowl in the style of MERCATOR (O. & P. xvi, 2, Bregenz Cellar-Find).

(3) In divided panel, (a) *Biga to L*, as No. 1. (b) *Festoon*, with lateral tassels, containing a *bird to R.* with head turned back (*cf.* K. 1919, 16 BIRACILLVS; O. & P. xvi, 1, Bregenz Cellar-Find, where an exactly similar festoon is shown).

(4) *Victory pouring a libation* (D. 479) a late South Gaulish type which occurs in the Bregenz Cellar-Find (O. & P. xvi, 2).

(5) In divided panel, (a) *Hare to L.* (*cf.* O. & P. xvi, 1), a late South Gaulish type. (b) *Two Sileni* (D. 323).

(6) *Pan to R.* (D. 416) as used by OF MASCVI (K. Cannstatt, xi, 1). This type is more especially found on late South Gaulish ware (*cf.* K. *Rottweil* 1907, xii, 1; O. & P. xvi, 2, Bregenz Cellar-Find).

A straight, chevron wreath closes the design.

All the above types are found on the Sigillata of the Bregenz Cellar-Find (80–110 A.D.).

Fair glaze; rather coarse workmanship.

Period: Domitian-Trajan.

S 144.—Form 37. Three fragments. Blurred ovolo with pronged-terminal, bordered below by a wavy line.

From the wavy line hang sessile leaves, an arrangement which occurs on work in the style of GERMANVS (K. *Rottweil* 1912, xiii, 13) and on a bowl by BVTRIO (O. & P. viii, 5).

Satyr or Dancing Faun to L. (*cf.* D. 253 and 352).

(2) *Silenus* (D 323) in an arcade.

These types have already been described.

(3) *Cruciform* ornament of rather late type.

All three pieces have an internal groove. Period: Late Flavian.

S 145.—Form 37. Free style decoration after the manner of GERMANVS. Period: Flavian.

S 146.—Form 37. Squat ovolo with truncated and finely serrated tongue-terminal.

There is no demarcating *motif* in the form of a wavy line or bead-row between the ovolo and the design. All stamped bowls by GERMANVS, of the Form 37, which have been illustrated, have this truncated and finely serrated tongue-terminal and this treatment appears to be peculiar to him.

Further, he consistently, in his Forms 37, avoided the use of any demarcating *motif* between the ovolo and the design, a practice which was not followed by any other first century potter who made this form. Examples of this ovolo are figured in Knorr, *Rottweil* 1907, Plates vi, vii, viii.

Scroll decoration and terminal spiral bud, as used by GERMANVS (K. *Rottweil* 1907, viii., 2, 5, 12) and other Flavian potters. On the scroll is seen a bifid 'tendril-union' of late type.

Fair glaze and execution.

That the bowl was almost certainly made by the potter GERMANVS is indicated by the character of the ovolo. Period: Flavian.

S 147.—Form 37. Zonal decoration, divided by a coarse wavy line.

In the lower zone a coarse imitation of the free-style of GERMANVS, composed of alternating trees and animals (*cf.* K. *Rottweil*, 1907, viii, 1). The trees have curved branches and coarsely toothed leaves.

Bear to L. (*cf.* D. 818); a somewhat close imitation of a smaller type which was used by MASCLVS (B.M., M. 406) and GERMANVS (K. *Rottweil*, 1907, iv, 1).

This bear occurs in the Bregenz Cellar-Find (34). Coarse workmanship.

The vessel is probably a late product of the GERMANVS School. Period: *Domitian*-Trajan.

S 148.—Form 37. Ovolo with three-pronged terminal bent to L., bordered below by a wavy line.

Zonal decoration. In the upper zone a *boar to L.*, striding over a blade of grass and facing a *fan-tailed plant.*

A central, straight wreath, bordered above and below by wavy lines, divides the two zones. Period: Flavian.

S 149.—Form 37. Ovolo with rosette terminal and tongue adhering to the L. of 'egg'. Panel decoration, demarcated by coarse wavy lines with rosettes at the junctures and occasional corner tendrils.

(1) *Cruciform ornament.* The impression is taken from an imperfect stamp, as shown by the disconnected character of the ornamentation in the upper space.

(2) *Divided panel* containing (a) *Bestiarius and Bull.* The bestiarius (D. 595) and bull (D. 898) occur in the work of MERCATOR (K. 1919, 57). The bull was also depicted by GERMANVS (K. *Rottweil*, 1907, vi, 3).

(b) *Boar to L.* (*cf.* D. 837). A closely similar boar occurs in the work of COSIVS RVFVS (K. 1919, 24) GERMANVS (K., 1919, Pl. 24, 24a) and PRIMVS (K. 1919, 67). The same type is found at Newstead I. (C. Pls. xli and xliii).

(3) The upper partition of a divided panel containing *two dogs* facing a *sitting hare.*

This type of hare was used by GERMANVS (K., 1919, 39 Form 78, Windisch), BIRACILLVS and L.C. VIRILIS (K., 1919, 16 and 27).

(4) *Bacchante* with basket on head and an object in right hand. The attitude is closely similar to that of the Silenus (D. 323) but the type is different. The two types occur on a bowl, Form 30, at Rottweil (K. 1907, xii, 2) and the Bacchante, alone, on a late South Gaulish bowl, Form 37, at Köngen (K. *Cannstatt*, x, 7).

Fair glaze; coarse execution.

Period: Domitian-Trajan.

S 150.—Form 37. Ovolo blurred.

Zonal decoration, demarcated by coarse wavy lines.

In the upper zone, a continuous festoon with a four-bladed pendant.

In the lower zone, which is divided into panels by coarse wavy lines with terminal rosettes are:—

(1) *Stag to R.* (*cf.* D. 857 Montans) over a blade of grass.

(2) Beneath the stag, oblique wavy lines.

(3) *Lion to L.*, as used by M. CRESTIO (K. 1919, 28, also text-fig. 17, E), GERMANVS (*op. cit*, 35) and SABINVS (*op. cit* 69).

This lion occurs also on Form 29 by SEVERVS at Rottweil (K., 1907, ii, 1), on Form 78 by GERMANVS at Vindonissa (K 1919, 39 W), at Burladingen *circa* 85–90 A.D. (K. 1919, 99 B) and in the Bregenz Cellar-Find, 80–110 A.D. (31). The type was copied by CINNAMVS (D. 752).

(4) Beneath the lion is a panel containing vertical oval ornaments.

(5) *Lion to R.*, with tail round leg, exactly as in the Bregenz Cellar-Find (12).

(6) Beneath the lion, a panel containing oblique wavy lines. A decadent straight wreath closes the design.

Poor glaze and workmanship. Period: Domitian-Trajan.

S 151.—Form 37. Zonal decoration, divided by a straight wreath of repeated trifid leaves. The wreath is bordered above and below by wavy lines. This scheme of decoration is frequently met with in the Flavian period. (*cf.* A. *Pompeii*, 42–45, 49; C. *Newstead*, i, 211, 5).

(1) In the upper zone, a continuous festoon with intervening tassel.

(2) In the lower zone are a *Dog and speckled Hare* separated by a *fan-tailed plant.* A similar dog and hare occur on forms 37 at Pompeii (A. 40, 42, 49, 61). A similar dog and fan-tailed plant were used by MERCATOR (K. 1919, 57 H). The same scheme of decoration, composed of alternating fan-tailed plants and animals is found at Pompeii (A. 36 RVFINVS, 51, 57, 77) and Newstead i (C. 211, 5). A detached stalk and leaf is seen underneath the hare, a not uncommon *motif* in the Flavian period (*cf.* A. *Pompeii*, 52; C. *Newstead* i, 213, 7). Almost an exact counterpart of this scheme is seen on the upper frieze of a form 29 by PVDENS at Rottweil (K. 1919, 68). Both dog and speckled hare occur in the work of M. CRESTIO (K. 1919, Text-fig. 17) and VITALIS (K. 1919, 82).

The design is closed by a narrow ridge.

Period: Flavian.

S 152.—Form 37. Blurred ovolo with rosette terminal.

Rinceau decoration. The stalks of the scroll terminate in large pointed leaves, with serrated borders In the lower concavity of the scroll is a palm tree and on either side of it is a

(1) *Dancing Pan* (D. 423) and–

(2) *A Satyr* (*cf.* D. 235 and 352). Both these types have been described.

"Nile-geese" are seen amidst the scroll.

The bifurcation of the stalks of the scroll is masked by a late type of "tendril-union" with trifid terminals, as used by L. C. VIRILIS and MERCATOR.

A design, nearly identical to the above occurs at Rottweil (K. 1912, xxi, 1).

The same pointed leaf occurs in the work of BIRACILLVS (K. 1919, 16), COELIVS (*op. cit*, 23) and M. CRESTIO (*op. cit*, Text-fig. 36).

The leaf is an evident copy of an earlier type, as used by MASCLVS (O. & P. viii, 2).

Period: Late Flavian.

S 153.—Form 37. Neatly formed lip.

Ovolo with three-pronged terminal, bent to R. as in the work of BIRACILLVS.

The ovolo is bordered below by a raised line. Free-style decoration, composed of alternating trees and animals.

(1) The trees have curved branches ending in spiral buds, after the manner of GERMANVS (K. *Rottweil*, 1907, viii, 5, 12) and GERMANI F. SER (Fritsch, *Baden-Baden*, Fig. 116).

(2) *Stag to R.* (D. 859, Form 29, MERCATOR) galloping over rocks, with ? an arrow in his back.

This stag also occurs in the work of CALVVS, OF CEN, COELIVS, IVSTVS. MEDDILLVS, PASSENVS and SASMONOS (K. 1919, 18, 22, 23, 44, 54, 62, 70).

(3) *Hind quarters of a lion* (*cf.* K. *Rottweil* 1907, v, 1 GERMANVS) striding over rocks.

(4) Straight wreath of repeated trifid leaves, as used by MERCATOR (K. 1919, 57 G).

Beneath the wreath, the remains of a stamp, ? part of an R reversed.

Fair glaze and workmanship. Period: Flavian.

S 154.—Form 37. Plain, somewhat narrow, rim with fluting above the ovolo, which has a three-pronged terminal. Panel decoration, demarcated by coarse wavy lines, with occasional rosettes and corner-tendrils at the junctures. The ornamentation consists of:—

(1) Cruciform ornament.

(2) *Diana and Small Hind* (D. 63).

(3) In divided panel (a) Festoon with single tassel, containing a *bird to L. with head turned back*, a common South Gaulish type which was used by BIRACILLVS, PASSENVS, (K. 1919, 16 and 62) and other first century potters.

A similar bird in a similar festoon occurs on a bowl signed by BIRACILLVS (K. *Rottweil*, 1907, xv, 5) and in the Bregenz Cellar-find (O. & P. xvi, 1).

(b) Beneath the bird is seen a *Dancing Pan* (D. 423) between two inverted tassels.

(4) *Victory pouring a libation* (D. 479).

(5) In divided panel, (a) Festoon as in No. 3 containing the same bird, reversed. Beneath the bird, (b) traces of a satyr (D. 253 & 352).

(6) In upper compartment of a divided panel, *a kneeling archer* (D. 168) and a *fan-tailed plant*.

The above figure-types have already been described.

Poor glaze and workmanship. Period: *Domitian*-Trajan.

Fig. 81.

S 155.—? Form 30. *Rinceau* with well executed rosette and bead tendril-union. To left a leaflet, probably part of a pinnate wreath. The whole design is in the style of MASCLVS and his imitators (*cf.* O. & P. viii, 2; ix, 5). Period: Early Flavian.

S 156.—Form 30. Found in the praetentura in the earliest stratum, underlying a second stratum which contained Samian Form 29. The cylindrical decorated bowl.

Panel decoration demarcated by wavy lines.

(1) Vertical rows of arrow-heads.

(2) The ithyphallic scene depicted on the bowl (*cf.* D. 315 and 333) also occurs on a Form 30, in marbled ware, by the Nero-Vespasian potter CALVS (K. 1919, 17). The group is not infrequent in work of the late Flavian period and is found at Rottweil (K. 1912, xxvi, 4; xxvii, 1, 5, 6), Rottenburg (K. v, 9) and in the Bregenz Cellar (8 and 11, style of CORNVTVS; 27, style of COSIVS).

Underneath the flute-player are three arrow-heads, and in front of his feet is an upright swordlike stipuled leaf (*cf.* S 63, 178, 201). Good glaze. Period: Flavian.

S 157.—Form 30. From the (first-century) occupation-layer of the praetentura. Grooved interior. Ovolo with three-pronged terminal. Panel decoration, demarcated by wavy lines ending in rosettes.

Tail of a dog and head of a man.

Fair workmanship. Period: Late Flavian.

S 158.—Form 67. Part of the plain band, below the rim, and decorated wall of a globular beaker. Two horizontal girth-grooves divide the plain from the decorated portions.

Foliage ornament (*cf.* O.& P. xxi, 8, 10).

See also S 195. Period: Flavian.

S 159.—Form 78. Panel decoration, demarcated by a coarse wavy line.

(1) Body and legs of a nude figure to R. with right hand on thigh, probably a cupid as used by MEDDILLVS and SECVNDVS (K. 1919, 54A, Rottweil; 73, Mainz; 96, Rottweil).

(2) Festoon with central spiral ending in a rosette and an obliquely pendent tassel.

Thick ware; poor glaze and workmanship. Period: Domitianic.

S 160.—Form 78. Fragment found near Building "A". It shows the usual horizontal grooving above the decoration.

A continuous festoon with pendent tassels covers the greater part of the wall of the vessel.

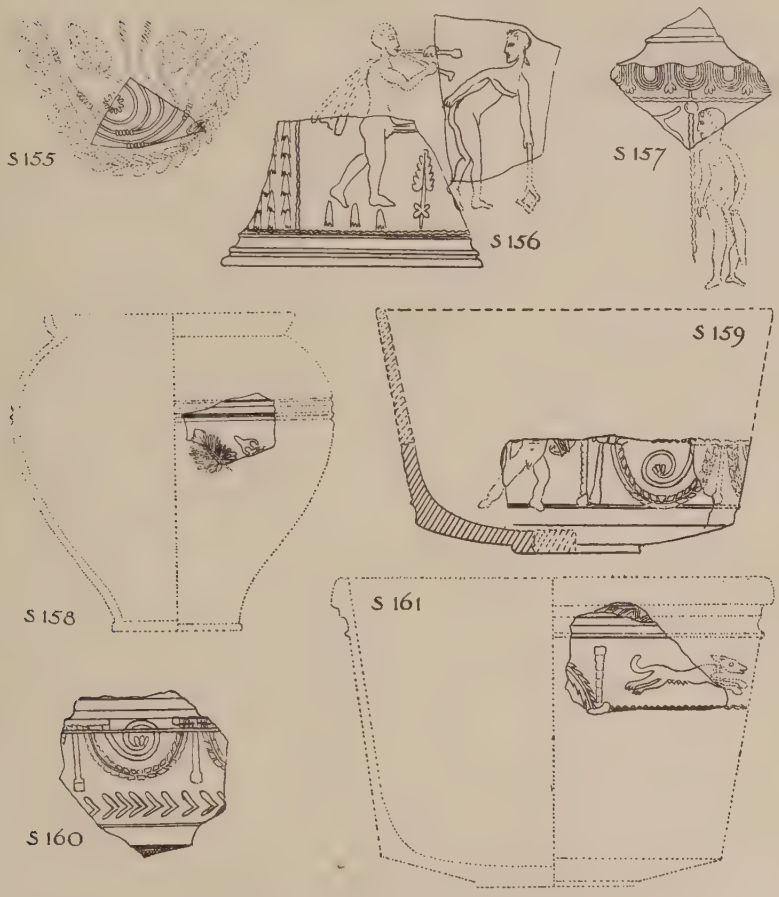

Fig. 81. Samian forms 30 (S 155-157), 67 (S 158), and 78 (S 159-161). ($\frac{1}{2}$)

A straight, chevron, wreath forms a lower border to the design.

The treatment is somewhat similar to that on a Form 78 at Rottweil (K. 1907, xvi, 1).

Festoon decoration either continuous or detached is not uncommon on this form (Ritt. *Hofheim* II, xxxii, 20; K. *op. cit*, xvi., i).

Thick ware, rather poor glaze and execution.

The example is comparable with similar forms occurring at Burladingen (K. 1919, 99 D, *circa* 85-90 A.D.) and Cannstatt (K. 1919, text-fig. 22). Period: Domitianic.

S 161.—Form 78. Nearly cylindrical decorated bowl with slightly slanting wall, and without lip and definite footstand. This type is especially characteristic of the Flavian period, and did not survive the reign of Trajan.

Part of the normal horizontal fluting which forms an upper border to the design. Rim thickened, as in a bowl in the style of GERMANVS (O. & P. xxi, 3). Decoration in panels. *Bitch* to R., as employed by

MEDDILLVS (K. 1919, 54A, Rottweil).

PASSENVS (K. 1919, 62, 31, Mainz).

SASMONOS (K. 1919, 70, 2).

SECVNDVS (K. 1919, 73, 26) and

The potter of the Large Rosette (A. 75, Pompeii).

To the left, a festoon upside down. Period: Flavian.

Fig. 82.

This group represents the pottery from the *latest* occupation-layer in the praetentura, and it will be observed that the latest sherd is dated *Trajan*-Hadrian.

S 162.—Form 29. Upper frieze showing *rinceau* decoration, as on the same form by FRONTINVS in the Guildhall Museum. 'Tendril-union' composed of three beads as on F. 29 by FRONTINVS at Kettering. The scroll is bordered above and below by rows of rather large beads.

This type of wreath is closely approximated by examples found at Pompeii and Newstead I.

Dull glaze. Period: Flavian.

S 163.—Form 42. Bowl with rounded wall, curved rim, overhanging lip, which also projects upwards, and strap-handles.

Three examples of this type were found. The rims were plain in two examples whilst in that illustrated the rim is decorated *en barbotine* (*cf.* O. & P. liv, 1, 2, 3).

They are all of good glaze and workmanship, and may be dated to the Flavian period.

This bowl was manufactured during the Domitian-Hadrian period.

The marks of the Flavian potter SABINVS and the Domitian-Trajan potter NICEPHOR have been found on

this type, as also those of BIGA FEC and BONOXVS, both of whom were at work in the early second century.

S 164.—Form 37. A wavy line.

Basal straight wreath of the BIRACILLVS and MERCATOR type.

Much worn. Period: Late Flavian, possibly Domitian-Trajan.

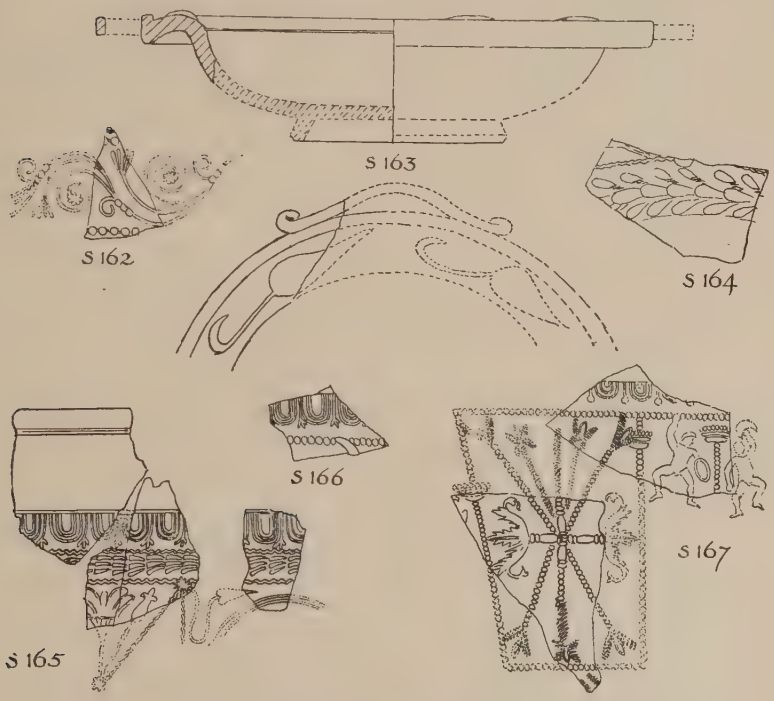

Fig. 82. Samian from the latest floor in the praetentura, east of the bath building. (½)

S 165.—Form 37. Ovolo with three-pronged terminal bent to L.

Beneath, a straight wreath of three wedge-shaped leaves which is bordered above and below by wavy lines.

Panel decoration composed of alternating cruciform ornaments and medallions. Period: Flavian.

S 166.—Form 37. Ovolo with three-pronged terminal bent to R. Period: Flavian.

S 167.—Form 37. Ovolo with rosette terminal. Panel decoration,

demarcated by bead-rows on which are situated crown-like ornaments.

(1) Large cruciform ornament, the lateral stems of which are composed of astragali which terminate in acanthus leaves, as on a bowl stamped IOENALIS F. in the London Museum.

Acanthus leaves combined with astragali occur as elements of the St. Andrew's cross in the work of the early East Gaulish potters (see B.M. M. 1206, 1334).

(2) *Small warrior with shield to R.* (D. 140 CARANTINVS of Lezoux). On a Form 37 in the Guildhall Museum this warrior is faced by another carrying a pelta shield. The arm of this warrior is preserved and the figure restored accordingly.

(3) Trace of a basal wreath.

Fair glaze and execution. Period: *Trajan*-Hadrian.

Fig 83.

This group represents the pottery from the *latest* hut-floor of a series immediately north of Building 'A", outside the fort. It will be observed that the latest sherd is dated *Hadrian*-Antonine.

S 168.—Form 37. Ovolo with circular tongue-terminal, bordered below by a bead-row.

(1) Portion of a vine-scroll as S 169.

(2) Straight wreath of large (rams') horn-like leaves with beaded borders. The wreath is not continuous, being interrupted by simple festoons.

It is bordered above and below by bead-rows.

This type of wreath has already been noticed.

(3) The design is closed by a row of repeated concentric circles with beaded borders, as used by IANVARIS (B.-F. *Wroxeter*, Rep. ii, xiii, 15) and IOENALIS (Lond. Mus.). See Wroxeter, Rep. i, Fig. 12, for a similar combination of a vine-scroll over concentric circles, on a bowl found in a deposit dated to 90-110 or 120 A.D.

The circles are bordered above and below by bead-rows.

Good workmanship. Period: Trajanic.

S 169.—Form 37. Ovolo with twisted stem and rosette terminal, bordered below by a wavy line.

The chief element of the design is a vine-scroll bordered by two 'milled' continuous lines, somewhat in the style of IANVS.

The junction between the lower and upper halves of these double lines is marked by astragali, on the right side.

Annular ornaments in the upper part of the field; seven-beaded rosettes in the lower part of the field. The vine-scroll consists of a winding stalk, from which bunches of grapes and tendrils depend. In the scroll a bird is depicted, picking grapes. The vine-leaf is distinctly naturalistic.

The general scheme is that of D. 1148, which is, however, much more conventional.

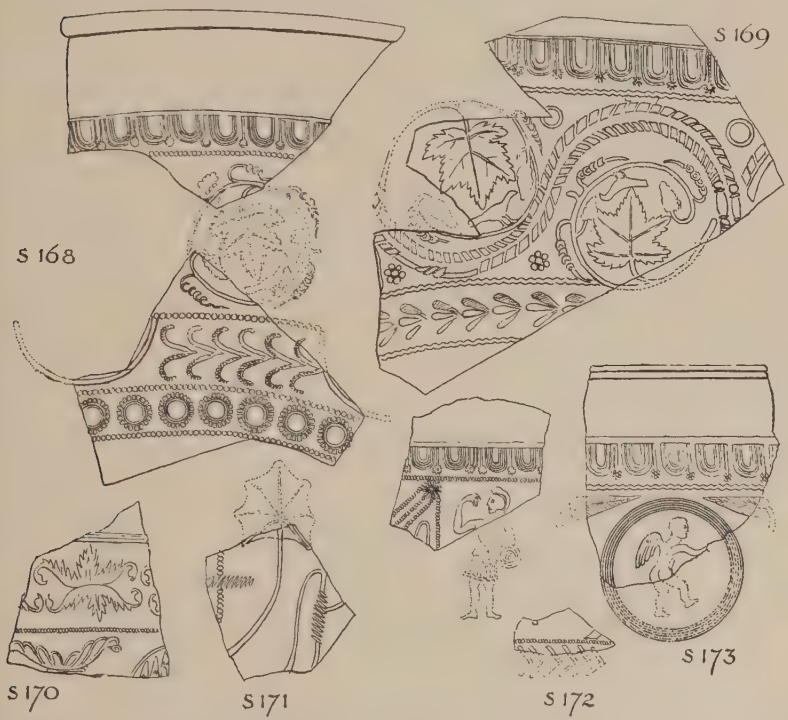

Fig. 83. Samian, from the latest hut-floor outside the fort, north of Building "A". (½)

Nearly similar vine-scrolls occur at Cannstatt (K. V. 9 and 1921, vi, 3) and are there dated to the Trajan-Hadrian period.

This scroll also occurs at Niederberg (O. R. L., 2A), a fort first built about 100 A.D.

At Wroxeter (B.-F. Rep. i, Pl. xv, 14) the same vine-scroll, with a similar bird within the scroll, occurs on a form 37 dated *circa* 100 A.D.

The design is closed by a straight wreath of three leaves in repeated series.

Good, but badly preserved, workmanship.

The definitely naturalistic character of the work suggests a Trajanic rather than Hadrianic date.

S 170.—Form 37. Portion of the plain band showing horizontal ridging.

Aberrant ovolo in the form of two superimposed acanthus leaves, repeated in series.

This acanthus 'ovolo' closely resembles one found at Wroxeter (B.-F. Rep. i, xv, 14) on a bowl dated *circa* 100 A.D.

Below the ovolo is a row of very fine beads of the BIRRANTVS and IOENALIS type.

(1) *Acanthus leaf* as used by IOENALIS.

(2) Remains of a scroll, the lower concavity of which contains arrow-heads.

On the IOENALIS bowl at Colchester the same types of acanthus leaf, scroll and arrow-heads occur in juxta-position.

Acanthus *motifs* are particularly associated with ware of the Luxeuil type (*cf.* O. & P. xvii, 1; xxviii, 12, form 29 RANTO; B.M. M. 1206, 1441).

Worn glaze and workmanship. Period: Trajanic.

S 171.—Form 37. Remains of a scroll decoration with pentagonal leaf. Vertical bead-row with a spiral cross-shaft.

Probably Lezoux fabric of the period *Hadrian*-Antonine.

S 172.—Form 30.—Ovolo with rosette terminal. A join in the ovolo is indicated by two tongues close together.

Panel decoration, demarcated by rows of very fine beads with a well marked rosette at the juncture

This class of fine beading was used by the potters BIRRANTVS (Behrens, *Katalog Bingen* 1918, 12, 4) and IOENALIS (Colchester). See also an early CD Potter, Fig. 86, 3.

It occurs on ware of Luxeuil type (B.M. M. 1441) and in the Trajanic period at Cannstatt (K. 1921, ii, 16).

(1) Cruciform ornament, the diagonals of which are composed of three parallel lines of fine beads, as in a IOENALIS bowl (London, L.M.).

(2) *Figure to L.* with right hand uplifted and helmet on head, restored as D. 106.

(3) A row of fine beads and a straight, chevron, wreath close the design.

This type of wreath, in association with fine beads, is found as a demarcating *motif* on the IOENALIS bowl, at Colchester.

Good workmanship. Probably of Early East Gaulish origin. Period: Trajanic.

S 173.—Form 37. Neatly moulded lip and shallow plain band above the decoration.

Ovolo with beaded rosette, bordered below by a wavy line.

In a medallion, a *cupid to R.*, closely similar to D. 268 and to those used by VANDERIO and VITALIS (K. 1919, 80, 83). This cupid occurs at Pompeii (A. 60).

Partly encircling the medallion are two pointed and serrated leaves, as used by COELIVS (K. 1919, 23) CALVS (K. 1919, 17) and other Flavian potters.

Medallions partially encircled with lanceolate leaves are not uncommon (*cf.* A. Pompeii 60; K. 1919, 22 OF CEN), but the occurrence of the pointed and serrated leaf in this situation is somewhat rare.

Thin ware, good glaze and workmanship. Period: Flavian.

Figs. 84 and 85.

This group represents the penultimate occupation-layer outside the fort in the vicinity of Building "A". It will be observed that only one sherd is likely to be as late as Hadrian.

S 174.—Form 37. Ovolo, with rosette terminal, bordered below by a wavy line.

Rinceau decoration, composed of a large scroll, the lower concavities of which are filled with upright plant ornaments.

(a) The stalks of the scroll terminate in rosettes and *large pointed leaves with serrated borders.* The body of the leaf is plain, with the exception of a central mid-rib.

This type of leaf is an early one and was used by MASCLVS (K. 1919, 98A; K. *Rottweil* 1907, xiii, 2; B.M. M. 406) and IVCVNDVS and VANDERIO (K. 1919, 43 and 80).

The general arrangement of the Brecon scroll is, however, somewhat later.

A 'tendril union' composed of two astragali, similar to that on a bowl in the style of BIRACILLVS (K. *Rottweil*, 1907, xv, 2), is seen.

The scheme of decoration is very similar to those shown on bowls of Domitian type at Rottweil (K. 1912, xxi), but here the whole body of the leaf is striated, as usually occurring in the late Flavian period.

(b) *Two birds to R.* and *L.* surmount the terminal rosettes. These birds are frequently met with in the Flavian period.

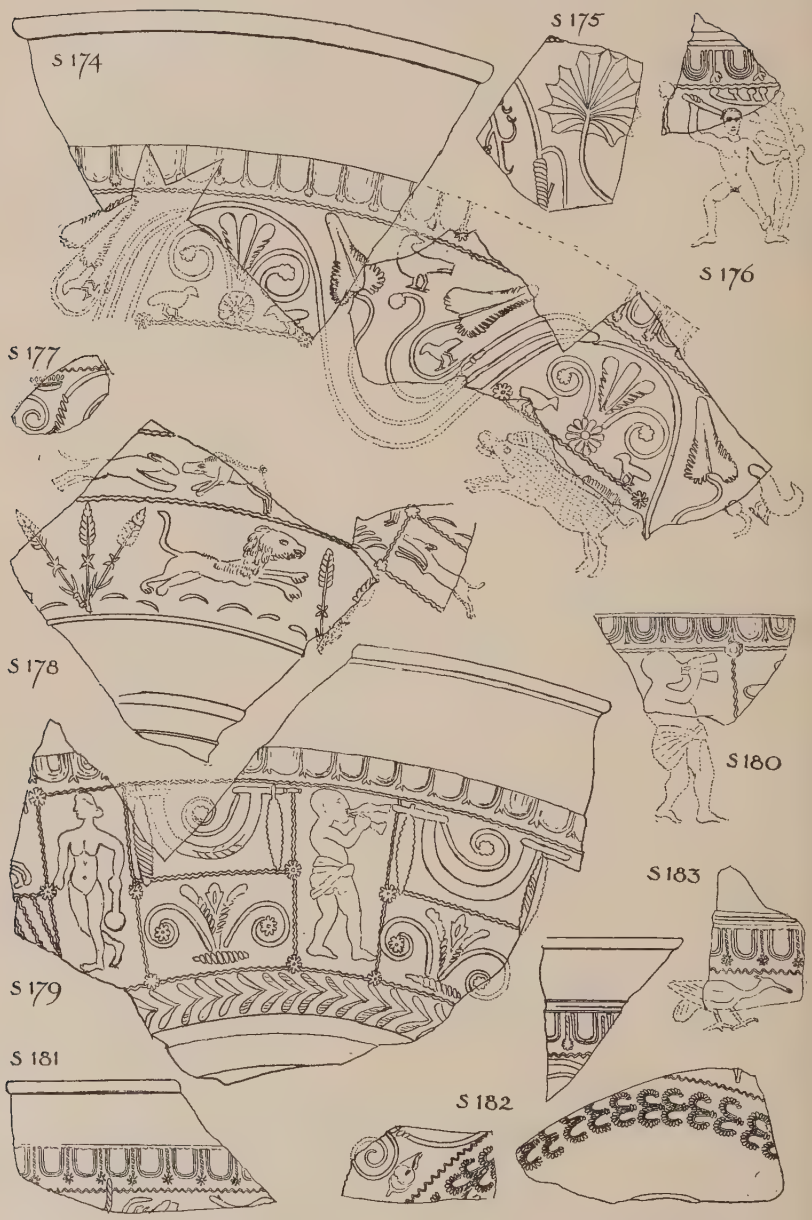

Fig. 84. Samian from the penultimate occupation-layer adjoining Building "A", outside the fort. (½)
(For associated Samian and coarse wares see Figs. 85 and 94.)

They occur at Pompeii (A. 44) and in later South Gaulish work at Bregenz (O. & P. xvi, 1).

(c) In the concavities of the scroll are two *upright plants* composed of three striated leaves and curved laterals ending in rosettes. At the base of the plant is a large rosette. (cf. A. *Pompeii* 53; K. 1919, 25 CORNVTVS; K. *Rottweil*, 1907, xv, 2; Brecon, S 179).

Beneath the plants are wavy lines ending in rosettes, with two birds *vis à vis*.

(d) The remains of a Boar to L.

Good glaze and fair execution. Period: Flavian.

S 175.—Form 37. Well-modelled polygonal leaf and remains of a large scroll. Trace of a bead-row. Period: Hadrianic.

S 176.—Form 37. Ovolo with three-pronged terminal, bent to R.

Panel decoration, demarcated by wavy lines with a rosette at the juncture.

Hercules and Hydra (D. 468, MERCATO), a type which also occurs in the work of BIRACILLVS (K. 1919, 16).

The following examples should be noted:—B.M. M. 412; K. *Rottweil* 1912, xxvii, 1, 4; K. *Cannstatt*, xi, 7.

This type appears in the Bregenz Cellar-Find (18 style of MERCATOR, 28 style of COSIVS). Generally speaking, the type is characteristic of late South Gaulish work. Period: Late Flavian.

S 177.—Form 37. Zig-zag line, scroll, and crown in the field. The latter is frequent in ware of the Luxeuil type. Period: Domitian-*Trajan*.

S 178.—Form 37. Zonal decoration, demarcated by wavy lines.

(1) In the upper zone:—(a) *Dog to R.*, as used in the Flavian period by IVCVNDVS (K. 1919, Text-fig. 45 B).

The type occurs in the Bregenz Cellar (31), style of COSIVS. (b) *Boar to L.*, as in the Bregenz Cellar (33), style of COSIVS. (c) *Dog to L.*, as used by PVDENS (K. 1919, 68, Form 29) and FLAVIVS GERMANVS (K. 1919, Text-fig. 20, Form 29) and as occurring in the Bregenz Cellar (9, style of CORNVTVS).

(2) In lower zone:—(a) *Lion to R.* (*cf.* D. 747) striding over detached blades of grass. Closely similar lions are depicted by GERMANVS and PRIMVS (K. 1919, 36 A and B, and 67 K); (b) *an upright plant* is situated behind and also in front of the lion. It is composed of three triangularly arranged, stipuled and pointed leaves (*cf.* K. *Rottweil*, 1912, xxiii, 2).

Detached blades of grass beneath running animals occur at Pompeii (A. 57, 77) Rottweil (K. 1912, xxiii, 2, 8) and Newstead (C. 205, 11).

Dull glaze. Fair execution. Period: Flavian.

S 179.—Form 37. Ovolo with tongue adherent to L of "egg" and three-pronged terminal bent to R.

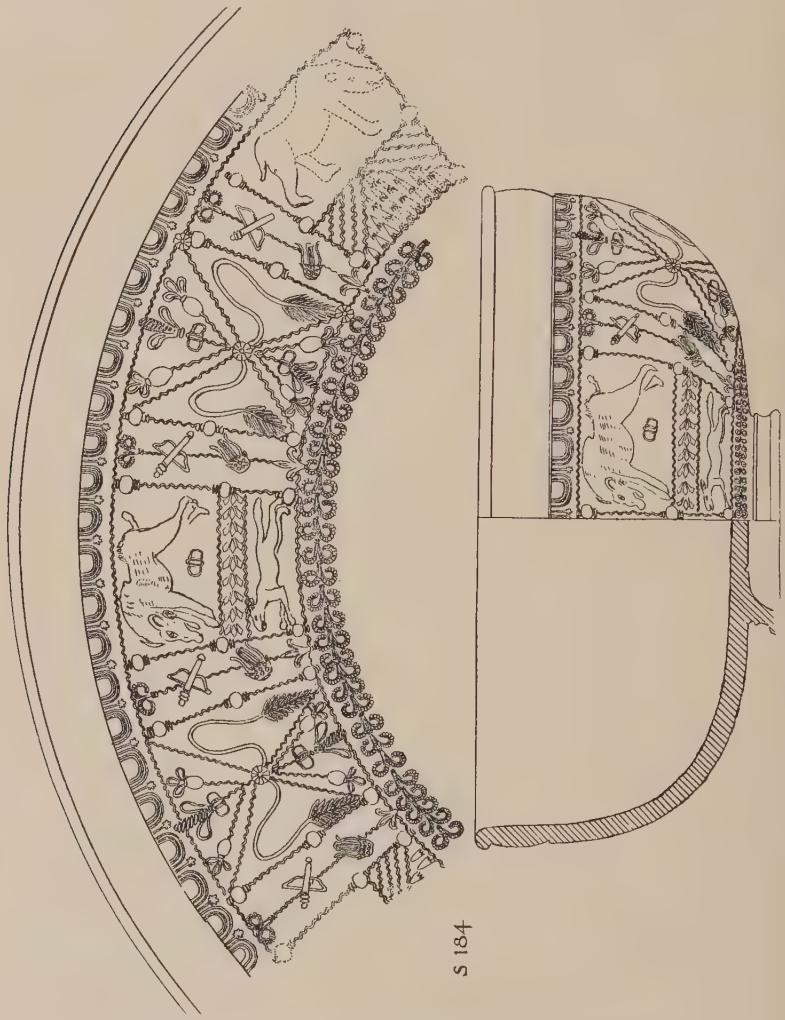

Fig. 85. "GD" bowl from same group as Figs. 84 and 94. (½)

Panel decoration, demarcated by wavy lines with rosettes at the junctures.

(1) In divided panel:—(a) The hind legs of a dog; (b) oblique wavy lines.

(2) In panel, a *nude woman* (Venus) *carrying a mirror in her left hand* (D. 203). The figure occurs on a form 37 in the Bregenz Cellar (21), in the style of MERCATOR.

(3) In divided panel:—(a) Festoon with two spiral-bud pendents; (b) *Upright palmate plant* with curved laterals ending in rosettes, closely similar to that on a bowl in the style of BIRACILLVS (K. *Rottweil* 1907 xv, 2).

Approximately similar ornaments occur at Pompeii (A. 53) and Druisheim (K. 1919, 25 CORNVTVS).

(4) In panel, *Silenus playing the double flute* (D. 310). This type has already been noticed but it may be pointed out that the figure is especially frequent on late South Gaulish fabric (Bregenz Cellar-Find, 13 style of CORNVTVS and GERMANVS, 23 style of COSIVS).

(5) Divided panel, as No. 3.

A straight, chevron wreath closes the design.

Period: Late Flavian.

S 180.—Form 37. Ovolo with pronged terminal.

Panel decoration, demarcated by a wavy line ending in a rosette. *Silenus* playing the double flute (D. 310). This Silenus was depicted by GERMANVS (K. *Rottwei* 1912, xv, 4, 9, 10, 11). The type is however more frequent in late South Gaulish fabric (K. *Rottweil* 1912, xviii, 1; *Rottenburg* iv, 1; O. & P. xvi, 3 Bregenz Cellar-Find).

Poor glaze and execution. Period: *Domitian*-Trajan.

S 181.—Form 37. Small lip and narrow plain band above the decoration. Ovolo with a single border, twisted tongue and rosette terminal. Zig-zag line. Luxeuil type.

Good workmanship. Period: Domitian-*Trajan.*

S 182.—Form 37. Neatly formed lip. Narrow plain band above the decoration, showing two horizontal ridges immediately above the ovolo.

Ovolo with a single border; the stem of the tongue is twisted and terminates in a rosette (*cf.* B.M. M. 1514, and the Brecon examples S 181, 183).

Beneath the ovolo is a zig-zag line and the remains of a scroll.

The scroll is bordered below by a fine zig-zag line.

The design is closed by a straight wreath of repeated (rams') horn-like leaves with beaded borders (*cf.* B.M. M. 1441, and the Brecon examples S 45, 184).

The incidence of this wreath has already been noticed.

Luxeuil type. Good glaze and execution. Period: Domitian-*Trajan.*

S 183.—Form 37. Horizontal ridges above ovolo.

Ovolo with a single border, twisted tongue and terminal rosette. Zig-zag line. *Crane to R.* (*cf.* D. 1001, 1002 and Fig. 86a), a type which was subsequently used by CERIALIS of Rheinzabern (K. *Rottenburg*, XVII. 1).

Good modelling. Luxeuil type. Period: Domitian-*Trajan.*

S 184.—Form 37. *The "ꝺD" bowl.*

Light red glaze; fair workmanship.

Small and neatly formed lip; narrow plain band above the decoration. Ovolo with two borders to the "egg" and rosette tongue-terminal. Panel decoration, demarcated by wavy lines.

(1) Oblique wavy lines and arrow-heads, as in South Gaulish fabric.

(2) Upright wavy line with a central and terminal astragalus. Each astragalus has a swollen central bead. This class of astragalus is characteristic of early East Gaulish ware. It occurs more particularly on ware of the Luxeuil type (*cf.* O. & P. XVII, 1 ? RANTO; Fölzer, I 3, 7, 8, 9).

(3) Wavy line rising from a trifid leaf and ending in a ram's-horn ornament, as used by RANTO (O. & P. *op. cit*). This horn-bladed terminal is also seen in the straight wreath which closes the design. Terminals of this kind occur in Luxeuil fabric (*cf.* B.M. M. 1102, 1141). Across this wavy line are placed:—(a) *a lyre*, approximately similar to D. 1100, and B.M. M. 1301; (b) a *bow and ? quiver* (D. 1104, mould Lezoux; B.M. M. 1301). Both these types occur on an early second century bowl in the London Museum.

(4) Cruciform ornament, bordered by two upright wavy lines with central and terminal astragali, as No. 2.

The diagonals diverge from a central, rayed, rosette. (a) In the upper space, a vertical wavy line terminates in a trifid leaf, the central element of which is spirally ornamented. This class of leaf-terminal occurs on ware of Luxeuil type (*cf.* B.M. M. 1102).

At the junction of the wavy line and terminal leaf is placed the monogram ꝺD.

Two lateral wavy lines ending in elliptical berries and trilobed leaves complete the design in the upper space.

(b) In the lower space the same ornamentation is seen, the monogram ꝺD being repeated.

(c) In the lateral spaces are curved stalks ending in serrated and pointed, pendent leaves.

(5) Wavy line as No. 3.

(6) Divided panel, bordered by two vertical wavy lines as No. 2.

(a) In the upper space, *a Boar to L.*, somewhat similar to, but larger than D. 840. Beneath, the monogram ꝺD.

(b) In the lower space, *a Fox to L.*, (*cf.* D. 970 LALVS).

(7) Wavy line, as No. 3.

(8) Cruciform ornament, No. 4, repeated, with the addition of two rosettes at the right-hand corners.

(9) Wavy line, as No. 3, repeated.

(10) Divided panel bordered by a wavy line with central and terminal astragali, as No. 2.

(a) In the upper space the hind quarters of *a Bear*, bearing some resemblance to D. 806.

(b) In the lower space, oblique wavy lines and arrow-heads.

(11) A straight wreath composed of leaves with horn-like blades, repeated, forms a lower border to the design. The leaves have beaded borders and their terminal junction is marked by one or two beads.

This class of straight wreath is characteristic of Sigillata of the early second century, and occurs with beaded or serrated leaf-borders in the work of BVTRIO (O. & P. XX. 4), and more particularly on early East Gaulish fabric. In ware of the Luxeuil type it is found in the work of ? RANTO and other potters (*cf.* O. & P. XVII, 1; B.M. 1067, 1441). This wreath is well represented at Brecon (S 45, 97, 168, 182).

At Wroxeter (B.F. Rep. IV, Pl. XXIV, 7) it occurs in association with the wavy line and *bow and quiver*, and is there dated to the early second century. At Segontium, a fragment bearing this wreath is also dated to the early second century.

EXCURSUS: THE MONOGRAM ꝺD.

The occurrence of this monogram on decorated Terra Sigillata has been noticed under S 184. As the subject is of considerable chronological importance it has been deemed worthy of further illustration and discussion. So far as has yet been recorded, this monogram is found in four different varieties:—

(i) That with an elliptical junction of the letters and two plain Ds (S 184 Brecon; Fig. 86, 2, London, B.M. M1148, Pl. xxviii; Fig. 86a; and Fig. 86, 1, Caerwent).

(ii) That with an elliptical junction and in which each D has a core (Fig. 86, 3, London; Fig. 86, 4, Leicester; Fig. 86, 5, Wroxeter).

(iii) That with a rectangular junction; the Blickweiler type (Fig. 86, 6 and 7, Blickweiler; Fig. 86, 8, London, B.M. M 1149).

(iv) A larger variety, with or without a definite junction; the Lezoux type (Fig. 86, 9, London, Guildhall; Fig. 86, 10 York).

Although it seems probable that these differences are peculiar to the work of four individual potters, they cannot in themselves be accepted as such without some reservation. In this connection it may be pointed out that the same potter not infrequently altered the type of his stamp (*cf.* MOMMO, etc.), and also that different ovolo-types are not uncommon in the work of the same potter (*cf.* IANVS, O. & P. xxx, 96–99).

Again, unless the decorative schemes and types associated with a distinctive monogram show a general similarity, a doubt arises as to whether this particular monogram can be ascribed to a single or individual potter. Notwithstanding these reservations, it appears advisable, for purposes of description, to discuss the bowls bearing the monogram ꝺD under the above-mentioned classification.

(I) *Vessels on which the monogram occurs in the form of two plain Ds with an elliptical junction.*

This class falls naturally into two main groups:—

(*a*) A group in which the demarcating *motif* is by wavy lines, well represented by the Brecon (S 184) and London (Fig. 86, 2) bowls. Both these vessels have a similar decorative scheme and also many similar ornamental types, such as astragali with swollen central beads, lyres, bows-and-quivers, horn-like leaf terminals and also a horn-bladed basal wreath of closely similar class. Furthermore, the distribution of the monogram amongst the elements of the cruciform ornaments is strikingly alike. The same boar occurs on both bowls. On these grounds, it seems highly probable that the Brecon and London vessels were made by the same potter. Many of the ornamental types which occur on one or the other or on both these vessels, such as astragali with swollen central beads, 'crowns', inverted acanthus leaves and straight horn-bladed wreaths, are found on the Rottweil bowl (K. 1907, ix. 1). This latter vessel has many affinities to the Form 29 by RANTO, *circa* 90 A.D., found at Heddernheim (O. & P. xxviii, 12) and generally considered to have been made at Luxeuil. Lyres and bows-and-quivers situated on wavy lines, occurring as on the Brecon and London vessels, have been found on another fragment in London (B.M. M 1301), at Wroxeter (Rep. 1914, xxiv, 7) and Bonn (Fölzer I. 16). The Wroxeter fragment (dated to early second century) is an exact replica, so far as it goes, of the London vessel and was probably made in the same mould. Both the Brecon and London bowls belong to the category which we have

designated ware of the Luxeuil type[1], of which a number of examples have been described in this report. More particularly, it should be noted that none of the animal types of the Brecon bowl can be definitely traced to either South or Central Gaul, whilst South Gaulish influence is evidenced by the presence of oblique wavy lines and arrow-heads.[2]

On the London bowl the figure-type of *Diana and the small hind* (D. 63) is demonstrably of South Gaulish origin. In both bowls the use of the wavy line as a demarcating *motif* recalls the prevalent practice of South Gaul in the Flavian period. On the other hand, the use of 'uprights' composed of repeated astragali on the London vessel recalls the work of the early second century Lezoux potter CENSORINVS (Fölzer, Abb. 5, 1, 2, 4). So also, closely similar lyres (*cf.* D. 1101) and bows-and-quivers (D. 1104) were used by early second century Lezoux potters, such as LIBERTVS. It will thus be seen that these bowls display both South and Central Gaulish affinities. Their period of manufacture may be assigned to the 'turn' of the first and second centuries; probably late first rather than early second century.

(*b*) A group in which the demarcation is by bead-row, represented by the Form 29, at Caerwent (Fig. 86, 1). This is a late example of this form. The panel decoration of the upper frieze is demarcated vertically by rows of beads ending in rosettes. On normal, Flavian, examples of this form, the demarcation is by wavy-lines. *The Sphinx to l.* is similar to D. 497 (PATERNVS) and to one occurring on early second century fabric at Cannstatt (K. 1921, II, 16).

The sitting Stag to R. bears some resemblance to D. 847 (mould at Lezoux, DOCCIVS) but a more exact parallel occurs on a Form 37 of Trajan-Hadrian date, at Slack (*Yorks. Arch. Journ.*, 26. 42, Fig. 1). A similar sphinx and similar demarcating bead-rows with terminal rosettes occur on a late Form 29 or Form 29/37, from Lezoux in the Plicque Collection (Atkinson, photo.).

The influences displayed on the Caerwent bowl are those of Central rather than South Gaul, and notwithstanding the use of the same monogram as that of the Brecon and London vessels (S 184, and Fig. 86, 2) the style is suggestive of the work of a different potter. The Caerwent 29 may be ascribed to the 'turn' of the first and second centuries, *i.e.*, *circa* 90 to 110 A.D.; perhaps, early second rather than late first century.

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[1] For examples of this ware, generally, see Fölzer Pl. I, 1 and 3–17; B.M. M. 50, 57, 1067, 1102, 1141, 1206, 1274. 1301, 1334, 1441, 1514.

[2] Rarely they appear on Lezoux fabric (Photo., Plicque Collection, kindly lent by Mr. D. Atkinson).

As these pages go through the press, the discovery by Dr. Oswald of a Form 67 with this type of monogram from London adds a third "group" (c)—Fig. 86 A. The monogram here occurs amongst the decoration, which is of Flavian type, consisting of a medallion largely surrounded by arrow-heads. In the medallion is a "heron" closely similar to Déchelette's types 1001 and 1002 (Lezoux). The piece should be dated to the late first century.

(II) *Vessels on which the monogram has an elliptical junction and each D has a central core.*

The monogram is repeated in series, and occurs either as a demarcating *motif* (Fig. 86, 3, 4) or as a substitute for an ovolo (Fig. 86, 5). The decoration is bordered by bead-rows and not by wavy lines. Examples of this class occur in London (Fig. 86, 3), at Leicester (Fig. 86, 4), Wroxeter (Fig. 86, 5), Cirencester, York and

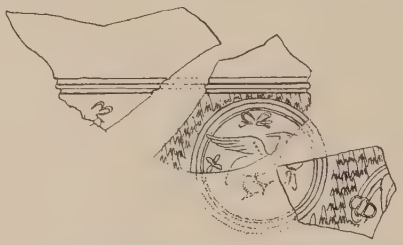

Fig. 86a. (½) Form 67 with ꝺD monogram, from London (Joseph Stanfield collection).

Lancaster. The London Form 30 (Fig. 86, 3) is of good ware and workmanship and possesses a well-formed internal groove, as in first-century examples of the cylindrical bowl. Its ovolo has a plain stem and a terminal rosette. In a divided panel: (a) *Lion to l.*, bearing some resemblance to that used by GERMANVS (K. 1919, 35) and subsequently by CINNAMVS (D. 752); (b) *sitting hare* and the remains of a vine scroll. The same vine scroll occurs on the Cirencester and Lancaster pieces. The division of the panel is effected by means of the repeated monogram, bordered above and below by very fine beads. In the large panel is a cruciform ornament composed of central astragali terminating in acanthus leaves, after the manner of IOENALIS (Lond. Mus.). The panels are bordered, vertically, by double rows of beads ending in rosettes.

The Leicester Form 37 (Fig. 86, 4) has an ovolo with a plain stem and rosette terminal. It is ornamented with a large scroll, the stalks of which terminate in large polygonal leaves (common to both South and Central Gaul) and spiral buds (usually found on South Gaulish fabric). In the lateral curves of the scroll are astragali, as in some

examples of late South Gaulish ware (K. *Rottweil*, 1907, xv, 2). The lower concavity of the scroll is divided into two compartments by means of the repeated monogram which is bordered above by a row of medium-sized beads and below by very fine beads. In the upper compartment, a *horse and rider* (D. 159); in the lower, a *panther* (D. 799, Lezoux) and a *lion* (*cf.* Fig. 86, 3) face each other. The division of the lower concavity of a scroll into two compartments recalls a frequent scheme in South Gaulish ware.

The Wroxeter fragment (Fig. 86, 5, and Rep. I, xv., 11) was found in a deposit dated 80–110 A.D. Here the monogram is substituted for the ovolo, as in examples found in London (Guildhall Mus.), Cirencester and Lancaster. The decoration of the Cirencester and Lancaster bowls is very similar both in scheme and type. Surmounted by the repeated monogram, in the place of the ovolo, the ornamentation is divided into two zones by a straight chevron wreath, as in many examples of South Gaulish ware of the Flavian period. In the upper zone are festoons containing vine-sprays, in both instances. In a festoon of the Cirencester bowl is a *cock to L.* (D. 1026, mould Lezoux).

The York bowl is interesting as having a cruciform ornament composed of central astragali terminating in horn-like leaf terminals as in the Brecon and London vessels (S 184, and Fig. 86, 2) and is, at least, suggestive of a similar source of inspiration for some of the types found in Classes 1 and 2. A common characteristic of this class is the employment of rows of extremely fine beads as well as beads of medium size. This feature is also seen in the work of IOENALIS (London and Colchester Museums), a potter of the 'turn' of the first and second centuries, and in that of the early second-century Lezoux potter BIRRANTVS (Behrens, *Katalog Bingen*, 1918, 12, 4). In this class, although there is some evidence of the influence of South Gaul, the decorative affinities are chiefly those of Lezoux. The bowls noticed in Class II form a fairly consistent group and probably represent the work of a different potter to those included in Class I. The period of manufacture may be assigned to the 'turn' of the first and second centuries; more particularly to Trajan's reign.

(III) *Vessels which are stamped with the monogram which has a rectangular junction* (Fig. 86, 6, 7, 8).

This is the stamp of a potter who worked at Blickweiler, in the Palatinate, where his moulds have been found.[1] His chief period of activity may be assigned to the reigns of Trajan and Hadrian. The characteristics of his work are the employment of an ovolo with

[1] Sprater, *Röm. Germ. Korrespondenzblatt*, 1913, p. 71.

twisted stem (differing from the plain stem of Classes I and II) and a terminal rosette, the consistent use of the bead-row as a demarcating *motif* with only an occasional and subsidiary use of the wavy line, and his predilection for figure and animal subjects.[1] The monogram is frequently repeated and occurs as an integral part of the decoration, usually on the demarcating lines of his panels (*cf.* Fig. 86, 6 and 7, drawn reversed from moulds found at Blickweiler; Sprater, R.G.K. 1913). Knorr illustrates many examples (K. *Cannstatt*, IV, 1-9; V, 4; XV, 1-4; 1921, VI, 4-8, 10). Unstamped bowls carrying his types are not uncommon (*cf.* K. *Cannstatt*, V, 3; *Rottweil*, 1907, XX, 11). With the exception of the occasional use of the acanthus leaf (Fig. 86, 6) none of his types appear to have been used by the potters who stamped their work with the monogram having an elliptical junction (Classes I and II). None of his types can be traced to South Gaul. On the other hand, almost all of them occur in the work of Central Gaulish potters, especially of LIBERTVS.

The list of Blickweiler ꝺD types on the adjoining table (p. 199) is of interest as indicating an inspiration common both to this potter and to Lezoux and also as suggesting some relationship between his work and that of certain Central Gaulish potters. The list is compiled from Knorr's illustrations, bowls found at Rheinzabern (Ludowici III, p. 237, Figs, 1, 2), Blickweiler moulds (Sprater, *op. cit.*) and a form 37 found in London.

It should be noted that Blickweiler ꝺD types occur on six bowls of the Lezoux potter AVSTRVS. The out-put of this potter was limited and common types are recorded on more than 60% of his decorated vessels, thus suggesting a close working relationship. Moreover, that there was a definite connection between these two potters is demonstrated by the fact that the stamps of both occur as an integral part of the mould from which the vessel, B.M. M. 1149, was made (Fig. 86, 8).

It is tempting to equate the Blickweiler potter with DOECCVS of Lezoux, who also, sometimes, stamped his bowls with the monogram ꝺD. But the monogram of the Lezoux potter is of a different character, as also are his decorative schemes. Furthermore, the incidence of vessels with common types is less frequent in the case of DOECCVS (10) than in that of PATERNVS (16) whilst it is equally shared by ALBVCIVS (10) and closely approached by CINNAMVS (9). Blickweiler types frequently occur on bowls by LIBERTVS (24) and this circumstance together with the fact that the characteristic

[1] We have to wait for Prof. Knorr's forthcoming report for the discussion of many important details in connection with the Blickweiler pottery.

TYPES COMMON TO THE BLICKWEILER CD AND CENTRAL GAULISH POTTERS.

Types.	Nos. in Déch.	Avstrvs.	Doeccvs.	Libertvs.	Other Potters.
Cupid	238	..	1	1	
,,	256	..	..	..	
,,	260	..	1 (2)	..	Antistii, Banuus
,,	265	..	1 (3)	1 (3)	Albucius (5), Banuus (3), Lastuca (2), Paternus (4)
,,	270	..	..	1 (3)	
Diana and Hind	66	..	..	..	Servus
Mars	89	..	..	1 (2)	
,,	528	..	..	1 (3)	
Venus	176	1	..	..	Albucius
,,	181	1	..	1 (2)	Paternus
,,	184	..	1 (2)	..	Cinnamus (3), Putriu
Nude Man	344	1	1	1 (2)	
Hercules	390	..	..	..	Butrio, Cinnamus
,,	448	1	.	1 (3)	
Pan	420	..	..	..	
,,	425	..	..	1 (3)	
Woman to R.	505	1	..	..	Advocisus
Gladiators	582.583	..	..	..	Paternus
Boar	829	..	..	..	Quintilianus
Hind	860	..	..	..	Albucius, Butrio (2), Paternus (7), Putriu
,,	879	..	..	1	Bassus, Epillus, Laxtucissa
Dog	935	1	..	..	
Hare	950a	..	1	..	Cinnamus (2). Illixo, Lalus, Quintilianus
Eagle	981	..	..	..	
Bird	1010	..	..	1	Albucius (3), Butrio, Cinnamus, Paternus (3), Servus
,,	1038	..	..	..	Butrio, Cinnamus (2), Paulus
		6 bowls	10 bowls	24 bowls	Paternus=16 bowls Albucius=10 ,, Cinnamus=9 ,,

Note.—The figures in brackets represent the recurrence of types on different vessels.

ovolo of LIBERTVS (concentric ellipses with intervening rods) and the characteristic Blickweiler monogram are found on the same bowl at Cannstatt (K. 1921, VI, 7) is suggestive of a common inspiration; perhaps, even of some working relationship. In this connection, it may be mentioned that the zonal scheme of decoration was frequently used by these two potters: Blickweiler:—Fig. 86, 7, K. *Cannstatt* IV, 4, 6, 7, 8; 1921, VI, 4, 5. LIBERTVS:—O. & P. XXVI, 14; C.T-S. Fig. 25; D.I. pp. 282-3, Nos. 39-42, 44-48, 50, 53. Of the types quoted in the list, the following are illustrated:—181 (Fig. 86, 6, 8), 176 (Fig. 86, 6), 505 (Fig. 86, 6, 8), and 238, 265, 270, 260 (all Fig. 86, 7).

The work of the Blickweiler potter is mostly found on German sites, e.g., in the ditch of the Hadrianic fort at Saalburg, at Stockstadt and Neckarburken. His bowls do not appear to have been recorded on the outer Limes (*circa.* 150–250 A.D.). In Britain, examples have been found at Colchester (decoration similar to K. *Cannstatt* iv., 1), Caerwent, Richborough (Rep. 1926) and London.

(IV) *Vessels stamped with the large monogram.*

The large monogram usually occurs free in the field (Fig. 86, 10) but occasionally it forms an integral part of the decoration, as in the columns of the arcading of the Guildhall bowl (Fig. 86, 9). It is invariably associated with decoration of the Hadrian-Antonine type, such as large medallions and large arcades with intervening panels (Fig. 86, 9). So far as has been recorded, this monogram only occurs in association with the stamp of the Lezoux potter DOECCVS or DOVECCVS. The following examples of this monogram have been found, either in association with the stamp of the potter DOECCVS or with his type of decoration;—

Déchelette, i, pp. 269–70, Nos. 3, 8, 16, 20 and 21, 30	5
Atkinson, Lowbury Hill, p. 57; Plicque Collection	1
Guildhall Museum, Fig. 86, 9, and a Form 37 with DOVECCVS on the rim and ꝺD amongst the decoration	2
London Museum	1
York, in all seven examples including Fig. 86, 10, and a ꝺD on a decorated handle	7
Colchester	1
Caerleon	1
Caerwent	1
Corbridge	1
Wroxeter	1
Total ..	21

The monogram is not so frequently repeated as those of Classes I, II and III. Whether the stamp of DOECCVS occurs singly or in

combination with the monogram, the decoration is always of the Hadrian-Antonine type (*cf.* B.M. M 1031; May, *Silchester*, xxvi, 44, 46, 48; May, *York* vii, 2; *Vict. County Hist.* Beds. Vol. ii, Pl. 1).

Notwithstanding the occurrence of a number of common types, the evidence indicates that DOECCVS and ꝺD of Lezoux cannot be identified with the ꝺD of Blickweiler (see under Class III).

The results of this enquiry may be summed up as follows:—

(1) During a period extending from about 90 to 170 A.D. the monogram ꝺD not infrequently occurs on decorated Terra Sigillata.

(2) It is found in four varieties:—

(i) *That with an elliptical junction and plain D.* This class appears to include the work of two different potters:

(a) As exemplified by S 184 and Fig. 86, 2. Both South and Central Gaulish influence is evident and the period is late first rather than early second century.

(b) As represented by the Caerwent Form 29 (Fig. 86, 1). Central Gaulish influence predominates and the period is the 'turn' of the first and second centuries, *circa* 90–110 A.D.

(ii) *That with an elliptical junction and a core in each D,* as represented by Fig. 86, 3, 4, 5. Central Gaulish influence predominates and the period is early second century rather than late first. The arrangement of the monogram in rows and other features suggest the work of a single potter.

(iii) *That in which the monogram has a rectangular junction*; the Blickweiler potter. His types are almost wholly those which were also used by Central Gaulish potters and no South Gaulish influence is evident in his work. The character of his decoration and the provenance of his wares indicate that his chief activity falls in the Trajan-Hadrian period.

(iv) *The large monogram* which is sometimes found on the same bowl with the stamp of DOECCVS of Lezoux and which is always associated with decoration of the Hadrian-Antonine type. The evidence does not warrant the identification of DOECCVS and ꝺD of Lezoux with the Blickweiler potter.

(3) There are good grounds for suggesting that four—if not five—different potters stamped their products with one or other variety of the monogram.

(4) It is, however, conceivably possible that all the ware so stamped emanated from a long-lived firm, the typological differences being only representative of successive developmental stages.[1]

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[1] We are indebted to Mr. Donald Atkinson and Dr. Mortimer Wheeler for material supplied in connection with this investigation.

Fig. 87.

This group, with the coarse wares illustrated in Fig. 95, come from the pit into which had sunk a wall of the annexe to the commandant's house. With the group was a coin of Domitian, dated 86 A.D. and dropped when still in good condition.

S 185.—The pattern, Curle 15, belongs to the smaller size of the type, lying between Nos. 2 and 4 of O. & P., Plate LVI, No. 2 belonging to an Antonine grave group at Trèves, and No. 4 found at Heiligenberg, and may be Trajan-Hadrian rather than Hadrian.

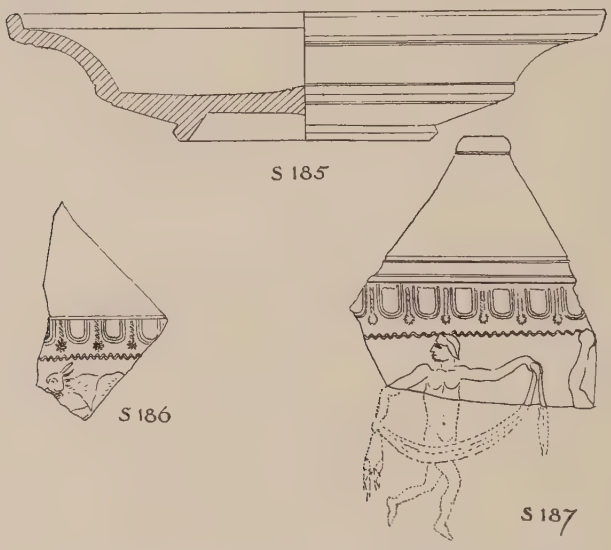

Fig. 87. Samian found with coin of Domitian (86 A.D.) in pit under annexe to commandant's-house. (½)
(For associated coarse wares see Fig. 95.)

The Gaer specimen is neatly profiled, with fine grooves which are in favour of an earlier rather than a later date, and it might be regarded as late Trajan, say 110–120 A.D.

S 186.—Form 37. Ovolo with a single border, twisted tongue and rosette terminal. A zig-zag line separates it from the design. *Animal walking to L.*

Good glaze and workmanship. Ware of Luxeuil type.

Period: Not later than Trajan's reign.

S 187.—Form 37. Deep plain band beneath the rim, horizontally ridged above the ovolo. Ovolo with a single bordering: the

tongue has a twisted stem and rosette terminal, and is bordered below by a zig-zag line, all features of a Luxeuil type.

(1) *Nude danseuse* (*cf.* D. 219, Lezoux).

This type occurs on F. 37 at Baden-Baden (Fritsch, xii, 172a).

Good glaze and workmanship. Period: Not later than Trajan's reign.

Fig. 88.

This illustration, together with Fig. 96, represents the pottery from the two strata which preceded the building of the commandant's house.

S 188.—Form 36. From the later pre-stone stratum. Shallow dish with rounded wall and curved rim decorated *en barbotine*; good glaze.

A type common to both first and second centuries.

Flavian example.

S 189.—Form Curle 11. From the later pre-stone stratum. An earlier example of the type than S 20, 21. The rim projects very slightly above the flange. The flange is triangular in section and its junction with the wall is marked by a pronounced internal projection or ridge.

Fine glaze. Period: Early Flavian.

S 190.—Form 22/23. From the earlier pre-stone stratum. Dish with vertical wall and flat base, and a rudimentary footstand.

This type occurs in the Claudian period at Hofheim, and the Flavian period at Newstead. In its true form it does not appear to have been produced in the second century.

Period: Flavian.

S 191.—Form 29. From the later pre-stone stratum. Base and portion of wall. Festoon decoration.

There is no shallow fluting beneath the decoration, nor has the footstand a circular groove, both of which features are present in normal examples of this form.

Coarse, thick ware; decoration poorly executed. One of the late specimens of form 29 which may be dated to the later years of Domitian's reign.

Stamp: OF L. C. VIRILI.

This type of stamp, with expanded and bead-decorated end, occurs on a F. 29 by the same potter at Baden-Baden (K. 1919, 27). For the same beaded stamp and its variants, by L. C. VIRILIS see K. *Rottweil*, 1907, Nos. 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 289.

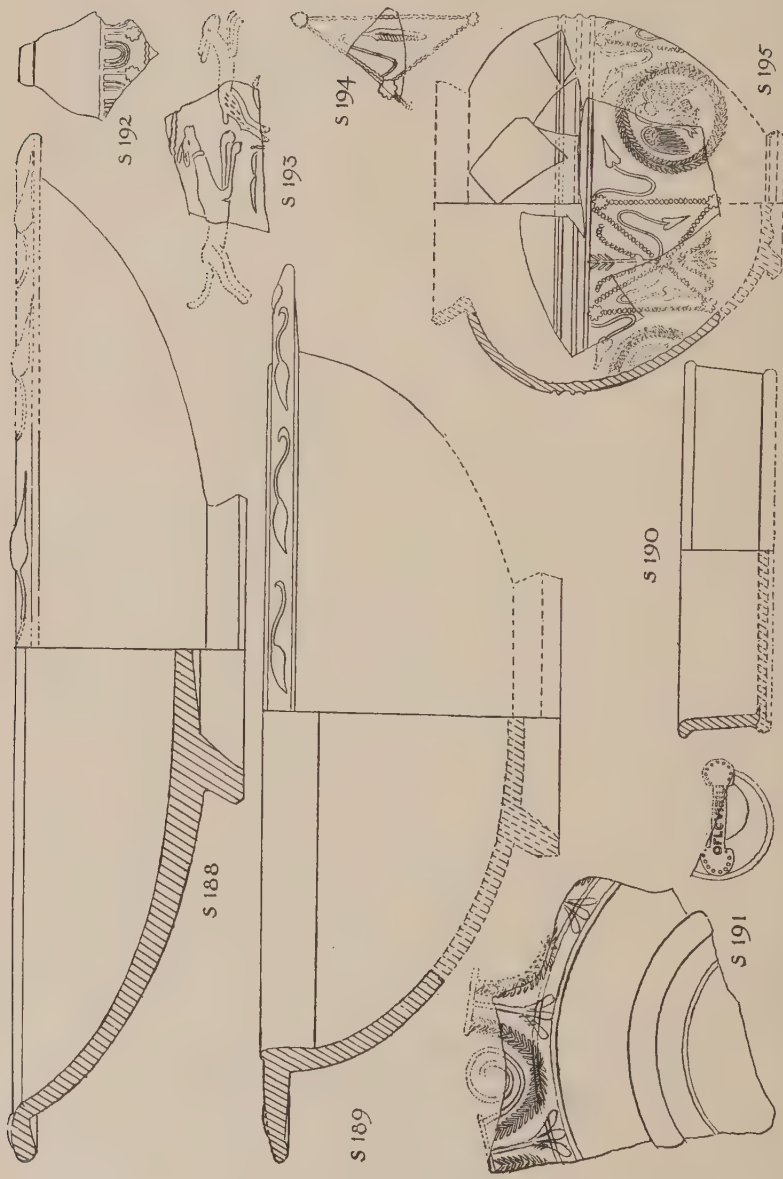

Fig. 88. Samian from the floors which preceded the stone commandant's-house. (½)
(For associated coarse wares see Fig. 96.)

His output was chiefly plain Sigillata, i.e., Forms 27, 33, 18/31 and only rarely the decorated vessels, Forms 29 and 37. His work is found at Rottweil, Cannstatt, Friedberg, Corbridge and in the Bregenz Cellar-Find. His chief activity may be assigned to Domitian's reign, and it is probable that he was still working in the Trajanic period.

Period: *Domitian*-Trajan.

S 192.—Form 37. From the later pre-stone stratum. Ovolo with large rosette tongue-terminal, demarcated below by a wavy line. (*cf.* A. *Pompeii*, 40-42; K. *Rottweil* 1907, xiv, 7 PAVLLVS).

Good glaze. Period: Flavian.

S 193.—Form 37. From the later pre-stone stratum. Remains of a wavy line.

Dog, with collar, to R., chasing a *speckled hare.* Underneath the dog, conventional grass, a late Flavian *motif*, which however appears as early as the reign of Vespasian (A. *Pompeii*, 57). This grouping of collared dog and speckled hare is not uncommon in the early Flavian period (A. *Pompeii*, 40, 42, 61).

The dog also occurs in the work of the late Flavian potters MERCATOR (K. 1919, 57 H and G) and M. CRESTIO (K. *op. cit.* Text-Fig. 17, E). Good glaze and workmanship.

Period: Flavian.

S 194.—Form 37. From the later pre-stone stratum. Remains of a cruciform ornament. Period: Flavian.

S 195.—Form 67. From the earlier pre-stone stratum. Globular decorated beaker (*cf.* S 158). Plain band beneath the rim separated from the decorated area by three circular girth-grooves. Panel decoration consisting of alternating cruciform ornaments and medallions.

(1) The palmette upright of the cruciform ornament is similar to those employed by MOMMO (A. 18, *Pompeii*), MEDDILLVS (K. 1919, 54), MERCATOR (*op. cit.* 57) and SECVNDVS (*op. cit.* 73).

The tendrils of the ornament have dart-shaped leaves, as used by MOMMO (A. 3 *Pompeii*) and SECVNDVS (K. 1919, 73).

(2) In the medallion an eagle with head turned to R. as used by CELADVS, DARIBITVS, GERMANVS, MASCLVS (O. & P. ix, 4) and other first-century potters.

Dull glaze; good workmanship.

This type of beaker is particularly characteristic of the Flavian period.

Period: Flavian.

Fig. 89. Samian from the floor of the stone commandant's-house. (½)
(For associated coarse wares see Fig. 97.)

Fig. 89.

This illustration, with Fig. 97, represents the pottery from the floors of the stone commandant's-house.

S 196.—Form 37. Ovolo with three-pronged tongue-terminal, turned to R., as in a signed bowl by BIRACILLVS (K. *Cannstatt* ix, 1). Beneath, a wavy line.

Decoration in two friezes.

Upper: interrupted festoons; to L. hind leg of a dog. The spiral of the festoon terminates in a rosette. The wreath of the festoon is of a type which frequently occurs in the work of GERMANVS (O. & P. iv, 8) BIRACILLVS (O. & P. xix, 5). The tassel of the festoon has a terminal which is horizontally divided into three parts, as in a bowl in the style of BIRACILLVS, at Rottweil K. 1907, xv, 4).

Lower: a *dog running to L.* (D. 928) and a fan-tailed plant.

The dog occurs on form 29 by PASSENVS, at Rottweil (K. 1919, 63 B).

Good glaze and workmanship.

Period: Flavian.

S 197.—Form 37. Ovolo with corded tongue which ends in a rosette (*cf.* B.M. M. 1514). Beneath, a bead-row.

Free style decoration:

(1) Scattered throughout the field are many seven-beaded rosettes and a number of acanthus-spirals, after the manner of ALBILLVS and other La Madeleine potters (*cf.* O. & P. xvii, 2; Fölzer I, 22, 23, 24).

(2) *Bestiarius to R.* (*cf.* D. 626) attacking a *Boar.* A bead-row represents the shaft of the spear, a device common to both Central (Wheeler, *Segontium*, Fig. 72; 41, probably by CINNAMVS) and East Gaul (O. & P., xxix, 11).

(3) *Small human figure to R.*, beneath the ovolo.

(4) *Prone human figure to L.*, legs of, and shield.

(5) *Panther to R.*, below the ovolo.

(6) *Bear to R.* facing a *human figure to L.*

(7) *A straight wreath composed of horn-like leaves* with serrated borders, forms a lower limit to the design. It is demarcated above and below by bead-rows. This type of wreath is particularly characteristic of Central and East Gaulish ware of the early part of the second century.

It was used by BVTRIO (O. & P., xx, 4), by a potter of the Luxeuil class (O. & P. xvii, 1) and by the potters of La Madeleine (Fölzer II, 30, 44). Good examples occur in the British Museum (M. 1274, 1441) and at Wroxeter (B. F. Rep.

IV, xxiv, 7), where the fragment was found in a pit dated to the late first and early second century.

Glaze dull, brick-red in colour; execution rather coarse and indistinct.

An early East Gaulish bowl of the period *Trajan*-Hadrian.

S 198.—Form 37. Panel decoration, demarcated by wavy lines ending in rosettes.

(1) Cuneiform leaf with stipule enclosed in a festoon. This leaf is frequently depicted on South Gaulish ware and was used by BASSVS and COELVS, a firm of the Claudius-Nero period, and many succeeding potters down to the early part of the second century (*cf.* O. & P. xvii., 1). It occurs at Pompeii (A. 24, 36 RVFINVS, 57, 63, 71, 77) and Newstead, I. (C. 205, 7).

(2) Cruciform ornament with large central rosette.

Workmanship good, but worn; fair glaze. Period: Flavian.

S 199.—Form 37. Deep plain band beneath the rim. Ovolo with rosette terminal, bordered above and below by bead-rows. Period: Trajan-Hadrian.

S 200.—Form 37. Ovolo with three-pronged tongue-terminal, turned to R., as on a bowl signed by BIRACILLVS (K. *Cannstatt* ix, 1).

Panel decoration, demarcated by wavy lines with rosettes at the junctions.

(1) *Bestiarius* (D. 634) *to L.* attacking a *Lion to R.*, as on the bowl by BIRACILLVS (K. *op. cit.*), on Form 29 by PVDENS at Rottweil (K. 1919, 68) and on Form 37 at Newstead, I. (C. 207, 1 and 3).

Underneath the lion are grass tufts, a common *motif* in the late South Gaulish period (*cf.* C. 207, 1, 3, Newstead I; K. *Rottweil*, 1912, xxvii, 1, 4; O. & P. xvi, 1, Bregenz Cellar-Find).

(2) In small panel, *a sitting hare* as on a BIRACILLVS bowl at Rottweil (K. 1907, xv. 5).

(3) Beneath the bestiarius a *bird* as on a bowl of similar decorative type at Riegel (K. *Rottenburg*, I, 11).

(4) *Satyr to L.* (*cf.* D. 253, 352), above an *altar*. This satyr was used by GERMANVS (K. 1919, 34, 5) and is a frequent type on late South Gaulish fabric (*cf.* K. *Rottweil*, 1912, xxi, 1; xxvi, 1, 2). The altar occurs in the work of S. IVLIVS PRIMVS (D. 1089). For a like combination of satyr (or cupid) and altar see K. *Rottenburg* I, 11.

(5) *Bestiarius to R.* (D. 595). This type is depicted, facing a bull, on bowls by MERCATOR at Baden-Baden and Nymwegen (K. 1919, 57, B. and 57, J). Beneath the bestiarius, grass tufts.

To face p. 209.

Fig. 90. Samian bowl from drain of the annexe to the commandant's house.
(See also Fig. 91.)

(6) A large three-bladed straight wreath forms a lower border to the design. This wreath occurs in the work of both BIRACILLVS and MERCATOR.

Fair glaze; rather coarse workmanship.

Period: Late Flavian.

S 201.—Fragment, probably of Form 37; *Kneeling archer* (*cf.* D, 168 VALERIVS, also D. 171) *and upright pointed leaf.*

A similar grouping occurs at Pompeii (A. 55). The archer is depicted in the work of MEDDILLVS (O. & P. iv, 9; K. 1919, 54) OF CEN (K. 1919, 22, A) L. COSIVS (*op. cit.* 25) and IVSTVS (*op. cit.* 44) and also on a Form 78, in the style of L. COSIVS, in the Bregenz Cellar-Find.

The detached upright leaf is not uncommon in the Flavian period and occurs in slightly varying forms at Pompeii, Newstead, I (C. 211, 4) and Slack, *Yorks Arch. Journ. Vol.* 26, xxi, E).

The type was used by the potters IVSTVS (K. 1919, 44) and VITALIS (*op. cit.* 84).

Good glaze; fair workmanship. Period: Flavian.

S 202.—Form 37. Ovolo with rosette tongue-terminal, demarcated by a well executed zig-zag line as in ware of Luxeuil type (*cf.* B.M. M. 1274).

Good glaze. Period: 'turn' of the first and second centuries.

S 203.—Form 37. Panel decoration, demarcated by rows of elliptical beads. A seven beaded rosette at the junction, recalling those of Luxeuil and La Madeleine.

Sphinx to R. (D. 496); compare with S 120.

Upright plant suggesting a *Fleur-de-lys.*

Repeated annular ornaments, vertically arranged.

Good glaze and execution. Period: Trajan-Hadrian.

Figs. 90—92.

These illustrations, with Fig. 98, represent the considerable mass of pottery which choked the well-built drain on the north side of the annexe to the commandant's house. With the pottery were a legionary denarius and a second-brass of Trajan.

S 204.—Form 37. Shows a very original type of decoration and may probably be ascribed to LIBERTVS.

The ovolo border consists of a lower row of harps and an upper row of repeated ram's-horn leaves, a type used for a basal wreath on a 37 at Rottweil (Knorr, *Rottweil* 1907, ix, 1) which is ascribed to RANTO of Luxeuil, and it occurs

frequently as a basal wreath in ware of Luxeuil type. The harp is rather similar to one used by LIBERTVS, Déch. 1101, and both harp and leaf occur in the field of the St. Andrew's Cross (*cf.* also the ꝗD bowl S 184).

The decoration consists of four panels, twice repeated, separated from each other by upright chevron-wreaths. The dividing lines of the four panels consist of wavy-lines in one set, and of bead-rows in the second set.

The first panel shows an arcade with the slave with a lamp, Déch. 566, known as a figure-stamp of LIBERTVS and also on a figure stamp marked SILEVS (a potter of whom nothing is known).

The second panel contains a Silenus carrying a basket of fruit, Déch. 322, often used in the Antonine period (*e.g.*, by DIVIXTVS), but very good impressions of this figure occur on typical Luxeuil ware of Trajanic date.

The third panel contains in an arcade a nude figure walking to right, not among Déchelette's types.

The fourth panel has a St. Andrew's Cross with a mask, Déchelette's 694, used by LIBERTVS; in the lower part a siren, *cf.* Déchelette's 500, on each side.

Knorr figures in his Cannstatt report, 1921, Text-figure 4(2), a fragment by LIBERTVS showing a cupid with a *harp*, which is *identical* with the harp on the Brecon bowl, with *rosettes scattered in the field*, as in the Brecon bowl, and with a pentagonal leaf also *identical* with the one in the Brecon bowl. The little bird also seems very similar to the one on the Brecon bowl.

Taking all these resemblances together, it would appear that there is a strong presumption for regarding this bowl as one made by LIBERTVS and datable to the Trajanic period.

The foot is elegantly profiled, contrasting with the coarse execution of the foot of 37 bowls in the Hadrian-Antonine period.

S 205.—Form 37. Footstand missing. The execution has been marred by the vessel having been withdrawn from the mould before it had shrunk sufficiently, so that the figures are blurred or distorted. Free style decoration. The horseman is Déch. 156, specially used by CINNAMVS, e.g. on 37 at Newstead (Antonine period), and also on a 37 stamped DOCCIVS F at Vichy (Hadrian-Antonine). But the figure-stamp itself, stamped OFFI LIBERTI occurs at Lezoux, and no doubt LIBERTVS introduced the type originally.

The bear is Déch. 808, and occurs on 37 BVTRIO at St.

German, 37 CINNAMI Schleitheim, 37 DOCCIVS F at Vichy.

The panther running to right is not in Déchelette's types but occurs on a 37 stamped OF] ATT at Wilderspool, together with the next type. Also on a free style 37 ACVRIO[MA at York (Trajan-Hadrian). The snake coiled round rocks which occurs especially at the top of the design is Déch. 960 bis (occuring on a 37 mould at Lezoux). This also occurs on the 37 OF] ATT at Wilderspool, free style, so that this bowl may possibly be the work of ATTIVS of Lezoux, a Trajan-Hadrian potter, not to be confused with an earlier Attius of La Graufesenque. It also occurs on a 37 by CRICIRO of Lezoux at Chester.

The Lion crouching to left is perhaps Déch. 753, used by CINNAMVS, but it is much blurred.

In addition leaves with three lobes are scattered in the field; these are used by PATERNVS on a 37, free style, at York.

The ovolo has a tassel formed of a beaded stem with a stellate rosette, and seems earlier than any Antonine ovolo.

The bead-row below the ovolo has been carelessly executed so as to undulate up and down in places.

A simple ridge occurs at the base of the decoration.

Period: Trajan-Hadrian.

S 206.—Form 37. Vine scroll, in East Gaulish style. Similar scrolls occur in the work of SATVRNINVS (Fölzer v, 14) and SATTO (*Ibid.* vi, 7). An almost exact facsimile is figured in the British Museum Catalogue (M. 1089). Compare also with the Wroxeter bowl (B.-F. 1913, xiv, 16).

Poor relief. Period: Trajan-Hadrian.

S 207.—Form 37. Hind legs of a horse with swollen rump; closely similar to that on a bowl by CRICIRO, in the British Museum.

S 208.—Form 37. Panel decoration demarcated by a bead-row.

(1) Scroll ornament.

(2) Altar, Maltese cross and human leg.

(3) On the plain band, beneath the decoration, the remains of a stamp in raised but indeterminate letters; ? M.

Variants of the Greek cross were frequently used in East Gaulish ware. IVLIANVS of Rheinzabern depicts a cross of this type, in the field (*cf.* K. *Cannstatt* xxiii, 6, and xxiv, 8). A similar cross occurs at Cannstatt on a bowl of the Trajan-Hadrian period (K. xvii, 2).

Much worn. Period: Hadrian-Antonine.

S 209.—Form 18/31. Good glaze. Stamped BIGA · FEC. On the under side of the wall the tooled letters MVS/, probably the name of the owner. Many examples of this plate were found.

It is transitional between forms 18 and 31. The wall is higher and straighter than in the typical form 18, and the base tends within variable limits to become internally convex. The plate is especially characteristic of the period Domitian-Trajan. The stamps of BIGA are plentiful and forms 18/31 with this impression occur in London (Guildhall) and at Baden-Baden (see list of Potter's Stamps). Period: Domitian-*Trajan.*

Fig. 93.

These two vessels were found above the cover-slabs of the conduit adjoining Building "B" and in actual contact with the hoard of denarii (*c.* 120-130 A.D.).

S 210.—Form 37. Deep plain band above the decoration.

Ovolo with three-pronged terminal. Panel decoration, demarcated by coarse wavy lines with rosettes at the junctures. Occasional sessile leaves at the upper corners of the panels, as in the Sigillata of the Bregenz Cellar-Find, 80-110 A.D. (O. & P. xvi, 1).

(1) *Hare to R.*, a common South Gaulish type (*cf.* K. 1919, 62 PASSENVS, 68 PVDENS).

(2) *Two Gladiators* (K. 1919, 57 MERCATOR; Text-fig. 36 M. CRESTIO). These gladiators occur at Newstead (C. 207, 1).

Beneath them is a straight wreath of repeated trifid leaves.

(3) *In a divided* panel:—(a) *Bitch to R.* as used by MEDDILLVS, PASSENVS and SASMONOS (K. 1919, 54, 62, 70). See also S 161. (b) *Two Gladiators;* the left one is similar to that figured by Curle, Newstead i, 207, 4; that on the right has decorative details of D. 599 and 620.

(4) *Jupiter, seated to R.* (D. 6, South Gaul; B.M. M. 495, 523, 529).

(5) *In divided panel:* (a) *Hare* as No. 1. (b) *Two dancing Pans* (D. 423), as used by GERMANVS (K. *Rottweil*, 1907, x, 3), but the type is more common on late South Gaulish fabric (*cf.* K. 1919, 53 OF MASCVI; K. *Rottweil*, 1912, xxi, 1; xxv, 1; xxvi, 1, 2; K. *Cannstatt*, xi, 3; W. *Gellygaer*, xiii, 7).

(6) *Silenus* (D. 323). Particularly characteristic of late South Gaulish ware (*cf.* O. & P. xvi, 2, Bregenz Cellar-Find). See also S 47, 73, 79, 82, 144.

In another panel a pair of Sileni are depicted.

(7) *Bird to L.* (*cf.* O. & P. xvi, 1, Bregenz Cellar-Find).

There then follows a repetition of most of the fore-going types.

Fair glaze; coarse workmanship. Period: Domitian-Trajan.

S 211.—Form 30. Single internal groove. Deep plain band above the decoration. Ovolo with beaded tongue and terminal, bordered above and below by bead-rows. Panel decoration, demarcated by bead-rows, with seven-beaded rosettes at the junctions.

In the panels, a cruciform and vertical ornament, alternating.

(1) *Cruciform ornament* of early second century type (*cf.* D. I. fig. 119). A somewhat similar St. Andrew's Cross appears in the early (Trajan-Hadrian) work of COBNERTVS F. (O. & P. x, 6).

The centre of the ornament is composed of a transverse and two vertical astragali; an arrangement common to both Central (D. I. fig. 113) and East (B.M. M. 1334) Gaul. The terminal ornaments of the upright and pendent elements of the cross occur in East Gaulish ware.

(2) *Vertical ornament* (D. 1114, Lezoux) composed of a podium, conjoined dolphins, birds and anchor-like ornaments. This vertical ornament occurs on an early or Trajanic bowl by BIRRANTVS (Behrens, *Katalog Bingen*, 1918, 12, 4).

Poor, brick-red glaze; fair but careless workmanship.

Period: Trajan-*Hadrian*.

6. Coarse Wares.

Fig. 94.

C 1-5.—This series, together with the Samian illustrated in Figs. 84 and 85, is representative of a large mass of pottery from the penultimate occupation-level north of Building "A", outside the fort. The area had been covered by huts and intensively occupied. At the point in question there were as many as four floors of clay or rammed earth, with intervening layers of charcoal and occupation-débris. The stratification of the site was notably clear and free from admixture, and since all the distinctive remains from the area fall between 75 and 120 A.D. the groups represented by the individual floors must each represent a comparatively short period. The lowest two floors at least are Flavian; the second from the bottom contained Samian form 29, rusticated pottery with large "rustications", and pillar-moulded glass. Only the third or penultimate floor, however, was specially productive of pottery.

The hard clay-earth floor on which the present group lay contained, low down, a 2nd brass of Trajan minted probably

104-110 A.D., and lost whilst still almost in mint condition. With the group itself was found the " ΠD " bowl and other decorated Samian dated almost exclusively to the period Domitian-Trajan (above, Figs. 84 and 85), early Samian plain Forms 27, 18 or 18/31 and 36 and 78, together with fine micaceous, roughcast, and rusticated wares, several examples of wavy combed pattern, and a small bronze bowl (above, Fig. 55). The whole group can scarcely be later than A.D. 110-125.

(C 1) Carinated bowl of grey ware, with beaded rim, grooved girth, and four horizontal lines of incised wave-pattern. Both form and decoration are characteristic of late first and early second century groups at the Gaer. Analogous bowls at Gelligaer and numerous other pre-Antonine sites.

(C 2) Small pointed vessel of light grey ware. Miniature amphorae of this and analogous types, intended for insertion

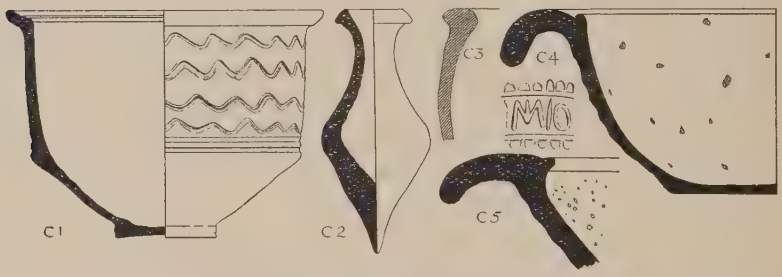

Fig. 94. Coarse pottery from the penultimate occupation-layer adjoining Building "A", outside the fort. (¼)
(For associated Samian ware see Figs. 84 and 85.)

into a stand or into a clay floor, are of uncertain use. It has been suggested that they may have been used " to hold oil in small quantities with which to replenish a lamp " (Curle, *Newstead*, p. 252; Cf. the small " unguent pot " dated 90-130 at Wroxeter, 1914 Report, p. 64, No. 84).

(C 3) One of several fragments of cylindrical or somewhat globular vessels of rough hand-made ware, characteristic of late first-century deposits both inside and outside the fort. For this native ware, see Fig. 95, C 17.

(C 4) Buff mortarium, much rubbed internally but retaining a few large grains of white and dark spar and grit. On both sides of the outlet the flange bears the faint and incomplete stamp illustrated. This type of rim, with the inner beading below the level of the top of the flange and an open curve for the latter, begins in the latter part of the 1st century and lasts on into the Antonine period. See

Wroxeter Report 1912, type 58; and Miller, *Balmuildy*, Pl. XLI.

(C 5) Light buff mortarium, roughened by small grains of light spar. A distinctively first-century type which rarely survived into the first half of the second century.

Fig. 95. (See also Fig. 87).

C 6-17.—The main northern wall of the annexe to the commandant's house had sagged deeply in ancient times into a pit over which it had been built (see Fig. 34). The sagging was so pronounced as to suggest that the filling of the pit was recent at the time of building and had not then had time to "settle". Low down in the filling lay a 2nd brass of Domitian dated 86 A.D. and lost when still in good condition. With it, in unquestionable association, was an interesting group of pottery, part of which was found actually under the sunken wall.

The group included fragments of Samian 18 or 18/31, 27, 35, 36, and the three pieces illustrated in Fig. 87 (S 185-187), dated 100-120 A.D. The filling of the pit can scarcely be later than that period.

(C 6) Large vessel of orange-buff ware, with lattice-pattern. The type occurs in the Flavian period at Newstead, at Wroxeter (probably 80-120 A.D.), at Gelligaer (Trajan-Hadrian) and at Poltross Burn (1st period). It had a long life, however, and occasionally occurs later, as at Balmuildy (Antonine period), but the cordons and grooves are less well defined on the later examples.

(C 7) Grey pot with constricted shoulder and "rusticated" decoration. This type and decoration are characteristic of the Flavian period, and do not seem to occur after the beginning of the second century. (See Curle, *Newstead*, p. 247).

(C 8) Small black olla, with rubbed trellis pattern. This form lasts into the Antonine period; the date of its appearance is not known. (See below, Fig. 99, C 45.)

(C 9-12) Rims of grey ware. C 9 is of a first-century type similar to C 7. C 10-12 are types which lasted at Corbridge and on the Antonine Vallum into the Antonine period, but they also occur constantly in earlier groups and are quite in place in the present series.

(C 13) Fragment of fine grey ware with wavy combed pattern. This pattern occurs in the late first and early second century (e.g. at Gelligaer) but does not seem to have lasted into the Antonine period. (See also Fig. 104).

(C 14) Buff ware; an imitation of Samian type 18/31.

The dish may well be of late first-century date, but imitations of Samian forms tended to outlast their prototypes.

(C 15) Dish of grey-black ware. The chamfer immediately above the base is characteristically pre-Antonine.—At Balmuildy on the Antonine Vallum this feature survives only in derivative and decadent forms.

(C 16) Orange-buff mortarium, with large grains of white

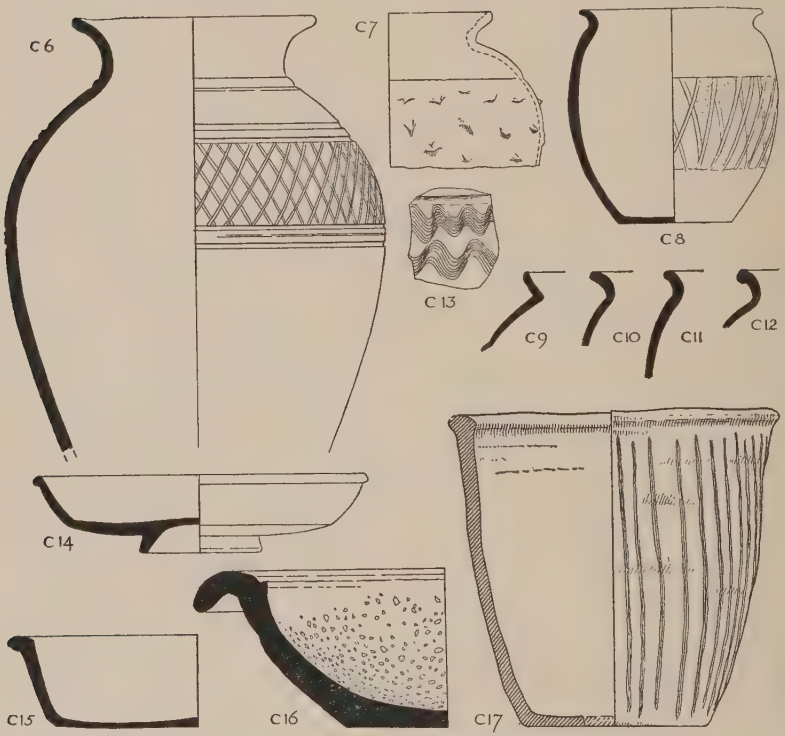

Fig. 95. Coarse pottery found with coin of Domitian (86 A.D.) in pit under annexe to commandant's-house. (¼)
(For associated Samian ware see Fig 87.)

spar. *Cf. Wroxeter Report* (1912) No. 66, found at Poltross Burn in the early Hadrianic deposit. Also at Gelligaer (Trajan-Hadrian). It would not be surprising, however, to find this type in any deposit between the end of the first-century and the beginning of the Antonine period. A fuller knowledge of mortarium-types has shown the inadvisability of attempting to date them closely by typology.

(C 17) Hand-made pot of coarse gritty clay, varying from a warm brown to black in colour. It is decorated with roughly smoothed vertical lines. The ware is exceedingly rough in character and is obviously of native manufacture. Considerable quantities were found at the Gaer in late first and very early second century deposits. The expanded rim is typical.—Compare Fig. 94, C 3. Small sherds of a somewhat similar ware have been found in native huts of the Romano-British period at Rhostryfan, near Carnarvon (*Arch. Camb.* 1923, p. 109).

Fig. 96. (See also Fig. 88.)

The pottery grouped in this illustration, together with that in Fig. 88, was all found in the two layers which under-

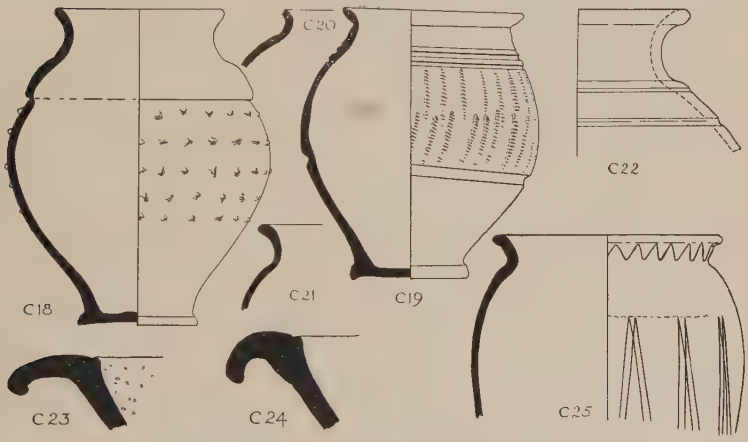

Fig. 96. Coarse pottery from the floors which preceded the stone commandant's-house. (¼)
(For associated Samian ware see Fig. 88.)

lay the stone commandant's-house. These layers were contemporary with the timber structures on this site, and may be ascribed to the period 75-110 or 120 A.D. The earlier layer contained little pottery, and, unless otherwise specified, the pieces illustrated came from the later layer, which was both compact and distinctive. It contained a second-brass almost certainly of Domitian, Samian forms 18, 27 and 37 dating down to Domitian or Trajan, including a stamp of the late first-century potter L.C. Virilis.

C 18 and 19 are both derived from prototypes of the Early Iron Age. The swollen shoulder of C 18 is a reminiscence

of the cordon of the pre-Roman types (see Bushe-Fox, *The Late-Celtic Urn-Field at Swarling, Kent, passim*); an intermediate stage is represented in pottery from a mid first-century well at Margidunum (F. Oswald, *Journ. Roman Studies* XIII. Pl. XI, 24, etc.). The comb-pattern of C 19 (which was distorted in manufacture) is equally un-Roman, and the type as a whole may be compared to pre-Roman or very early Roman types illustrated by Bushe-Fox, *op. cit.*, Pl. XI, 4, 5 (Folkstone), Pl. IX, 34 (Swarling). Modified forms of this type remained in use until the second century (*Wroxeter Report* 1914, Pl. XXVII, 71), but both fabric and decoration would assign these to the first century without the additional evidence of stratification.

(C 20) Rim of light grey ware.

(C 21) Rim of dark grey ware.

(C 22) Neck and shoulder of vessel of buff ware, with slight cordon and groove. This also is derived from a pre-Roman type, with intermediaries in the early Roman period, as at Margidunum (*J.R.S.* XIII, Pl. XI, 13). The type continues into the Antonine period and perhaps later, but the cordon shrinks to a mere beading *Balmuildy*, Pl. XLIV, 1) and then disappears.

(C 23) Light buff mortarium from the earlier of the two pre-stone layers. This dates from the earliest period of occupation, and may be compared with the late first-century Wroxeter types 10 and 14.

(C 24) Reddish buff mortarium; a characteristic example of the type prevalent at the Gaer *c.* 100 A.D. Compare Wroxeter type 22, dated about 80-120 A.D.

(C 25) Olla of dark grey ware with rubbed wave-pattern round the neck and trellis-pattern round the body. This type regularly occurs at the Gaer in deposits of 100-120 A.D.; it seems doubtful whether the wave-pattern long outlasted the first quarter of the second century.

Fig. 97. (See also Fig. 89).

The pottery illustrated in this figure, together with that in Fig. 89, is representative of the sherds found in the make-up of the floors contemporary with the stone commandant's-house. The floors themselves (probably of rammed earth or clay) had disappeared, but some of the pottery found in the ballast or make-up may well have percolated through the floors whilst in use. Other sherds were probably put in with the make-up and represent rubbish approximately contemporary with the actual building of the stone structure. It may be recalled that a second-brass of

Domitian, dated 86 A.D. and dropped when still in good condition, was found in the filling of one of the foundation-trenches and belongs to this horizon (see p. 45). The whole series may be regarded as of early second-century date.

(C 26) Bowl of buff ware partially burnt black externally.

(C 27) Pot of similar ware dusted with mica. For the type, see *Wroxeter Report* 1912, p. 70, No. 10, where it is shown to occur principally in the period 80-120 or 130 A.D.

(C 28) Flanged bowl of buff ware. Compare *Wroxeter Report* 1912, p. 72, No. 16, dated 80-120 A.D.

(C 29-31) Rims of grey ollae, characteristic of this horizon.

(C 32) Buff mortarium with rolled flange, similar to Wroxeter type 38, dated 80-110 A.D.

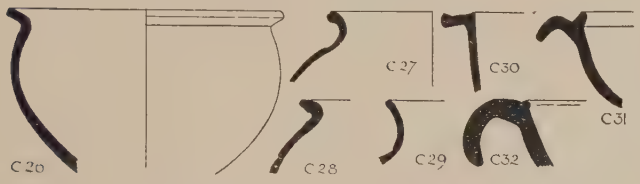

Fig. 97. Coarse pottery from the floors of the stone commandant's-house. (¼)

(For associated Samian ware see Fig. 89.)

Fig. 98. (See also Figs. 90–92).

The north and west sides of the annexe of the commandant's house were flanked by a stone-lined drain, two feet deep, which debouched at the south gateway. On the north side the bottom of this drain was choked with pottery, which included two complete Samian bowls, form 37, of the period Trajan-Hadrian (see Figs. 90-92). With the pottery were associated a second-brass of Trajan and a legionary denarius of Marcus Antonius (33-31 B.C.) such as remained in occasional use until the second century. A first-brass of Antoninus Pius lay in the soil which covered the drain but can scarcely be described as "stratified". The pottery may all be ascribed to the period *c.* 100-140 A.D.

(C 33) Part of large vessel of buff ware, with shallow cordon round the shoulder. Similar vessels belonged to the early period of Newstead (Curle, type 38), but the type lasted into the Antonine period (*Balmuildy*, Pl. XLIV, I).

(C 34) Ring-necked jug of good buff ware. A similar example at Wroxeter was dated 80-120 A.D. (1912 Report, Fig. 17, No. 1). Typologically, with its rounded handle and outward spread of the funnel, the present specimen is later

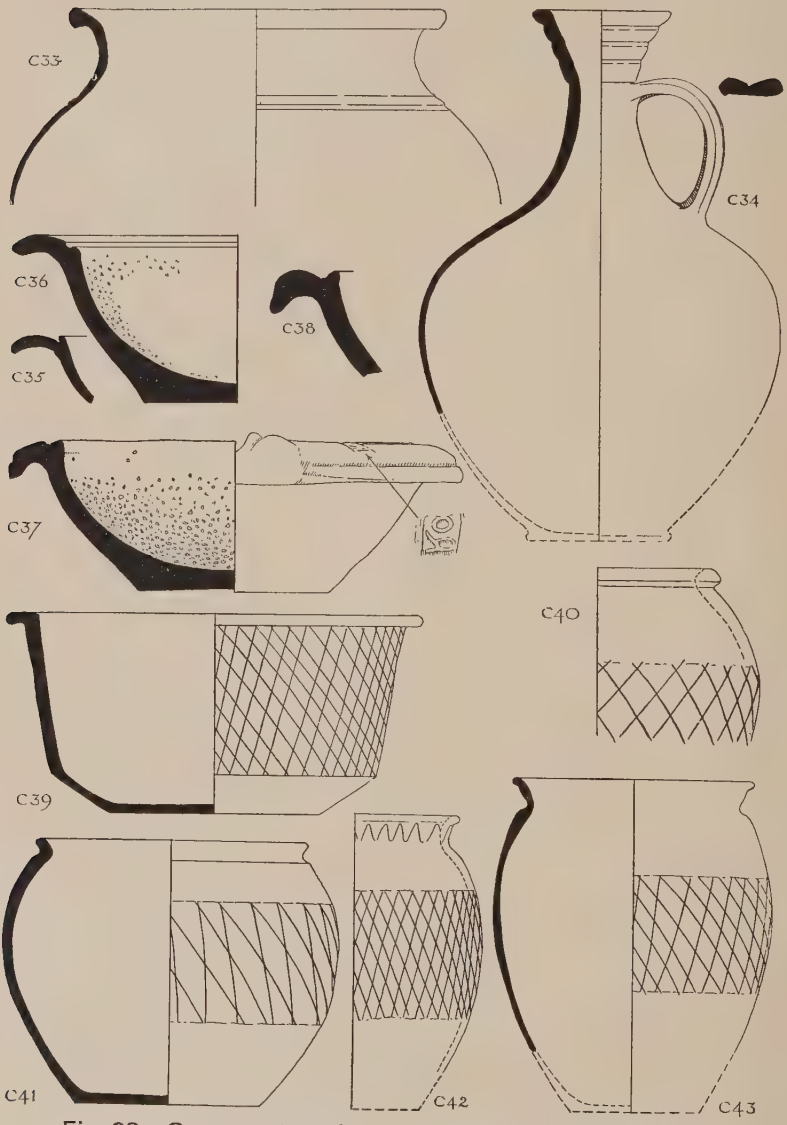

Fig. 98. Coarse pottery from the drain of the annexe to the commandant's-house. (¼)

(For associated Samian ware see Figs. 90-92.)

than the Flavian type at Newstead (*op. cit.* type 33), but it is distinctly earlier than the Antonine forms (*Balmuildy*, Pl. XLIII) in which these tendencies are still more pronounced and the neck becomes markedly shorter and the rings blunter.

(C 35) Flanged bowl of buff ware with traces of haematite slip. A similar form occurs at Gelligaer in the period Trajan-Hadrian (Ward, *The Roman Fort at Gelligaer*, Pl. XII, 9).

(C 36-38) These three mortaria may be regarded as characteristic of early second-century deposits on this site. They are similar to Wroxeter types 70, 74, 78 (*Wroxeter*, 1912 Report, Fig. 19), which "appear to have been introduced about the end of the first century and to have lasted well into the second". They are of orange-buff clay, with large grains of light-coloured spar on the interior surface. C 36 and C 37 both bear the retrograde stamp RO (in one case with the doubtful addition of S).

(C 39) Black bowl, with rubbed trellis-pattern, and broad chamfer above the base. The chamfer is a distinctively early feature; by the Antonine period it had either disappeared or survived only in blunted, decadent form.

(C 40) Black olla of kindred type to C 41 but larger and with heavier bead-rim; coarse fabric, and thickly coated with soot.

(C 41) Black olla of globular form, with rubbed trellis-pattern. This type extends from the end of the first century (early pits at Newstead, *op. cit.* Fig 25) to the Antonine period (*Balmuildy*, Pl. XLVI, 3). The more globular examples, like the present, are probably the earlier.

(C 42) Black olla, with rubbed trellis-pattern, and wave-pattern on the rim. The latter is apparently rare after the first thirty years of the second century.

(C 43) Black olla, with rubbed trellis-pattern. It may be compared to *Segontium*, Fig. 76, No. 19 (*c.* 100-125 A.D.). The type changed little, however, until the latter part of the second century.

Fig. 99.

C 44-51.—When the timber structure of the west gateway was replaced by stone, the ends of the clay rampart on each side of the opening were cut back to enable the builders to construct the flanking guard-rooms. The space of about three feet between each of the guard-rooms and the adjacent end of the clay rampart was then filled up with loose earth. This earth filling is therefore contemporary with the stone gateway and the fort-wall, and the pottery which it contains

is that which was in use or lying about at the time of construction. The pottery was not intermixed throughout the filling, but formed in each case a dump in the lowest part of it, and may therefore be regarded with probability as a comparatively fresh deposit when the filling was thrown in. It is a very clearly stratified and consistent group, and is of importance inasmuch as it helps to supply a *terminus post quem* for the building of the gateway and the fort wall.

With the pieces illustrated were found: —

(i) Fragments of Samian—two dishes 18/31; one cup 35; two bowls 37, one with early cruciform

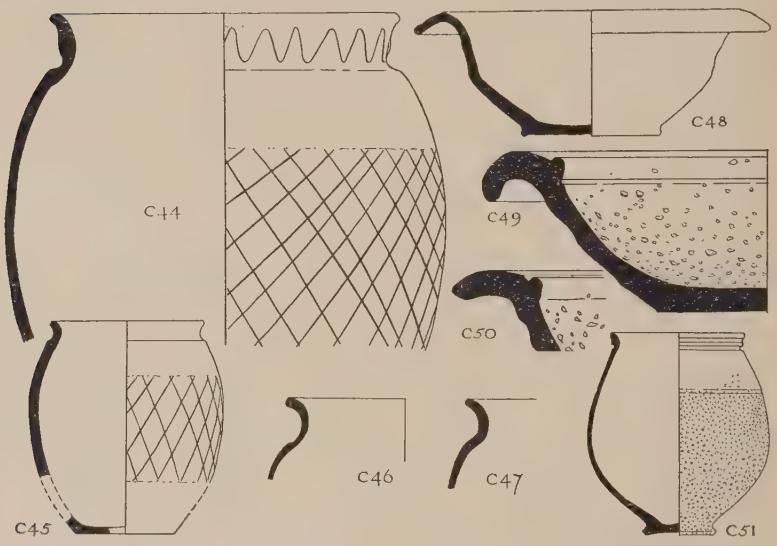

Fig. 99. Group of pottery thrown into the rampart at the time of the building of the west gateway in stone. (¼)

pattern, the other with Diana and small hind. All these fragments may be ascribed to the latter part of the first century, but with them was a single sherd of form 31, which is not likely to be earlier than the beginning of the second century.

(ii) Fragment of roughcast ware, and a few other duplicates of the types illustrated. No coins.

(C 44) Heavy grey olla with pinkish core. Trellis pattern, and wave-pattern round rim. The wave-pattern seems to be generally pre-Antonine.

(C 45) Small black olla with trellis-pattern. It is probably of early second-century date, but closely dated analogies do

not seem to have been published, although the type is common enough. It probably begins as early as Trajan (*Segontium*, p. 163, No. 30); it certainly lasts into the Antonine period (Bushe-Fox, *Corbridge Report* 1911, p. 40, Nos. 56-62; S. N. Miller, *Balmuildy*, Pl. XLVI, 2-5).

(C 46) Light grey olla with slight ridge on shoulder. Analogous to *Wroxeter Report* 1912, Nos. 31-2 (dated 80-120 A.D.); and *Newstead*, p. 246, Fig. 25, No. 6 (ditch of early fort).

(C 47) Light grey olla. Approximate types belong to the later periods at Newstead (Curle, p. 254, Fig. 28), and occur at Balmuildy (Miller, Pl. XLV). At Segontium, however, almost identical examples were found in early second-century groups. These types lasted long and are at present of small value for purposes of dating.

(C 48) Dark grey bowl with drooping flange. *Cf.* Ward, *Gelligaer*, Pl. XI, 5 (Trajan-Hadrian).

(C 49) Light buff mortarium, with large grains of brown spa. Approximately of the Wroxeter type 54 (dated 80-120 A.D.).

(C 50) Orange-buff mortarium, with large grains of white spa. Analogous to Wroxeter types 10, 14, 18 (late first century).

(C 51) Small roughcast pot of buff ware. This example is unlikely to have been made after the beginning of the second century. Slightly earlier in form than *Wroxeter Report* 1912, p. 75, Fig. 18, No. 36, dated 80-110 or 120 A.D. In the second century the foot becomes more attenuated, with the main girth higher up in the vessel. For discussion of the type, see *Essex Arch. Soc. Trans.*, n.s., XVI, pp. 24 ff.

On the whole it may be inferred that the group represents vessels in use in the earlier part of the second century.

Fig. 100.

C 52-56.—Between the bath-building and the via principalis was a pit which had been dug during the earliest occupation of the fort, and had been covered by a series of earth-and-clay floorings, each quite distinct in colour and clearly demarcated from its successor by a burnt "occupation-layer". Including the original contents of the pit, there were five definite strata beneath the capping of mixed earth. C 52-54 come from the lowest stratum; C 55 and 56 from the next above this, a layer which contained fragments of Samian form 29. All the five pieces illustrated, therefore, may be ascribed to the seventies and eighties of the first century A.D.

C 52 is a small globular vessel of grey ware, with bead rim.

C 53 is a fragment of grey ware, with "rusticated" decoration. (*cf. Wroxeter Report*, 1913, p. 49.)

C 54 is an orange mortarium with broad drooping flange found with C 52 and 53. In spite of the droop of the flange, the whole aspect of the mortarium is early. The particles of grit are now missing from the interior.

C 55 is a rim of fine pink-buff ware with mica-dusted surface. The pattern consists of rows of projecting bosses pressed up from the interior by means of a bluntly-pointed tool.

C 56 is part of a grey vessel, with pinkish core.

C 57.—Orange mortarium from the late first-century clay flooring which underlay the annexe to the commandant's house. The fragment is definitely stratified and its early date is certain in spite of the lack of boldness in the section of the rim. Somewhat similar types at Wroxeter (1912 Report, No. 22) and Corbridge are dated to the period 80-120 A.D.

C 58.—Orange mortarium with traces of dark grit. Found built into the core of the south guardroom of the east gateway. Compare Wroxeter type 58, late first—second century.

C 59-61.—The make-up of the floor of the south-east corner-turret contained a small group of pottery which included sherds of Samian form 18/31, a fragment of a grey urn with constricted shoulder of first-century Romano-Celtic type (*cf.* C 18), and the following three pieces:—C 59 and 60, mortaria of orange clay and types which occur commonly at the Gaer in early second-century deposits.

C 61 is a small handled olla of grey ware coated with smooth black slip. The low rim, broad base and fine thin fabric are characteristic of early work, but the rim-type lasted long and occurs at Balmuildy as late as the Antonine period (*op. cit.* Plate XLVI, 2 and 3). A similar but possibly later vessel was found in a pit at Silchester with Samian 18/31, and is not therefore likely to be later than the beginning of the second century.—May *Silchester Pottery*, p. 160, and Pl. LXVI, 200.

C 62.—Sherd of light grey ware; unstratified, but illustrated by reason of its incised pattern of vertical lines and concentric semi-circles, a motive found on the Romano-Celtic ("Upchurch") wares of south-east Anglia but very rare in western Britain. (One other small fragment was found at the Gaer, but otherwise I know of no example from Wales.) The pottery associated with this type on hut-floors at Tilbury is predominantly of late first-century date, and it is doubtful whether this decoration survived far into the second century.

See Walters, *British Museum Catalogue of Roman Pottery*, li, M 2670-2700; May, *Silchester Pottery*, Pl. LXXI, 163-164.

C 63-65.—The conduit, where it emerged from Building "B", had been built in a trench cut to a depth of 9½ feet from the present surface, and its cover-slabs were found at a depth of 6½ feet. Above these, with the exception of about 2 feet of humus, the filling was of Roman period, and showed two main layers each capped with a thick layer of wood-ash, animal-bones and oyster-shells. The lower of the two main layers, nearly a foot in depth, had evidently been thrown into the trench immediately on the completion of the conduit, to protect the cover-slabs. The pottery from this layer, as recovered in three pits along the line of the conduit, is of chronological significance, since it cannot have reached this position until after the completion of the conduit and of the eastern part of Building "B".

The group included Samian forms 18/31 and early 27, and in the conduit itself were fragments of early roughcast ware and of first-century Samian 37 which had washed into the channel during use. Percolation from above through the closely fitted and mortared cover-stones is out of the question. It is clear that the conduit was in use very soon after 100 A.D., and to this date must be ascribed the following three sherds from the lower covering layer.

C 63, a frilled tazza or "incense-cup" of buff ware. The pedestal is missing; it was usually hollow, as indicated in the drawing, but was occasionally solid. Similar examples occur at Gelligaer (early second century) and Newstead I (late first century).

The use of these curious vessels has never been satisfactorily explained. The general type is possibly of east-Mediterranean origin if (as is not very probable) the frill-less examples found at Priene in deposits dating from the end of the first century B.C. are true prototypes[1]. The Roman provincial frilled bowls of the Augustan period (Augustan potteries at Xanten, and fragments at Haltern, 11 B.C.—9 A.D.) are mostly of simple hemispherical outline above the pedestal and have a broad indented flange at the lip. By the middle of the first century A.D. this type began to give place to more angular variants which bear a closer resemblance to the Priene "prototype" and culminate towards the end of the century in sharply carinated examples such as the present, often with a second frill at the point of carination and even a third on the pedestal. An example at Hofheim, dating to the Claudian period, illustrates the earliest phase of this late Flavian type (*Hofheim*, type

[1] Wiegand and Schrader, *Priene*, Fig. 287.

71 B). Multiple frills are characteristic of second-century examples, but later again become exceptional; and notched

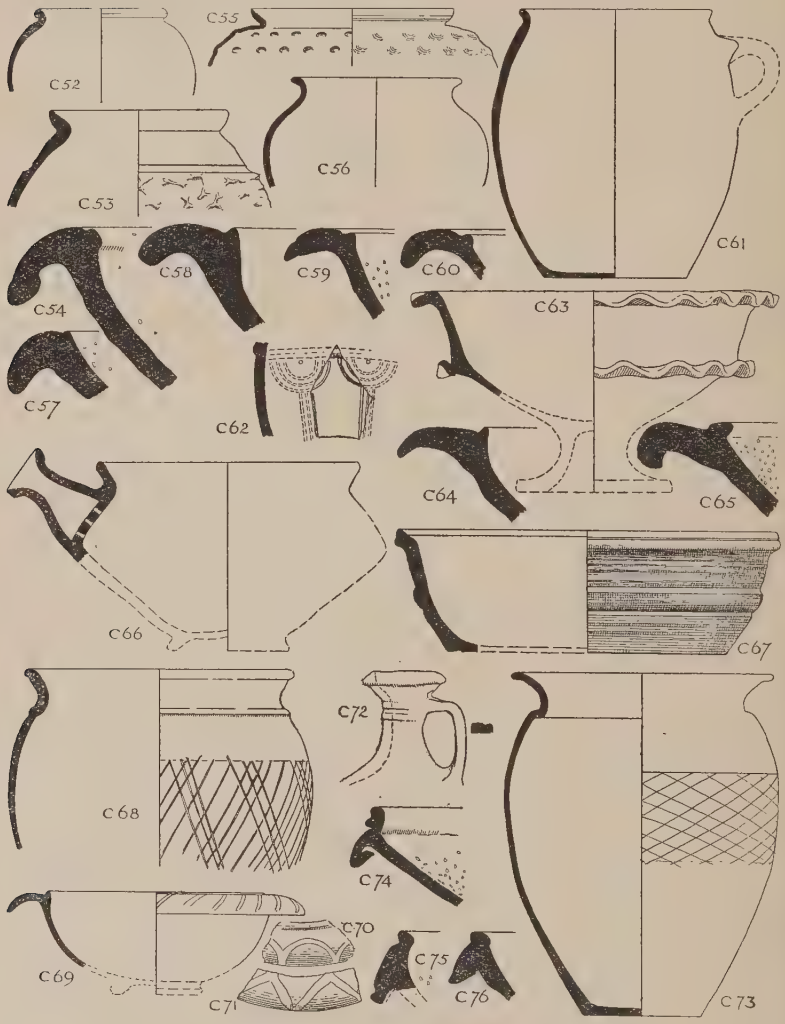

Fig. 100. Coarse pottery. (1/4)

(instead of frilled) examples, which first appeared about the middle of the second century[1], tend to replace the frilled

[1] Eg. at Altenstadt, *O.R.L.* XXXVII, p. 10, Fig. 1.

type proper in the third and fourth centuries. An unusually late example, with high, solid pedestal and notched rim and carination was found with two coins of Constans in a grave at Rheinzabern[1].

The name or nick-name "incense-cup" is based merely on the strikingly individual character of these vessels, on their obvious unsuitability for drinking purposes, and on the fact that some examples are blackened by smoke on the inner surface[2]. The frill-decoration is rare on other types of pottery except face-urns, which sometimes have a frilled band immediately under the rim[3]. The ritualistic (funerary) tradition of the face-urns is to a less extent shared by the "incense-cups", which were sometimes, as at Regensburg, used as covers to cinerary jars; whilst at Osterburken several were found in the Mithraeum. These associations do not in themselves prove anything, but should be considered in the light of the fact that these cups were sometimes, and perhaps frequently, set up on pedestals or pillars of pottery (and doubtless other materials), some 18 inches high, which were themselves ornamented with frills or notches. The tops of these pillars open out into small cup-shaped openings to receive or form a bearing for the foot of the cup. This is held in position either by inserting the base-ring into the top of the pillar, or by means of a clay connecting-piece which is inserted both into the socket and into the hollow base of the cup. In a few instances the cup forms one piece with the pillar[4].

The frilled cup, set up on its frilled pillar, bears perhaps a more specious resemblance to a vessel of ritual—rather, perhaps, as an incense-holder than as a candlestick (an alternative suggestion[5]). On the other hand, it may have been merely a domestic flower-vase.

(C 64) Mortarium of orange ware with grey core. A normal late first-century type.

(C 65) Light buff mortarium, roughened with white spar, which is also scattered sparingly over the flange. A late

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[1] Ludowici, *Urnen-graeber . . . in Rheinzabern*, p. 179 (grave 199), and p. 268, B 3.

[2] Eg. at Okarben, *O.R.L.* XVI, p. 30, No. 20.

[3] Eg. at Hofheim (type 83); and the fine series in the Colchester Museum.

[4] *Römisch-germanisches Korrespondenzblatt*, Jan. 1912, Fig. 8. The best series of pillars is in the Strassburg Museum.

[5] So Drexel in *O.R.L.* XXXV, *Faimingen*, p. 99; and Riese in *Hedd. Mitteil.* IV, p. 28. Many of the bowls, however, would make very bad candlesticks.

first-early second century type which rarely (as at Balmuildy, *op. cit.* Pl. XLI, 2, survived until towards the middle of the second century.

(C 66) Spout, with rim and shoulder, of a bowl approximately of the form restored in the drawing. The shoulder closes the base of the spout save for eight perforations. The clay is grey with remains of a yellow-green resinous coating of varnish. The type is described by May, *Silchester Pottery*, p. 116 (bibliography) and Pl. XLVIII, 62. Sometimes with three handles, it occurs at Mainz in the Domitian-Trajan period and at Praunheim in the period 90-150 A.D. The fragment at the Gaer was found in the wood-ash on the floor at the mouth of the hypocaust-furnace of Building "B". Near by, in the same layer (which was well sealed and quite definite), was a Samian dish 18/31 which is probably not later than the early years of the second century.

For other green-glazed wares see Fig. 101.

C 67.—Fragment of cordoned dish of black ware with smooth surface. The under side of the base shows a shallow grove and the rim is also grooved internally and externally. Found in Building "B" in a definitely stratified deposit with Samian form 18/31. Date *circa* 100 A.D.

C 68-69 are from a well-defined occupation layer adjoining the stone building "A", outside the fort-walls. The layer contained Samian forms 15-17, 27, 37 (early) and an 18/31 stamped ROPPIRVTIM. Roppus is represented at Hofheim prior to 83 A.D. and at Wroxeter late first-second century (below, p. 242). The present group is probably not later than the first quarter of the second century.

C 68 is a black olla with cordon on shoulder and rubbed trellis-decoration. The cordon is an unusual survival from first-century Romano-Celtic types. The olla with trellis pattern appears at the Gaer very soon after A.D. 100 and occurs frequently in early second-century deposits.

C 69 is a finely-made flanged bowl of orange-buff ware with diagonal lines in thick white slip on the flange. Variant patterns on similar bowls are illustrated by C 71 (from the late first or early second century level immediately above the cover slabs of the conduit, west of Building "B") and C 70 (unstratified). Several examples at Wroxeter were dated 80-120 A.D. (1912 Report, p. 72, No. 16). They are obviously derived from the Samian type Curle 11 (period Nero-Trajan), where the flange is decorated with leaves *en barbotine*.

C 72.—Jug-neck of buff ware; decadent example of the ring-neck type. Similar examples are found in Antonine deposits (*e.g.* Curle, *Newstead*, Fig. 33, No. 13; Miller, *Balmuildy*, Pl.

XLIII, 5), and this degraded type, with spreading lip, disappearing rings and concave neck, is not likely to be earlier than *circa* 140 A.D.

The neck was found almost at the bottom of the well adjoining the granary—at a depth of 14-15 feet. It must have reached this position within a comparatively short time of the building of the well.

C 73.—Black olla with rubbed trellis-pattern, found in the bath-building, in the drain beneath the west wall of the apsidal bath. The importance of the olla is that it can only have reached this position in Roman times, when the building was still in use. If, therefore, it can be dated it will provide a *terminus ante quem* for the building of the bath. The fabric of the vessel is good, but the type is not early. The sides project slightly beyond the rim, a fact which seems to place the specimen earlier than the fourth century, when the rim normally over-rides the sides (*e.g.* the Hambleden olla, with coins of *circa* 325 A.D.—*Archaeologia* LXXI, p. 181, No. 163). The present type has more affinity with examples from Antonine sites (*cf. Balmuildy*, Pl. XLIV, 3; *Newstead*, p. 254, Fig. 28). Attempts have been made to equate the proportions of ollae with a chronological table (May, *Silchester Pottery*, pp. 301 ff.), but it may be doubted whether such equations can be used with any approach to precision. The Gaer example may, so far as we can tell at present, have been made at almost any time between, say, 140 and 300 A.D., with an inclination towards the earlier date; a grave-group of about 200 A.D. at York includes an olla of similar though perhaps slightly later form (May, *Roman Pottery in York Museum*, Pl. VIII, 6).

C 74-76.—These three fragments of white hammer-head mortaria are the only sherds of distinctively late third or fourth century type from the Gaer. They were found in the surface-soil within the fort. The type is of course well known on late Roman sites; *e.g.* it was found in abundance at Segontium in levels dating from the third quarter of the fourth century.

Fig. 101.

Vessels coated with green glaze. See also Fig 100, C 66.

C 77.—Small globular vessel of orange clay covered internally and externally with a very dark green glaze. It imitates the Samian form 67 (Déch.), a late first-century type. Found in the retentura with pottery mostly of 90-120 A.D.

C 78.—Fragment of vessel of orange-coloured paste coated intern-

ally and externally with olive-green glaze. Found in the well-defined late first-century layer which lay beneath and immediately preceded the stone annexe to the commandant's house. The decoration consists of horizontal grooves and sharply incised vertical lines. The complete form of the vessel is uncertain; it may have been a small globular pot similar to C 77, but it may on the other hand have been a long-necked jug of a type akin to the green-glazed jugs made at St. Rémy-en-Rollat during the first half of the first century A.D. If the latter possibility be correct, then we may see in the Gaer specimen a derivative type (produced perhaps in Britain) which has lost the elegance of the origi-

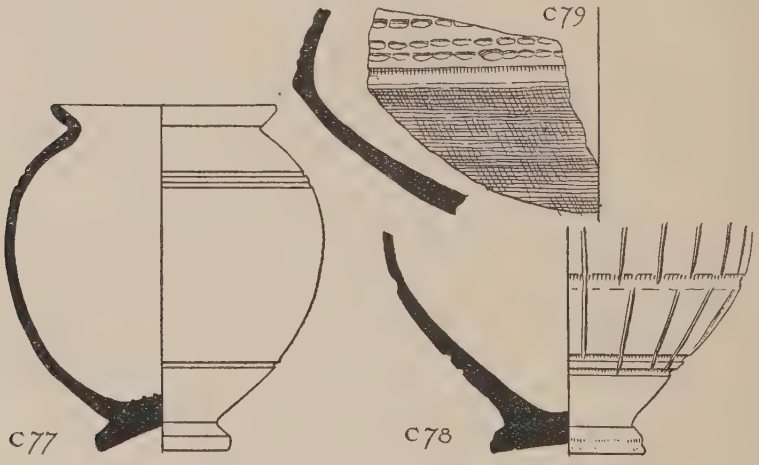


Fig. 101. Green-glazed pottery. (½)
(See also Fig. 100, C66.)

nal St. Rémy series. It may be observed that green-glazed ware was produced in some quantity in this country, notably at Holt in Denbighshire.

C 79.—Fragment of a carinated vessel of grey ware ornamented with a coarse roulette-pattern and coated both internally and externally with a thick yellowish-green glaze. Found with Samian S 210–211 and the small hoard of denarii above the conduit, adjoining Building "B", and therefore dated *circa* 120-130 A.D. The type was probably that of C 66.

Fig. 102 (with Fig. 103).

C 80.—Sherd of well-made buff ware with decoration in relief. The form is a copy of Samian 30. The ornamentation was applied

by means of a mould; it is of unusual type but is very similar to that on some ten or twelve sherds in the Stourhead Collection at the Devizes Museum (see Fig. 103).[1] Among these sherds at Devizes is a piece of a mould. They seem all to represent imitations of Samian form 30, and, as in the Gaer fragment, the ornament in every case consists of a kind of branched-stem pattern with round pellets moulded in relief. Mrs. M. E. Cunnington has very kindly supplied the following note on them: "Most of our pieces are burnt a brick-red colour and are of a medium fine rather sandy ware without any trace of glaze or polish; one piece is brownish grey, but none is absolutely identical with yours in colour or feel. The style of ornament is the same, but yours seems to have something in addition to the branched stem and pellets to which ours are limited. On the whole yours appears a little finer and better made than most of ours, the angle between

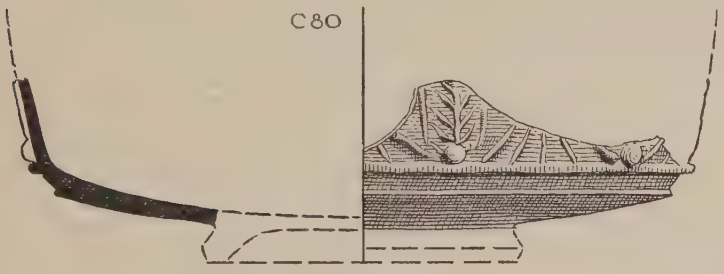


Fig. 102. Coarse pottery with moulded decoration. (½)

base and sides is sharp whereas in ours it is rather rounded and clumsy. The fragment of rim with 'egg moulding' or 'multiple arch' pattern is interesting; there is just enough to show the beginning of a branched stem pattern capped with pellets.

"Unfortunately the locality of our pieces is not known, but it was probably Wilts. This is made all the more likely by the fact that some years ago I picked up a fragment that might have come from the mound on the site of a Roman villa near Devizes (*Wilts. Arch. Mag.* xxxv., p. 441)."

Fig. 104.

This figure shows nine examples of the wave-pattern of which large quantities were found on the site. The ware was

[1] I am indebted to Mrs. M. E. Cunnington for the photographs reproduced as Fig. 103.

generally grey, but the types bearing the pattern were various—globular vases, carinated and hemispherical bowls, imitations of Samian form 30 (see central fragment in bottom row of illustration), etc. The pattern was characteristically rendered by means of a comb, but single wavy lines, either engraved or merely smoothed on the surface (especially on the rims of ollae), were common. The combed wave-pattern is a native Gallo-British tradition; it occurs, for example, at Mont Beuvray in the latter part of the first century B.C.[1] I know of no example from any dated deposit later than the first quarter of the second century A.D. At the Gaer it was typical of groups belonging to the period Vespasian-Trajan. The single wavy line may have outlasted the combed wave, but even that seems to be rare or absent on Antonine sites.

The bottom right-hand sherd is the countersunk handle of a black vessel somewhat similar to that illustrated by Curle, *Newstead*, p. 256, Fig. 31, but with a more pronounced counter-sinking. Another, similar, fragment at the Gaer occurred with pottery of early second-century date.

7 Potters' Stamps and Graffiti.

(a) Potters' stamps on Samian ware.

For this list and commentary I am indebted to Mr. T. Davies Pryce and Dr. Felix Oswald.

Of the 28 decipherable stamps on Samian, it will be seen that no less than 23 are those of potters who worked either in the latter half of the first century or about the "turn" of the first and second centuries. Only 4 stamps (QVINTVS, SATVRNINVS, and two of MATERNVS) can be said to be those of potters who worked exclusively in the second century. The stamp of MARCVS is not included in this estimate as, although it is probably the impression of the first-century potter, it might on the other hand represent the early work of MARCVS of Lezoux.

The stamps are here reproduced actual size.

[1] J. Déchelette, *Les fouilles du Mont Beuvray*, p. 80 and Pl. XVIII.

1.

AVITI · MA or AVITI · M, form 18/31.

The stamp AVITI · M occurs at La Graufesenque (D. i, p. 82) and that of AVITVS on another South Gaulish bowl (D. i, p. 253).

AVITI occurs on an appliqué figure-stamp at Lezoux (D. ii, pp. 173 and 210). The following stamps may be recorded :—

AV · I · IO or AVITI · O on form 29 from Torre Annunziata (B.M., M. 6).

AVITI · MA on form 18/31 at Chester and Silchester, and form 31 in London (B.M. and G.H.).

AVITI · M on form 18 at Rottweil.

The Brecon plate is probably the work of the South Gaulish potter and of the period *Domitian*-Trajan.

This potter should be distinguished from the later potters AVITVS · F, AVITVS · FEC and AVITI · F, who worked at Eschweilerhof and Rheinzabern. They occur on Antonine sites, such as Newstead ii, AVITVS · F and AVITVS · FEC.

2.

BIGA · FEC. Form early 31. From drain of annexe to commandant's house (see Fig. 92).

The stamp BIGA FEC occurs on form 18/31 in London (G.H.) and Baden-Baden.

The potter BIGA made forms 27, 33, 18, 18/31, and 42 (bowl with strap-handles, Maidstone Museum).

His wares have been found at Rottenburg (here dated to the reign of Domitian), Wroxeter (in a deposit dated to 90-120 A.D.), York, Carlisle and Corbridge.

His chief activity should be assigned to the period Domitian-*Trajan*.

3.

CALVI. Form 27. Found with stamps of MOMMO beside footings of commandant's house.

This La Graufesenque potter had a long working life. The stamps of CALVVS occur at Sels (*ante* 41 A.D.), in the pre-Flavian fortress at Novaesium, the pre-Flavian layer at Wiesbaden, Hofheim ii, Rottweil, London, Wroxeter, Corbridge and Camelon.

He made forms 15/17, 16, 18, 27, 33 and 29.

His decorated work is chiefly of the Nero-Flavian type (K. 1919, 17).

4.

OF CEN. Form 18 to 18/31.

The period of chief activity of the potter OF CEN is the Flavian.

His stamps occur in London and at Leicester, Margidunum, York, Corbridge, Rottweil and Friedberg.

He made forms 27, 33, 18, 18/31 and 29.

His decorated work is typically Flavian (K. 1919, 22).

This potter should be distinguished from CENSORINVS of Lezoux and CENSOR of Trèves.

5.

Form 37. See Fig. 85.

The period of activity of this potter is discussed in the text (S 184, and excursus).

He cannot be identified with the DOECCVS and "ꝺD" of Lezoux, who worked in the Hadrian-Antonine period, but he may have been an early member of the same firm.

The Brecon ꝺD is quite definitely *Domitian*-Trajan.

6.

OF FLAVIVS GERMANVS. Form 15/17. From the retentura.

This potter worked at La Graufesenque and Banassac. The stamp with the combined name of Flavius and Germanus does not occur on early or pre-Flavian sites, whereas GERMANVS alone is found in the older periods at Novaesium and Wiesbaden.

In the stamp of this potter the FL of the FLAVIVS is almost invariably ligatured and written as F,

He made forms 27, 33, 18, 18/31, 15/17, 31 and 29.

He was working in the Flavian period. As this stamp is not common in Britain, the following list is appended:—

OF FLAVI GERMANI: Form 27, Mainz.

OF FLAVI GER. Wilderspool, Vechten, Bonn.

OF FLA GERMANI. 31, Mainz.

OF FLA GER. 18 Friedberg, Nymwegen; 27 Eschzell, Friedberg; 31 Shefford; 33 Stanwix—also at Clermont, *La Graufesenque*, Les Cléons, Moulins, Poitiers, Vichy, Wiammeville, Tongres, Bonn, Heddernheim.

]F FLA GER. 15/17 Friedberg; 18 Oberdorf; 27 Wiesbaden; 31 Cannstatt—also at *La Graufesenque*, Nymwegen, Tongres, Vechten, Mainz, Groesbeck.

OF FLA GE. 18 Engers (Bonn)—also at Amiens, London, Moulins, Cologne, Mainz.

]F FLA GE. *Banassac*, Nîmes.

OFI FL GER. Trion (Lyons).

OF FL GERMANI. 27 and 31 Mainz.

OF FL GERMAN. 18 and 29 Mainz. Also at Augsburg.

OF FL GERM. 27 and 31 Mainz. Also at Trion.

OF FL GER. 15/17 Gaer (Brecon), Friedberg; 18 Neuss; 18/31 London G.H., Obernburg; 27, 31, 33 at Mainz. Also at La *Graufesenqae*, *Banassac*, Autun, Bavai, Bourg, Douai, Izernore, Orléans, Paris, Perigueux, Renaix, Strasbourg, Suèvres, Tours, Trion, Vertault, Vichy, Vienne, Augst, Avenches, Nymwegen, Vechten, Tongres, Düsseldorf, Wiesbaden.

OF FL GE. 18 Silchester, Heidelberg; 27 Muschenheim; 31 London G.H.; 33 Mainz; also at Clermont, Hermes, Trion, Arnsburg, Tongres, Vechten, Speier.

? OF F GE. 27 Baden-Baden.

OF FL GR. 31 Leicester; 27 Neuss.

OF FL G. Trion.

FL GERMANI. 31 York.

His marks are somewhat rare in Britain, but have been recorded at Wilderspool, Stanwix, Silchester, London, Leicester and York. Period: Flavian.

7.

INDERCILLVS · F: Form 18/31. By footings of Building "A"

The stamps of this potter are somewhat uncommon, and are recorded in the following variants:—

INDERCILLVS · F. Form 18 at Chester and Silchester.
„ „ Form 33 London (B.M.) and Silchester.
INDERCILLVS · FM. Form 33 London (G.H.) and Kettering.
INDERCILLVS. Form 18 at Neuss.
IN-DERCILLV. Form 27 at Wroxeter.
INTERCILL. Form 33 at Corbridge.

In France this stamp has been found at Martres de Veyre, Moulins, Orléans and Trion.

This provenance suggests that he probably worked in Central Gaul.

His period is approximately Domitian-Trajan.

8.

IANVARIS or IANVARI · O; Form 27. By footings of annexe to commandant's house.

A potter who probably worked at both La Graufesenque (D. 1, 83, IANVAR) and Lezoux (D. 1, 276 IANVARIS · O mould 30, IANVAR mould 37,]VARIS mould).

The stamps IANVARI · O occur on form 27 in London (B.M. M808), IANVARIS on a platter at Newstead, dated to the first century (C. p. 236), IANVARI on form 37 at Wroxeter (*ante* 130 A.D.), IANVARIS · O on form 37 at Corbridge and IANVARI OF on form 18/31 at Silchester.

The later potter IANVARIVS, whose stamps occur at Heiligenberg and Rheinzabern, worked in the Hadrian-Antonine period. His ware is chiefly confined to German sites (IANVARIVS form 37 Neuss, IANVARIVS form 27 Saalburg, Pfunz and Zugmantel).

In Britain this stamp, IANVARIV[, has been found at York on form 31, Sb. type.

The Brecon cup is closely similar to a form 27 by BIGA (O. & P. xlix, 18) and should be dated to the Domitian-*Trajan* period.

9.

OF IVCVN[DI]. Form 18. From the retentura.

An exact facsimile of the Brecon stamp occurs on a form 15/17 at Friedberg.

The stamps of the potter IVCVNDVS occur at Sels (*ante* 41 A.D.), in the pre-Flavian periods at Novaesium and Wiesbaden, Hofheim ii, London, Rottweil, Friedberg, Corbridge and Newstead i.

His chief activity lay in the Flavian period (*cf.* O. & P., iii, 3; *Wroxeter* Rep. II, xii, 3). His earlier decorated work is figured by Knorr, 1919, 43 B, C, D.

He made forms 27, 15/17, 18, 18/31, ? 31, and 29.

He should be distinguished from the later IVCVNDVS who worked at Rheinzabern.

10.

Form 18/31. Period: Domitian-Trajan.

Most probably the mark of a potter of La Graufesenque (D. I., p. 84, MARCV FE, MARCI), who worked in the Flavian period. The following examples of the stamps of this South Gaulish potter may be recorded:—

OF · MARC. Form 29 Vienne (St. Germain).

OF MARCI. At Ardin (Deux Sèvres).

OF MAR. Tarraco.

MARCIO. London; this is probably the complete reading of the Gaer stamp.

MARCV FE La Graufesenque and Exeter.

MARC FE. Vechten.

MARC. Emporion, Rome.

Another potter named MARCVS worked at Lezoux in the Hadrian (? Trajan)-Antonine period. Usually, his impression is MARCI · MA or MARCI · M. His stamp occurs on forms 33, 18/31, 31, 79, 38 and 32, and his ware has been found at Colchester, Silchester, Corbridge, Pan Rock and other sites. Owing to the Gaer stamp being an incomplete one, the possibility of its being Central Gaulish cannot be definitely excluded. A still later potter, MARCVS · F, worked at Trèves and Rheinzabern towards the end of the Antonine period.

11.

Form 18. From a floor of Building "B".

This impression may quite definitely be restored as OF MASCVI.

This stamp occurs on a form 37 of the Domitian period at Cannstatt (K. xi, 1.). The following impressions may be recorded:—

OF MASCVI: Form 18 Cirencester and on unrecorded forms at

Exeter, London, *La Graufesenque*, Troyes, Flavian, Weisenau (Mainz), Bonn, Llanfair (Carmarthen).

OF MASCV: *La Graufesenque*, Tours, Rossem, Vechten (C.I.L., 13, 3, 1, 1299).

OF MASC: Form 27 Mainz; also at Saalburg.

The chief period of activity of this South Gaulish potter may be assigned to Domitian's reign; it is also probable that he continued to work in that of Trajan.

He is to be distinguished from the earlier or Claudian potter MASCLVS.

Period of the Brecon vessel: Domitian.

12–13.

Form 18/31. Inner W. ditch, top of silt. Fair ware.

Form 18/31. Commandant's house. Thin ware, fine glaze. The stamp MATERNI · M, in exact facsimile to the Brecon impression, occurs on form 18/31 at Pforzheim (Fritsch, *Terra Sigillata Gefässe im Grossherzogtom Baden* (1913).

The stamp M̄ATERNI occurs on a form 33 at Wroxeter (Rep. I., p. 14) in a pit dated not later than 130 A.D., and in association with the stamps of LIBERTVS and PERPETVVS. The following examples may be recorded:—

M̄ATERNI · M: Trion, Vechten.

M̄ATERNI: Trion.

M̄ATERNI · M: Poitiers.

M̄ATERNI · M: Form 18/31 Pforzheim, 27 Angsburg, 31 Colchester, 33 Astwick, Colchester, Leicester,

M̄ATERN: Form 27 London (B.M.).

M̄ATERNI: Form 33 London (B.M.), 18/31 Colchester, 27 Colchester, 31 Cirencester, Corbridge, Pan Rock.

OF MATE: Form 18/31 Wiesbaden Kastell (Domitian-Trajan occupation).

The later impressions, as at Zugmantel and Pan Rock, have a less careful lettering. MATERNVS was a Lezoux potter (? potters) who worked in the Trajan-Antonine period. The early or *Trajan*-Hadrian period of some of his work is attested by the fragment found in the Commandant's House at the Gaer, and also by the provenance of the vessels found at Wroxeter and Wiesbaden Kastell.

14.

Form 18 to 18/31. Miscellaneous "find".

The stamps of the South Gaulish potter MERCATOR are found in two impressions, i.e., OF MERC and MERCATO.

Déchelette, I, pp. 286–7, places bowls signed by MERCATO among Lezoux fabric, but a glance at their figure-types demonstrates that they are South Gaulish. The mould found at Lezoux has the stamp MERCATOR . M and this full mark or its variant MERCATOR is usually found on Central Gaulish fabric (*cf.* B.-F. *Wroxeter*, Rep. i, p. 44, for MERCATOR—with a small o—on a mould of the potter CINNAMVS).

The potter who worked at Heiligenberg had a stamp closely similar to that of MERCATOR of Lezoux (Forrer, Pl. xvi, MERCATOR, MERCATOR.F). It is therefore highly probable that the Domitian-Trajan potter of South Gaul cannot be identified with the MERCATOR who worked at Heiligenberg and Lezoux in the Trajan-Antonine period. The South Gaulish potter appears to have worked at Montans, and his chief activity should be assigned to Domitian's reign. His stamp, OF MERC, occurs on Form 29 at Baden-Baden and Vienne, on Form 18 at Chester and London (G.H.), and on ? 31 at Mainz. His stamp MERCATO occurs on Form 29 at Friedberg, and usually on his Forms 37 (K. 1919, 57).

May, *Silchester*, illustrates three decorated pieces, Form 37, stamped MERCATO (xxv, 5-7).

All the decorated pieces signed OF MERC and MERCATO have ornamentation which is typologically Flavian.

15–16.

Form 33, *bis*. Found beside the footings of the commandant's house. (See Fig. 66, S 14.)

The potter MOMMO, or the firm of MOMMO, had a long period of activity extending from *ante* 40 A.D. to *circa* 80 A.D.

The earliest form of stamp is MOMO (with dots amongst the letters), an impression which is found on form 24/25 at Hofheim I.

His decorated work is of the period Nero-Vespasian (O. & P., v, 5; vi, 4, 10; A. *Pompeii*, Figs. 1–23, 54).

His wares have been found at Sels, in the pre-Flavian periods at Novaesium and Wiesbaden, Hofheim I, London, Colchester, Pompeii, Carlisle and Corbridge. He is rarely, if

ever, represented on definitely post-Vespasianic sites, such as Newstead and other Scottish forts.

The stamp occurs, in varying forms, on Ritt. 1, 8, 9, Drag. 24/25, 27, 33, 16, 15/17, 18, 29, 30 and 37.

17.

Form 37.

The potter NICEPHOR has been variously attributed to South, Central and East Gaul. From the character of the decoration of the Brecon bowl it is highly probable that he worked at Lezoux about the "turn" of the first and second centuries. This view is supported by the provenance of his wares in Gaul, for definitely South Gaulish sites appear to be awanting. On the other hand, those of Central Gaul, such as Le Châtelet, Martres de Veyre and Orléans, are well represented.

As the wares of this potter are not common, the following recorded details of his stamps, vessel-forms and localities are given:—

NICEPHOR . F: Form 18, Carlisle, Cirencester, London (G.H., Lond. M.), Wroxeter. 18/31 Silchester, Muschenheim.

27 Abingdon, Cirencester, London (G.H.; Gen. Post Office; King Will. St.), Silchester, Wilderspool, Neuss, Cannstatt.

33 Cirencester, London (B.M.), Wilderspool.

42 (bowl with strap-handles) Corbridge, dated to the first century.

NICEPHOR: 18 London (B.M.), ? form, Amiens. 31 Cannstatt.

NICEPH: Exeter.

NICE[: 18 Chester. 27 Silchester. 37 Gaer.

His activity should be assigned to the period Domitian-Trajan.

18.

OF PASSENI or PASSIENI, Form 29. From site of new farmhouse.

The letter A is frequently blurred in the stamps of PASSENVS and PASSIENVS (K. 1919, 62a, 63c, 64g) and this fact, combined with certain decorated types on the bowl warrant this restoration.

The variants OPASSEN and OPASSIEN occur at Autun and Vechten (C.I.L., 13. 3. 1, 1494-5).

His stamps have been found in the pre-Flavian periods at Novaesium and Wiesbaden, Hofheim I, London, Leicester, Rottweil and Carlisle. They rarely occur on definitely post-Vespasianic sites, such as Newstead and other Scottish forts, but a single example—probably a survival—has been found at Cannstatt (K. 1921, p. 62), a site first occupied *circa* 90 A.D. His chief activity may be assigned to the Nero-Vespasian period.

He made Forms 24/25, 27, 33, 15/17, 18, 18/31 and 29.

19.

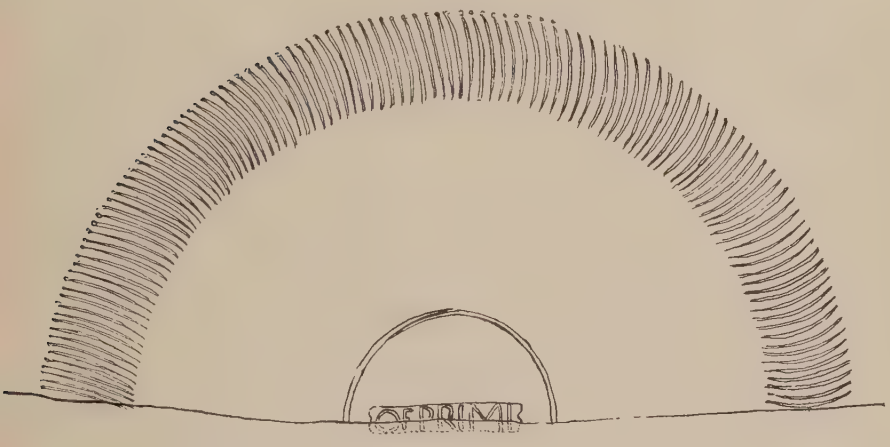
OF PONTEI, on splinter, from lowest level below commandant's-house.

The terminal lettering of this stamp warrants its restoration as that of PONTEIVS (see B.M. M703, 705, 708, 709, in all of which the T is ligatured with the E).

This potter worked chiefly in the Flavian period, and his stamps (Ponteius or Pontius) have been found in London (G.H. Mus. Form 24/25, marbled sigillata), Rome, York, Buxton (Form 29), Carlisle, Corbridge and in the Bregenz Cellar-Find.

In addition to the forms already mentioned, he made 27, 33, 15/17, 18, 18/31, and ? 31.

20-21.



Form 18. From the retentura.

Probably more than one potter of the name of PRIMVS worked in the first century.

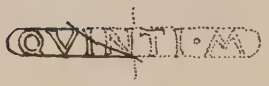
The stamp occurs at Sels (*ante* 41 A.D.), Xanten in the Claudius-Nero period, the pre-Flavian fortress at Novaesium, Hofheim I and II, Trèves (marbled sigillata), Pompeii (marbled sigillata), Frankfort (marbled sigillata), Wroxeter, York, Rottweil and Carlisle.

His decorated ware is chiefly of the period Nero-Flavian (O. & P. iv, 5; May, *Silchester*, vi, B, vii, A; B.-F. *Wroxeter*, Rep. I, xiii, 4; K. 1919, 66, 67).

This stamp occurs on Ritt. 8, Drag. 24/25, 27, 33, 16, 15/17, 18, 18/31, 23/23, 29 and 37.

A fragment of Form 27, found in the silt of the inner fort ditch, near the west Gate, bears the stamp of the same potter.

22.



Form 31, with rouletted basal interior. From the west gateway in a deposit with a coin of Marcus Aurelius, as Cæsar (146 A.D.). QVIN[TI.M.

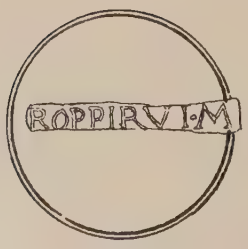
The stamp of the potter QVINTVS who worked at Lezoux in the Hadrian-Antonine period. His ware has been found on many sites and the following examples may be recorded:

QVINTI.M on Form 31 at Corbridge, Pan Rock, Silchester, Wroxeter and York; on a dish at Newstead II; on Form 33 at Cirencester, Corbridge and Pan Rock.

A still later potter, QVINTVS.F, occurs at Niederbieber and other German sites.

The Lezoux potter should be distingushed from the earlier South Gaulish QVINTVS whose work has been found at La Graufesenque, Nimes, London and Colchester.

23.



ROPPI RVTI.M. Form 18/31. From beside footings of Building "A".

The stamp of ROPPVS RVTVS is not a common one. The following examples of his work are recorded:—

ROPPI RVT.M 18/31 Colchester.

ROPPI RVI.M. 18 Cirencester. 18/31 Silchester.

ROPPI RVTI 31 London (G.H).

ROPPI RV at Cannstatt and Stuttgart.

One or other of these impressions occur on unrecorded forms at Lancaster, London, Martres de Veyre and Vechten.

A potter named ROPPVS worked in the Nero-Flavian period, and his stamps occur in the pre-Flavian fortress at Novaesium, in the Flavian occupation at Hofheim and other sites, such as Wroxeter, where his stamp was found in a pit dated to the late first and early second centuries.

The combined stamp ROPPVS and RVTVS probably represents a partnership.

Roppus Rutus probably worked in South Gaul. His period of activity may be assigned to the reigns *Domitian*-Trajan.

24.

SATVRNINI. Form 18/31.

Two potters, named SATVRNINVS worked in the second century;—(1) A potter of the Moselle district of East Gaul whose chief activity may be assigned to the Trajan-Hadrian period. He appears to have been almost exclusively concerned with decorated ware and his name is occasionally associated with that of SATTO (K. *Rottweil* 1907, xvii, 22), on the same bowl. (2) A potter, who worked at Lezoux, chiefly in the Hadrian-Antonine period.

The incomplete and oblique bar to the A, as on the Gaer stamp, is occasionally met with in the stamp of SATVRNINVS of East Gaul (Fölzer, Abb. 2, Fig. 13), but here, as is usual with this potter, the impression is SATVRN FECIT (Fölzer V, 14, 26). Further, it may be doubted whether he produced much plain ware. It is therefore probable that the Brecon stamp represents the early (Trajan-Hadrian) work of the Lezoux potter.

In some of the later examples of the work of this Lezoux potter, as occuring in the Antonine period in the Pan-Rock collection and the Pottery-store at Corbridge, the A is produced as Λ. Many variants of the stamp, presumably of the Lezoux potter, have been found in Britain and on the continent.

The mark SATVRNINI (with varying treatment of the A) occurs on Form 18 at Silchester; 18/31 the Gaer and Arentsburg; 31 Corbridge, London (G.H.), Pan Rock (B.M. and Oxford), Wroxeter; 33 Corbidge, Cirencester, Pan Rock (B.M.), Silchester and York; also on a Form 37, at Lezoux (D.I., p. 298).

25.

OF SEVERI, Form 27.

The work of this South Gaulish potter occurs in the pre-Flavian periods at Novaesium and Wiesbaden, at Hofheim I, Rottweil, Carlisle and Newstead I, and also in the late Domitian period at Cannstatt. He made Forms 27, 33, 18, 31, 29 and 37.

His activity may be assigned to the period Nero-Flavian. The Brecon cup is early rather than late Flavian.

This potter should be distinguished from the later, East Gaulish SEVERVS.

26.

VIDVCOS.F : Form 18 to 18/31. From the retentura.

The stamp VIDVCOS.F occurs on Form 18 at Cirencester, 27 London (Lond. Mus.), Wroxeter and Mainz ; on 33 at Colchester, London (B.M.), Wilderspool and on 31 at Mainz ; also on unrecorded forms at Clermont, Martres de Veyre, Poitiers, Reims, Vechten and Wiesbaden. Other variants of the stamp are :—

VIDVCOS 27 Silchester.

VIDVCOS I 27 Silchester.

VIDVCVS.F 18 Kettering, Leicester and London (B.M.) 18/31 York.

VIDVCVS 18 Rottweil, Nymwegen.

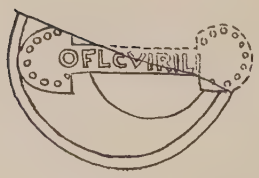
VIDVC 18 London (L.M.).

These impressions are those of a potter who worked in the Domitian-Trajan period.

Knorr (*Rottweil*, 1907, p. 67) states that he is a South Gaulish potter, but his sites of provenance in France indicate, perhaps, a Central Gaulish origin.

The early work of this potter may be assigned to the period Domitian-Trajan.

A potter of the same name worked at Lavoye, Heiligenberg and Rheinzabern in the Trajan-Antonine period.



27.

OF.L.C.VIRILI, Form 29, late type. LVCIVS COSIVS VIRILIS. See Fig. 88, S 191.

This form of stamp, with expanded and bead-decorated ends, occurs on another

Form 29 by the same potter at Baden-Baden (K. 1919, 27).

For similarly beaded stamps and variants by L. C. VIRILIS see Knorr, *Rottweil*, 1907, Nos. 103-107, 289.

This potter also made Forms 27, 18, 18/31 and 33.

His work occurs at Rottweil, Corbridge, Cannstatt, in the Bregenz Cellar-Find (80-110 A.D.) and on other sites.

His chief period of activity was in Domitian's reign, but it is probable that he continued to work in that of Trajan.

L. C. VIRILIS may have had some relationship to the two other South Gaulish potters VIRILIS (D.I. p. 85; K. *Rottweil*, 1907, OF VIRIL Form 18; B.M. M17 VIRILIO Form 29. M756-759 Forms 18 OF VIRILI) and L COSIVS (K, 1919, 25, 26 Forms 37), but he should be distinguished from the later VIRILIS of Rheinzabern.

28.

VITALIS, Form 27.

The stamps of the South Gaulish potter Vitalis occur in the pre-Flavian period at Novaesium, in both Neronic and Flavian occupations at Wiesbaden, at Pompeii, Hofheim II, Carlisle, Newstead I, and Cannstatt.

His decorated work is chiefly of the Nero-Vespasian type (O. & P. V. 9; A. *Pompeii* Figs. 26-30).

The stamp VITA occurs on Form 27 at Chester, Colchester, London, Silchester and Wroxeter; on Form 24/25 at Colchester and on Form 29 in London (L.M.).

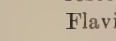
He also made Forms 33, 17, 15/17, 18, and 18/31.

His activity lay in the period Nero-Domitian.

He is to be distinguished from the later VITALIS of Rheinzabern, whose work occurs at Niederbieber (190-260 A.D.).

Incomplete and uncertain stamps:—

29.



Form 27. Pre-stone occupation of Building A, with fibula. The stamp may with some certainty be restored as MANDVILLVS. This potter worked in the Flavian period and his stamp occurs at Pompeii.

30.

Form 18 to 18/31. In filling outside E. Gate.

The stamp of a South Gaulish potter, either Mercator or Memor.

(b) *Potters' stamps on coarse ware.*

The stamps are here reproduced half-size.

AMPHORAE.

1.

[C] . ANTONĪ . Q[VIETI]. See May, *Silchester Pottery*, p. 278, No. 4; C.I.L. vii, 1331, 13; xii, 5683; xiii, 10002, 102, 103 and 104; xv, ii, i, 2703; *Newstead*, Pl. lii, 6 (Agricolan).

2.

G(AII) . ANT(ONI) . QVIE(TI). A variant stamp of the same name as No. 1. Found in an early second-century deposit by Building "A", with the Samian stamp ROPPIRVTI . M (which see).

3–4.

TRIVM ENN(IORVM) IVL[IORVM]. A well-known firm of potters of *c.* 80–130 A.D. See *Arch. Ael.*, third S., viii, p. 195, No 2 (Corbridge); May, *Silchester Pottery*, p. 279, 13; O.R.L. *Cannstatt*, p. 68; *Ems*, p. 345; *Stockstadt*, p. 118; C.I.L. xii, 5683, 89; xiii, 10002, 200; xv, 2816 (Monte Testaccio, somewhat earlier than Pius). Another, similar, stamp was found at the Gaer in an early second-century deposit by the annexe to the commandant's house.

5.

PATR.

6.

SALS. Found by the footings of the annexe to the commandant's house; late first or early second century.

MORTARIA.

7.

DEC/ . . . On a buff mortarium of early second-century date. This stamp occurred at Wroxeter "probably not later than the middle of

the second century" (*Wroxeter Report* 1913, p. 46, Nos. 32 and 33).

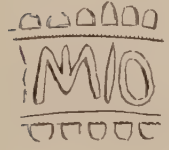
8.

DOCI. On a flat-rimmed mortarium from a late first-century deposit near Building "A". Cf. *Wroxeter Report* 1912, p. 66, No. 4, and p. 68, No. 20.

9.

DOCIL̄IS . F(ECIT). On a grey mortarium probably of Trajan-Antonine period.

10.



IM̄IO. See Fig. 94, C4.

11–12.

RO . . . . Two mortaria bore this retrograde stamp. It is probable that a third letter is missing. See Fig 98, C 36-7.

(c) *Graffiti.*

Fig. 105.

1.—GENIAL(IS). Scratched on the under side of the base of the Samian dish, Form 18, stamped by IVCVNDVS.

2.—. . . . SINI S(I)LVANI A . . . . Scratched on the under side of the base of the Samian dish, Form 18/31, stamped by VIDV-COS.

3.—. . . . S MVSI. Scratched on the exterior, below the carination, of the Samian dish, Form 31, stamped by BIGA. Under the base is the fragmentary graffito VB . . . .

4.—LVTI . . . . Scratched on exterior of side of Samian Form 18 or 18/31. From the retentura.

5.—. . . . MALVM . . . . Scratched on exterior of Samian Form 31, below the carination. Found amongst the pilae near the furnace of Building "B".

6-7.—Fragmentary graffiti on Samian Forms 31 (or 18/31) and 37 respectively.

8.—. . . . EGISA or [A]VCISA (?) Part of graffito scratched on exterior of (? carinated) bowl of buff ware.

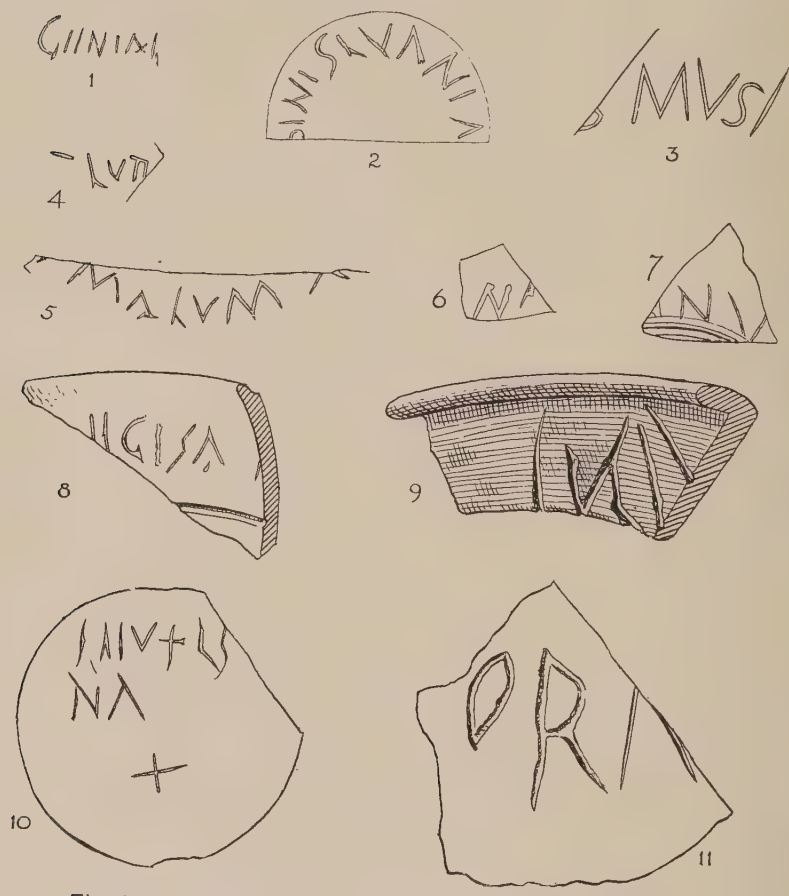
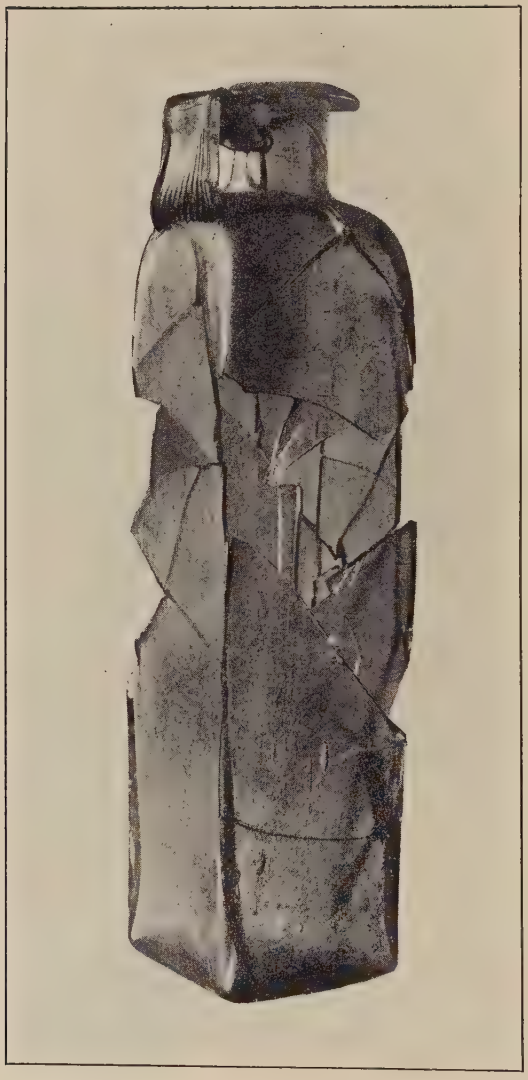


Fig. 105. Graffiti ; 1-7 on Samian, 8-11 on coarse wares. (½)

9.—IVLI\[?S]. Deeply scored on exterior of flanged dish of black ware.

10.—INVTIL(I)S . . NA. (?) (Perhaps *inutilis urna* !) Under base of grey ware from an early second-century deposit.

11.—Part of graffito on an amphora.



To face p. 249.

Fig. 106. Glass bottle (Height $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches).

8. Glass (Frontispiece and Fig. 106)

Window-glass was found amongst the principal buildings and in Building "A". Fragments occurred at a depth of 13 feet in the pit or well in the courtyard of the praetorium and there probably date from the "timber" period.

The characteristic glass vessel was the rectangular bottle of which a considerable number is represented by fragments. Fig. 106 shows one of these bottles from the conduit in room 11 of Building "A". It is of relatively small girth; many of the bottles were larger, and the handle of one is as much as three inches broad. The under side of the base of the example illustrated is ornamented in relief by a circle within a square. As on other sites, these bottles at the Gaer were specially typical of late first- and early second-century groups.

Fragments of half-a-dozen coarse pillar-moulded bowls were found in the fort; and the slender necks of two long-necked bottles, one of deep blue and the other of amber-coloured glass were also discovered.

Three pieces of millefiori glass (frontispiece) were found with abundant pottery of late first-century date beside the western footings of the commandant's house. One, a fragment of the rim of a small bowl or dish, is of dark-blue glass with pattern of yellow and green drops. A coarser fragment of similar glass may be from the same vessel. The third fragment is of unusual elaboration. It is of black glass with an elaborate pattern in green, yellow and red, somewhat reminiscent of an Oriental rug.

This technique, consisting of the embedding of small rods of coloured glass in the matrix of molten glass, which thus becomes the background of the design, matured in Egypt and spread thence to Italy, where it flourished in the first half of the first century A.D. From Italy it spread

to the northern provinces, where a few fine examples have been found.[1] In Wales two (unpublished) fragments now in the National Museum of Wales, were found at the Roman fort of Caersws in Montgomeryshire; they are of brown, yellow and white and of brown, blue and white glass respectively.

9. Bones.

Professor D. M. S. Watson, F.R.S., has very kindly looked through the bones from the site. Ox, sheep or goat, pig, horse, a dog, several red-deer, and two roe-deer are represented. The most extensive group was found with oyster-shells and other debris in the cutting above the conduit immediately west of Building "B". It included thirteen cock-spurs, the radio-ulnar of a small bird, bones of two adult and two young pigs, two adult and three young sheep or goats, several oxen, an adult and a young roe-deer, and an undeterminable fish-bone. The remains of red-deer from various parts of the site comprised upwards of seven tines and three teeth.

10. Shells.

To Mr. J. Davy Dean, Assistant-Keeper of the Department of Zoology in the National Museum of Wales, I am greatly indebted for reporting upon the shells from the Roman levels of the fort and its suburb.

A great number of oyster-shells (*Ostrea edulis Linn.*) with two or three mussels (*Mytilus edulis Linn.*) was found with animal bones and early second-century pottery in the Roman filling on the cover-slabs of the conduit west of room 15, Building "B", outside the fort. The oysters are "undoubtedly British in type, probably Thames Estuary". The shells fall roughly into two series: (1)

[1] See generally A. Kisa, *Das Glas im Altertume* II, pp. 518 ff.; and F. Cumont, *Comment la Belgique fut romanisée*, pp. 52 ff.

large, very friable and occasionally very heavy in type; (2) smaller and, from an edible standpoint, poorer in type.

The snail-shells represent both the Garden Snail (*Helix aspera Muller*) and the Girdled Snail (*Helix nemoralis Linn.*). The former, as found at the Gaer, is normal to large in type. It occurred in definitely Roman floors in guardrooms at the east and south gateways. It is "a species with a burrowing habit but it has frequently been found about Roman camps and is recorded from the 'Kitchen-middens' of early Neolithic man". The slime of this species was also used for the healing of wounds, while the snails (known as wall-fish) are still sold for food in Bath, Bristol and elsewhere.

Both this and the Girdled Snail are recorded from the Roman Villa at Llantwit Major, Glamorgan. The latter has been found in various deposits of Roman age, and as far back as the Coralline Crag. Two specimens only, one five-banded, one one-banded, formula 00300, were noted at the Gaer. "The species is used for food on the Continent, and necklaces made of the shells are still sold at Bundoran and elsewhere. Similar necklaces have been found preserved in ancient Irish interments".

VIII.—OUTSTANDING PROBLEMS OF THE SITE

The work of two short seasons has defined the topographical problems of the site, and has produced such a mass of evidence, especially in the form of pottery, as to determine in something more than outline the chronology and the historical significance of the occupation. Much useful work, however, can still be done both inside and outside the fort, and it should be recorded that the present excavations have been conducted on the principle of minimum interference with those areas which could not

at the time be fully explored. Categorically, the outstanding problems are these :—

A. WITHIN THE FORT.—The plans of some or all of the timber barrack-blocks should be recovered by the careful stripping of the surface-soil from the retentura. The work would be relatively costly and could only be attempted in dry weather, but the results would add materially to our knowledge of Roman fort-planning in this country. The street-plan of the retentura has already been recovered by excavation, assisted by the evidence of the dried turf in hot weather; so that a future excavator can go straight to his problem without extensive trial-trenching. It is very doubtful, on the other hand, whether the praetentura, which has suffered badly from weathering and ploughing, would yield further evidence of special value.

At the gateways, especially the western, further search should be made for fragments of building-inscriptions by clearing the roadways and ditches immediately in front of them. This work has so far been carried out very incompletely.

The post-Roman rampart should be explored more extensively for evidence as to date.

B. OUTSIDE THE FORT.—Building "C" should be examined and identified, so far as the old farmhouse and other obstructions permit.

The gently-sloping field which contains Building "A" probably covers other buildings, particularly south-east of the new farmhouse. Dried patches in the grass here suggest (somewhat vaguely) the possibility of a street roughly parallel with the fort.

The extent of the hut-floors which line the Roman road for upwards of 300 yards north of the fort should be ascertained.

The large field east of the fort should be slightly examined. It is now damp and unsuitable for dwellings and was probably in a somewhat similar condition in Roman times. The point should be verified by two or three long trial-trenches.

The triangular space outside the south wall of the fort, on the brow of the hill overlooking the Usk, is suitable for occupation and should be trenched thoroughly.

The sloping field on the west bank of the Yscir, north of Aberyscir church, seems to cover foundations, and should be extensively trenched.

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